



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

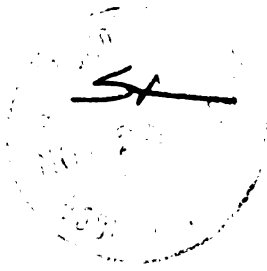
Stanford University Libraries

3 6105 124 630 448



7794





66TH CONGRESS : : : 3^D SESSION

DECEMBER 6, 1920-MARCH 4, 1921

SENATE DOCUMENTS

VOL. 16

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : : 1921

321.900

[illegible]

CONTENTS

- No.
- 307. Message transmitting acts, etc., of 9th Legislature of Porto Rico.
 - 309. Message transmitting report of Alaskan Engineering Commission.
 - 310. Report of National Forest Reservation Commission, 1920.
 - 311. Findings of Court of Claims in case of Pawnee Indians.
 - 313. Temporary force in War Department.
 - 314. Living conditions of trainmen who lie over at railway terminals.
 - 316. Claims settled by Shipping Board.
 - 320. Assignment of freight cars.
 - 321. Sale of condemned property of Senate, Dec. 1, 1919-Dec. 6, 1920.
 - 322. Contract for carrying mails between Cordova and Kennecott, Alaska.
 - 323. Bituminous coal situation.
 - 324. Expenses of Court of Customs Appeals, 1920.
 - 325. Expenses for travel for Botanic Garden on official business.
 - 326. Official travel expenses, Library of Congress.
 - 327. Traveling expenses of Shipping Board.
 - 328. Official travel expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission.
 - 329. Property report of sergeant at arms, Dec. 6, 1920.
 - 330. Expenditures of American Commission to Negotiate Peace.
 - 331. Employees of Interstate Commerce Comm. receiving increased compensation.
 - 332. Library of Congress employees receiving increased compensation.
 - 333. Library Building and Grounds employees receiving increased compensation.
 - 334. Department of Justice employees receiving increased compensation.
 - 335. Publications issued by Shipping Board, 1920.
 - 336. Publications issued by Library of Congress, 1920.
 - 337. Publications issued by Department of Justice, 1920.
 - 338. Typewriters exchanged by Civil Service Commission, 1920.
 - 339. Typewriters exchanged by Library of Congress, 1920.
 - 340. Typewriters exchanged by Interstate Commerce Commission, 1920.
 - 341. 3d annual report of War Finance Corporation, Nov. 30, 1920.
 - 342. Work and expenditures of War Minerals Relief Commission to Dec. 4, 1920.
 - 343. Report on rentals of Government-owned property near Capitol.
 - 344. Freight congestion.
 - 345. Property in possession of secretary of Senate.
 - 347. World's Dairy Congress.
 - 348. Amount of American cotton needed in foreign markets.
 - 349. Veto message relating to amendment to transportation act.
 - 350. Veto message on resolution reviving War Finance Corporation.
 - 352. Message relative to S. J. Res. 191 creating Reorganization Joint Com.
 - 353. Admission of Jose A. de la Torriente to Naval Academy.
 - 354. Pages of history, statement of Marshal Foch.
 - 355. Refund to Falik Schimmer and N. Galanos & Co.
 - 356. Estimate for additional land at Coast Guard Academy.
 - 357. President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala.
 - 358. Air Mail Service of Post Office Department.
 - 359. Changes in organization of Customs Service.
 - 360. Bridge in Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.
 - 361. Estimate for printing Official gazette, etc.
 - 362. Estimate for relief of John M. Rogers.
 - 363. Explosion at plant of T. A. Gillespie Loading Co.

No.

364. Increased cost of fuel in Department of Agriculture.
365. Estimate of appropriation to promote commerce with Russia.
366. Naval base on San Francisco Bay.
367. Supplemental estimate for Indian schools.
368. Estimate for Leper Home at Carville, La.
369. Reconditioning contracts of Shipping Board.
370. Centennial of independence of Peru.
371. Inland transportation of mails by star routes.
372. Estimate for completion of Lincoln Memorial.
373. Transportation of mails by Railroad Administration.
375. Estimate for printing and binding for Department of Agriculture.
376. Supplemental estimate for National Park Service.
377. Conference report on cold storage bill.
378. Damages by collisions in river and harbor work.
379. Conference report on bill relative to Patent Office.
380. Veto of bill to issue land patent to Milk River Valley Gun Club.
381. Deficiency estimate for Women's Bureau, Labor Dept.
382. Maritime accident claims arising under Engineer Department.
383. Number of sheets of customs stamps to be delivered.
384. Readjustment of river and harbor contracts.
385. War minerals relief claims.
386. Claims allowed by accounting officers of Treasury Department.
387. Damages caused by collisions with lighthouse service vessels.
388. Judgments against United States by District Courts.
389. Relief of assistant Treasurer of United States at San Francisco.
390. Memorial services in honor of William C. Gorgas.
391. Conference report on District of Columbia appropriations, 1922.
392. Stationery for Interior Department.
393. Deficiency estimate for transportation of mails.
394. Supplemental estimates for District of Columbia.
395. Estimate to pay claim of Pawnee Indians.
396. Foreign markets for American cotton.
397. Colored troops in French army.
398. Judgments rendered by Court of Claims.
399. Salaries and expenses of Bureau of Efficiency.
400. Relief of assistant Treasurer of United States at Boston, Mass.
401. Estimate to pay for transportation of currency.
402. Timber on Olympic National Forest.
404. Surplus quartermaster stores.
405. Estimate for printing and binding for Post Office Department.
406. Estimate for printing and binding for Interior Department.
407. Relief of cashier of Insurance Division, War Risk Insurance Bureau.
409. National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture.
410. Fertilizer situation in United States.
411. Transportation of diplomatic and consular officers.
412. Salary of assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
413. Acceptance of German bonds in settlement of Belgian obligations.
414. Irrigable lands on Uinta Valley Reservation.
415. Final report on Government operation of telegraph, etc.
416. Postal service.
417. Water supply of District of Columbia.
419. Claims of American citizens against Germany.
423. Interference with American commerce by British authorities.
424. Pooling of Cuban sugar crop, 1921.

MESSAGE
FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, COPIES OF CERTAIN ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE NINTH LEGISLATURE, THIRD SPECIAL SESSION, APRIL
26 TO MAY 6, 1920, OF PORTO RICO.

DECEMBER 7, 1920.—Read, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands, Porto Rico; and the Virgin Islands and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of certain acts and resolutions enacted by the Ninth Legislature of Porto Rico during its third special session (April 26 to May 6, 1920, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress, and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 7 December, 1920.



MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBMITTING THE REPORT OF ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION
FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1919.

DECEMBER 7, 1920.—Read; message ordered to be printed and report referred to the
Committee on Territories.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report
of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, covering the period from
November 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 7 December, 1920.

[Message only printed.]



REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION
COMMISSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1920



DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations
and the Protection of Game and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1920.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961), I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Inasmuch as there is considerable demand for information as to the lands being acquired and the procedure being adopted, it is requested that, in addition to the usual number of copies printed, there be printed an additional 1,000 copies for the use of the commission.

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War,
President National Forest Reservation Commission.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Created by Act of Mar. 1, 1911.]

Hon. NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.
Hon. JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Secretary of Interior.
Hon. EDWIN T. MEREDITH, Secretary of Agriculture.
Hon. JOHN WALTER SMITH, Senator from Maryland.
Hon. PETER G. GERRY, Senator from Rhode Island.
Hon. WILLIS C. HAWLEY, Member of Congress from Oregon.
Hon. GORDON LEE, Member of Congress from Georgia.
W. W. Ashe, Secretary, Atlantic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The comparatively small amount of \$600,000 was appropriated for purchase work during the fiscal year 1920. It became necessary therefore for the commission to adhere to the same conservative policy that had guided it during the war of limiting purchases to interior holdings and to lands that helped to consolidate existing purchase areas. The only deviation from this policy was on the Unaka purchase area, where conditions seemed to justify the extension of purchases to the southern portion of the area.

In accordance with the policy of consolidation, 101,428 acres of land on 15 purchase areas were approved for purchase during the fiscal year 1920, at an average price of \$4.44 an acre. Of the 7,000,919 acres included within the 22 purchase areas in the southern Appalachians and White Mountains, as those areas were originally located, there have been approved for purchase 1,796,788 acres, which is somewhat more than one-fourth of their total acreage. This does not include 36,529 acres approved for purchase within the exterior boundaries of the Arkansas and Ozark National Forests for the purpose of effecting consolidation.

Outside of the White Mountains, the only exceptionally large tract whose purchase has been authorized during the year was one of more than 22,000 acres on the Monongahela purchase area. This land is in poor forest condition, being in large part land that originally bore spruce timber, but has been repeatedly burned in places since it was cut over. However, it largely fills in and nearly connects up two parcels that were widely separated, the remaining intervening portions being in part agricultural lands in the valleys, the acquisition of which would not be desirable. The purchase of this tract will place the Monongahela area in a very much better position in the matter of administration. It also opens the way for the purchase of a number of small adjoining tracts the acquisition of which was dependent upon the obtaining of this large holding.

The 6,500 acres approved for purchase on the Unaka purchase area consisted of a single tract. It is rough mountain land, admirably fulfilling the conditions of watershed protection, for parts of it are located on the steep mountain slopes; moreover, it bears a large amount of young growth and immature timber, and therefore offers exceptional possibilities as a forest investment.

Of the 9,895 acres approved for purchase on the Natural Bridge area there was one tract of 8,000 acres which fills in a portion of the purchase area toward the north. The remaining 10 tracts were all small, but many of them were interior holdings and their acquisition assists in solidification.

On the Georgia area the nearly 7,000 acres approved for purchase were offered by 21 owners, but consisted of more than 30 separate tracts, nearly all of which were interior holdings.

On the Alabama area the 9,500 acres approved for purchase consisted of 53 separate tracts, many of which were interior holdings.

In the State of Arkansas, within the limits of the Ozark and Arkansas National Forests, 18,400 acres, offered by 96 owners, were approved for purchase. All of these lands were interior holdings and their acquisition assists in solidification. When the purchase of these and other lands previously designated for purchase shall have been consummated, approximately 6 per cent of the alienated lands whose ownership by the Government is desirable as portions of these forests will have been acquired. The lands which are being obtained in Arkansas are very largely culled and cut over, although there are occasional tracts of heavily timbered land the acquisition of which tends to add to the value of adjoining national forest timber by rounding out logical timber sale units.

The lands on other purchase areas whose acquisition was authorized during the past year consist entirely of small holdings, and are interior tracts by whose purchase the forests will be solidified.

The lowest acreage price at which lands were authorized for purchase during the past fiscal year was \$2¹ and the highest \$14,² the difference in price being due to the location and productiveness of the land and the amount, quality, and accessibility of the timber.

Table No. 1 shows the progress that has been made in carrying out the purchase program and the status of lands which had been or were being acquired June 30, 1920. Part 1 of this table gives information concerning the acreage of the areas in counties and on watersheds within which purchases are being made. Part 2 gives the acreage that has been approved for purchase in the different States and by counties and the average price at which purchases have been authorized. Part 3 gives the acreage that has been acquired and the aggregate amount that has been expended in purchase. The figures relating to lands approved are net, deductions having been made on account of reapprovals by the commission, on account of vendors refusing to sign purchase contracts, on account of purchase contracts having been terminated, and on account of laps which have been included in the surveys of other tracts. The acreage and values of such dropped lands are indicated at the bottom of the table.

¹ 60 acres (cut over), Ozark National Forest.

² Mount Mitchell purchase area.

TABLE No. 1.—*Information as of June 30, 1920, as to purchase areas and lands being acquired under the act of Mar. 1, 1911.*

State and county.	Part I. Location of purchase area.			Part II. Approved for purchase.			Part III. Acquired.		
	Area.	Waterbed.	Acres.	Acres.	Price.	Value.	Acres.	Price.	Value.
Alabama:									
Franklin.....	Alabama.....	Black Warrior.....	5,120	390.00	85.47	\$1,260.00			
Winston.....	do.....	do.....	110,760	40,532.00	4.11	182,725.70	29,471.75	\$4.58	\$107,602.12
.....	do.....	do.....	80,640	22,204.00	4.59	102,070.26	5,043.77	3.86	31,108.35
Total.....			196,520	62,966.00	5.05	298,055.95	31,520.55	4.40	138,710.45
Arkansas:									
Baxter.....	Ozark.....	White.....	27,653	120.00	2.50	390.00	40.00	3.50	100.00
Crawford.....	do.....	Arkansas.....	14,645	3,365.00	3.45	11,617.50	80.01	2.50	240.00
Franklin.....	do.....	do.....	24,980	640.00	3.50	2,240.00			
Garland.....	Arkansas.....	Washita.....	91,395	1,759.00	4.25	7,473.50	1,330.00	4.26	5,665.50
Howard.....	do.....	do.....	1,296						
Johnson.....	Ozark.....	Arkansas.....	71,724	979.00	2.57	2,515.00	560.00	2.25	1,260.00
Logan.....	Arkansas.....	Washita.....	20,531	580.52	4.06	2,361.08	397.08	3.29	1,647.30
Montgomery.....	do.....	do.....	139,002	3,126.39	4.51	12,667.62	600.00	3.77	2,262.00
Newton.....	Ozark.....	White.....	102,531	2,306.00	3.25	7,506.40			
Perry.....	Arkansas.....	Arkansas.....	75,960	2,154.12	3.02	6,504.33	224.91	5.57	1,309.46
Pike.....	do.....	Washita.....	2,842						
Polk.....	do.....	do.....	188,069	5,648.40	4.05	22,906.55	3,883.76	3.93	15,272.08
Pope.....	Ozark.....	Arkansas.....	186,824	6,154.00	2.78	17,155.85	1,804.86	2.42	4,369.64
Saline.....	Arkansas.....	Washita.....	56,128	1,490.00	2.96	4,210.00			
Scott.....	do.....	Arkansas.....	229,841	2,633.05	4.08	10,626.70	1,360.00	3.91	5,330.00
Seary.....	Ozark.....	White.....	15,402	357.00	2.87	1,024.86			
Sebastian.....	Arkansas.....	Washita.....	7,702						
Stone.....	Ozark.....	White.....	64,837	2,802.00	2.59	7,265.00	1,324.26	2.45	3,310.65
Van Buren.....	do.....	do.....	2,677						
Washington.....	do.....	Arkansas.....	640						
Yell.....	Arkansas.....	do.....	146,049	2,451.36	3.57	7,661.02	479.52	3.75	1,798.20
Total.....			1,409,900	36,528.84	3.25	121,795.21	12,094.40	3.51	42,565.16
Georgia:									
Funin.....	Georgia.....	Tooeba.....	49,993	34,873.00	6.55	225,486.85	33,520.26	6.63	222,192.25
Grimes.....	do.....	do.....	1,335	49.00	7.00	49.00	49.60	7.11	49.60
Hawkesham.....	Savannah.....	Chattahoochee.....	30,627	3,480.20	6.00	20,904.91	1,277.20	6.00	7,673.23
Lawson.....	do.....	do.....	29,144	2,634.00	7.89	18,187.60	2,419.69	7.08	17,088.15
Lawson.....	Georgia.....	Savannah.....	102,807	81,705.90	6.42	555,225.84	46,234.09	6.62	306,448.00
Robinson.....	do.....	Hiwassee.....	75,000						
Town.....	Savannah.....	Savannah.....	5,472						

TABLE No. 1.—*Information as of June 30, 1920, as to purchase areas and lands being acquired under the act of Mar. 1, 1911—Continued.*

State and county.	Part I. Location of purchase area.			Part II. Approved for purchase.				Part III. Acquired.		
	Area.	Watershed.	Acres.	Acres.	Price.	Value.	Acres.	Price.	Value.	
Georgia—Continued.										
Union.....	Georgia.....	Toccoa.....	116,932	30,912.00	\$6.22	\$192,285.72	21,234.17	\$6.02	\$145,940.18	
White.....	do.....	Chatahoochee.....	53,103							
Total.....			558,247	153,665.00	6.42	1,022,510.92	107,745.01	6.48	699,766.57	
Maine:										
Oxford.....	Androscoggin.....	Androscoggin.....	65,900							
Do.....	White Mountain.....	do.....	55,603	32,153.00	5.63	181,071.00	27,859.78	5.44	151,626.27	
Total.....			121,503	32,153.00	5.63	181,071.00	27,859.78	5.44	151,626.27	
Maryland:										
Garrett.....	Youghiogheny.....	Monongahela.....	80,259							
New Hampshire:										
Carroll.....	White Mountain.....	Saco.....	169,728	91,760.00	7.65	702,113.85	67,456.87	8.35	563,244.47	
Coos.....	Androscoggin.....	Androscoggin.....	56,532							
Do.....	White Mountain.....	do.....	89,651							
Do.....	do.....	Saco.....	92,979	185,369.00	6.55	1,214,166.95	182,388.27	6.46	1,189,100.71	
Do.....	do.....	Connecticut.....	77,440							
Grafton.....	do.....	do.....	128,086							
Do.....	do.....	Merrimac.....	214,195	123,896.83	6.26	767,945.41	105,626.85	6.26	636,595.03	
Total.....			828,611	401,025.83	6.69	2,684,226.21	355,471.99	6.72	2,388,940.21	
North Carolina:										
Avery.....	Boone.....	Catawba.....	44,411	19,498.00	2.30	44,926.49	13,150.11	2.02	26,621.47	
Buncombe.....	Mount Mitchell.....	Tennessee.....	61,481	12,781.00	11.04	141,125.70	10,024.57	11.19	112,220.00	
Do.....	Pisgah.....	do.....	20,540	16,258.00	5.01	81,452.58	14,880.40	5.01	74,552.20	
Burke.....	Boone.....	Catawba.....	62,024	5,553.00	5.31	29,515.87	138.78	2.54	353.21	
Caldwell.....	do.....	do.....	72,788	24,409.00	2.32	56,834.63	13,185.64	2.27	29,974.23	
Do.....	Yadkin.....	do.....	34,592							
Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....	Hiwassee.....	5,978							
Do.....	Nantahala.....	do.....	79,037							
Clay.....	do.....	Georgia.....	7,821							
Do.....	Nantahala.....	do.....	76,929	2,478.00	5.50	13,629.03				
Graham.....	do.....	Little Tennessee.....	184,322							
Haywood.....	Pisgah.....	Tennessee.....	59,805	844.00	5.00	4,220.00	834.10	5.00	4,170.50	
Do.....	Smoky Mountain.....	do.....	90,915							

Henderson.....	Pisgah.....	22,717	18,705.00	5.02	99,899.10	17,583.18	4.98	87,475.74
Jackson.....	do.....	90,988						
Do.....	Savannah.....	39,457	2,768.00	8.20	22,097.00	1,968.01	7.34	14,376.00
McDowell.....	Boone.....	28,894						
Do.....	Mount Mitchell.....	86,016	42,897.00	6.67	286,652.83	41,152.60	6.76	278,335.02
Macon.....	Nantahala.....	126,660	98,604.00	6.86	471,000.08	33,532.36	9.21	309,036.70
Do.....	Little Tennessee.....	76,121	35,165.00	7.83	276,341.95	34,544.90	8.00	276,943.35
Madison.....	Unaka.....	72,133						
Mitchell.....	do.....	16,806						
Do.....	Catawba.....	17,265						
Do.....	do.....	99,036						
Swain.....	do.....	30,963	2,285.00	6.04	13,801.40	2,219.90	5.93	13,062.77
Do.....	Nantahala.....	248,786						
Do.....	Smoky Mountain.....	110,600	52,406.00	4.88	256,755.92	46,796.73	4.78	225,549.53
Transylvania.....	Pisgah.....	43,402						
Do.....	Savannah.....	6,725	335.00	9.80	3,283.00	47.79	7.50	553.43
Watauga.....	do.....	30,856						
Do.....	Yadkin.....	129,048						
Wilkes.....	do.....	99,031						
Yancey.....	do.....	38,208	21,797.00	11.25	246,216.25	17,692.76	10.13	191,325.52
Do.....	Tennessee.....							
Total.....	do.....	2,143,235	326,786.00	6.24	2,039,352.40	247,741.83	6.66	1,641,954.67
South Carolina:								
Oconee.....	Savannah.....	109,600	18,612.00	5.55	103,296.60	18,454.26	5.43	100,299.98
Pickens.....	do.....	42,266						
Total.....		151,866	18,612.00	5.55	103,296.60	18,454.26	5.43	100,299.98
Tennessee:								
Blount.....	Smoky Mountain.....	143,650						
Carroll.....	Unaka.....	155,736	24,118.00	3.79	91,407.22	22,323.30	3.78	84,362.53
Cocke.....	do.....	25,916						
Greene.....	Smoky Mountain.....	31,831	6,500.00	4.80	29,250.00	403.60	3.00	1,210.80
Johnson.....	Unaka.....	1,220	404.00	3.00	1,212.00	24,221.67	4.43	107,369.03
Do.....	White Top.....	64,352	24,222.00	4.38	106,092.36	10,608.15	3.25	34,607.38
McMinn.....	do.....	2,293	1,398.00	4.25	5,814.00			
Monroe.....	Cherokee.....	145,343	19,267.00	3.69	71,152.26			
Polk.....	do.....	15,144						
Do.....	Alabama.....	157,425	120,800.00	5.02	606,416.00	103,115.56	5.37	553,637.08
Sevier.....	Tennessee.....	183,635						
Sullivan.....	do.....	6,700						
Do.....	Smoky Mountain.....	23,262	22,946.00	5.03	115,418.38	22,890.96	3.95	90,314.65
Unicoi.....	White Top.....	122,843	27,050.00	4.79	129,569.50	17,218.00	4.68	80,587.29
Washington.....	Unaka.....	29,440						
Total.....	do.....	1,108,780	246,675.00	4.35	1,156,331.72	200,781.24	4.74	952,088.76

TABLE No. 1.—*Information as of June 30, 1920, as to purchase areas and lands being acquired under the act of Mar. 1, 1911—Continued.*

State and county.	Part I. Location of purchase area.			Part II. Approved for purchase.			Part III. Acquired.		
	Area.	Watershed.	Acres.	Acres.	Price.	Value.	Acres.	Price.	Value.
Virginia:									
Amherst.....	Natural Bridge.....	James.....	88,719	32,792.50	\$5.21	\$170,005.20	14,843.46	\$3.25	\$59,383.20
Augusta.....	do.....	Potomac.....	21,494						
Do.....	Shenandoah.....	James.....	51,560	93,662.03	3.17	\$96,930.71	110,030.56	2.92	322,140.41
Do.....	do.....	Potomac.....	54,208						
Bath.....	do.....	James.....	22,938.00		2.50	57,345.00	4,078.50	2.50	10,196.25
Bedford.....	Natural Bridge.....	Roanoke.....	33,303	22,938.00	6.17	191,015.24	14,929.77	6.25	93,252.56
Botetourt.....	do.....	James.....	28,866	22,938.00	7.10	207,946.64	22,164.37	7.16	158,774.32
Frederick.....	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	11,019	8,604.00	2.91	25,124.94	2,801.48	1.97	5,312.70
Grayson.....	White Top.....	Ohio.....	79,416	8,604.00	3.50	3,065.00	8,600.00	3.50	3,116.00
Highland.....	Shenandoah.....	James.....	29,469	13,823.00	3.60	54,024.32	8,128.00	3.92	26,526.00
Nelson.....	Natural Bridge.....	do.....	32,795						
Page.....	Natural Bridge.....	Potomac.....	35,795	20,051.00	1.95	37,794.50	17,982.46	1.78	31,043.51
Rockbridge.....	Natural Bridge.....	James.....	60,817	44,730.00	4.19	186,077.58	26,229.14	4.26	113,489.68
Shenandoah.....	Shenandoah.....	do.....	60,817	44,730.00	2.50	100,000.00	26,229.14	2.50	65,561.81
Shenandoah.....	Shenandoah.....	Potomac.....	34,128	7,900.00	1.37	10,923.00	7,889.10	1.26	9,873.8
Shenandoah.....	Shenandoah.....	do.....	132,426	18,606.00	3.77	69,841.62	18,606.51	3.26	60,581.96
Shenandoah.....	Shenandoah.....	Potomac.....	61,625	26,933.00	2.51	67,601.83	23,385.65	2.96	58,542.55
Smyth.....	White Top.....	Tennessee.....	52,474	10,252.00	3.50	35,882.00	9,361.37	3.50	32,764.79
Warren.....	Massanutten.....	Tennessee.....	9,434	2,618.00	1.70	4,450.80	1,661.68	1.55	2,571.37
Washington.....	White Top.....	Ohio.....	29,357	12,154.00	3.50	42,539.00	11,845.26	3.50	41,458.41
Wythe.....	do.....		25,263						
Total.....			966,533	387,888.53	3.62	1,404,537.50	332,106.19	3.47	1,152,311.56
West Virginia:									
Grant.....	Monongahela.....	Potomac.....	10	10.00	2.50	25.00	9.55	2.50	23.88
Hampshire.....	Potomac.....	do.....	8,426	1,630.00	5.69	9,225.91	1,557.99	5.76	8,969.99
Hardy.....	do.....	do.....	79,632	36,721.00	2.95	108,658.62	30,315.55	2.98	90,004.13
Pendleton.....	Shenandoah.....	do.....	79,981	13,400.00	3.49	46,766.00	13,318.45	3.49	46,512.28
Pocahontas.....	Monongahela.....	do.....	21,754						
Preston.....	do.....	do.....	57,969	26,608.00	3.19	94,579.52	26,140.44	3.12	81,788.27
Randolph.....	do.....	do.....	332,369	52,110.00	3.03	157,974.92	27,185.48	3.60	97,922.51
Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	250,194						
Total.....			845,365	130,488.00	3.12	407,629.97	98,527.46	3.29	325,216.05
Grand total.....			8,470,826	1,796,788.20	3.24	9,418,907.48	1,432,802.71	3.31	7,968,889.71

	Acres.	Price.	Value.
Dropped from further consideration and not included in above figures:			
On account of reapprovals by commission.....	2,440.00	.....	\$3,690.00
On account of vendors refusing to sign purchase agreements.....	4,483.01	.....	13,326.43
On account of purchase agreements having been terminated.....	361.00	.....	1,916.00
Total.....	7,284.01	\$3.30	24,102.43
Gross area approved for purchase.....	1,804,072.21	5.23	9,443,009.91

This figure is apparently smaller than that shown by Report of National Forest Reservation Commission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, in edition of Progress of Purchase of Jan. 1, 1920. This is due to a large acreage of land approved for purchase having been carried under the acreage at which it was offered by owners in place of acreage as shown by surveys.

12 REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Table No. 2 shows, by States, the distribution of the lands approved for purchase during the year and, by States, the total acreage of lands approved for purchase since the inception of the work in 1911, together with the average price per acre and the total value.

TABLE NO. 2.—Summary of lands approved for purchase by States.

State.	During fiscal year 1920.			Accumulative to June 30, 1920.		
	Acres.	Average price.	Value.	Acres.	Average price.	Value.
Alabama.....	10,440	\$4.90	\$51,189.50	62,966	\$4.73	\$298,055.95
Arkansas.....	18,400	3.44	63,291.56	36,529	3.33	121,795.21
Georgia.....	8,279	6.75	55,898.42	153,665	6.65	1,022,510.82
Maine.....	1,613	9.07	14,629.91	32,153	5.63	181,071.00
New Hampshire.....	13,302	6.46	85,929.82	401,026	6.89	2,684,226.21
North Carolina.....	4,701	8.78	41,257.00	326,736	6.24	2,039,352.40
South Carolina.....				18,612	5.55	103,296.60
Tennessee.....	8,650	4.13	35,700.00	246,675	4.69	1,156,331.72
Virginia.....	10,631	3.87	41,177.69	387,888	3.62	1,404,637.50
West Virginia.....	25,412	2.43	61,688.40	130,488	3.12	407,629.97
Total.....	101,428	4.44	450,762.30	1,796,788	5.24	9,418,907.45

Table No. 3 shows the distribution by purchase areas of lands which have been acquired, additional areas approved for purchase, and the total acreage by purchase areas to June 30, 1920.

TABLE NO. 3.—Summary by purchase areas of lands acquired and approved for purchase to June 30, 1920.

Area.	Area acquired under act of Mar. 1, 1911.	Additional area approved for purchase.	Total.
Alabama.....	¹ 49,560.55	31,445.45	¹ 81,006.00
Arkansas ²	² 8,285.27	11,517.57	19,802.84
Boone.....	26,522.32	23,272.68	49,795.00
Cherokee.....	113,723.71	27,711.29	141,435.00
Georgia.....	60,233.72	8,245.28	68,479.00
Massanutten.....	50,918.89	6,583.11	57,502.00
Monongahela.....	53,335.47	25,392.53	78,728.00
Mount Mitchell.....	68,869.93	8,605.07	77,475.00
Nantahala.....	³ 35,752.26	⁴ 48,983.48	⁴ 84,735.74
Natural Bridge.....	87,166.74	28,942.76	116,109.50
Ozark ⁵	⁵ 3,809.13	12,916.87	16,726.00
Pisgah.....	80,094.41	8,121.59	88,216.00
Potomac.....	62,508.57	17,158.43	79,667.00
Savannah.....	102,468.46	39,262.54	141,731.00
Shenandoah.....	154,607.35	8,466.68	163,074.03
Unaka.....	39,944.90	18,127.10	58,072.00
White Mountain.....	383,331.77	⁶ 49,817.06	433,178.83
White Top.....	69,209.26	1,254.74	70,464.00
Total.....	1,450,342.71	375,854.23	1,826,196.94

¹ Includes 18,040 acres created national forest from public domain.

² Area of Arkansas forest, not included in above, 624,991 acres; created from public domain.

³ Does not include 2,902.92 acres, Government title to which has been approved.

⁴ Includes 11,368.74 acres transferred from Treasury Department to Department of Agriculture under act of July 2, 1912 (37 Stat., 961).

⁵ Area of Ozark Forest, not included in above, 278,563 acres; created from public domain.

⁶ Includes 7,452.90 acres on which condemnation proceedings have been authorized.

The following table shows by years, since 1911, the gross acreage, as offered, of the lands approved for purchase, and the average price each year at which such lands were offered:

Year.	Acreage.	Average price.	Year.	Acreage.	Average price.
1912.....	222,820	\$5.99	1918.....	185,199	\$5.12
1913.....	415,603	4.75	1919.....	103,355	6.35
1914.....	353,634	5.10	1920.....	101,428	4.44
1915.....	244,173	5.90	Total.....	1,870,355	5.24
1916.....	54,898	5.96			
1917.....	175,463	4.86			

The total net acreage after the lands were surveyed and after the elimination of defective titles is shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Of the total area of 1,796,788 acres, the purchase of which has been authorized by the commission, 455,761 are virgin or lightly culled; 943,427 are cut over or heavily culled or subject to timber contracts; 210,692 are restocking; 35,992 are abandoned farm lands; 150,905 are classed as burned, barren, or stocked with unmerchantable timber.

STATUS OF EXPENDITURES AND PURCHASE.

With the end of the fiscal year 1920 the National Forest Reservation Commission completed its eighth year of service. It reports for the purchase of lands the expenditure of all of the original appropriation of \$11,000,000 carried by the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961). Of this appropriation of \$11,000,000, \$3,000,000 was for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911; however, only \$17,320.76 of it was disbursed, because the appropriation for 1910 was unavailable, and that for 1911 was available for too short a time to be economically expended. The Agriculture appropriation bill of June 11, 1916, again made available this \$3,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was for the fiscal year 1918, the unexpended balance of which, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the year 1917, constituted the fund of \$3,687,973.81 available for purchasing during the fiscal year 1919. The act of July 24, 1919, made a further appropriation of \$600,000 available. Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, have been \$693,051.33, leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,468,969.49, against which there are outstanding liabilities in the form of executed contracts and lands which had been surveyed amounting to \$1,912,820.18; liabilities covering lands not under contracts, \$77,181.97; and for lands the condemnation of which has been authorized, \$33,538.05. The estimated net balance at the close of the year was, therefore, \$445,429.29.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The following statement shows in detail the expenditures incurred in carrying on operations under the Weeks law during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Appropriation "National Forest Reservation Commission, 1920"....	\$25,000.00
Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:	
Printing.....	\$1,304.11
Stationery.....	54.30
	1,358.41
Unexpended balance, Aug. 31, 1920, balance to re-	
vert to Treasury.....	
	23,641.59

14 REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Appropriation "Acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams"; unexpended balance from fiscal year 1919, available July 1, 1919 (see Report of National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year 1919, S. Doc. No. 179, 66th Cong., 2d sess.).....

\$2,562,020.82

Amount appropriated for fiscal year 1920, by act approved July 24, 1919.....

600,000.00

Total amount available for fiscal year 1920.....

3,162,020.82

Expenditures during fiscal year 1920.....

393,051.33

Unexpended balance available for further disbursement, July 1, 1920.....

2,468,969.49

Against balance (unexpended) of July 1, 1920, there were existing liabilities in the form of executed contracts for the purchase of land or lands approved for purchase and surveyed, amounting to.....

1,912,820.18

Unencumbered balance, July 1, 1920.....

556,149.31

Lands on which condemnation proceedings have been authorized, award of court to be subsequently reported and subject to action of the commission.....

33,538.05

522,611.26

Against this balance there are liabilities covering tracts which have been approved for purchase but which are not under purchase contract June 30, 1920, or which have not been surveyed, amounting to.....

77,181.97

Estimated available balance July 1, 1920.....

445,429.29

Analysis of expenditures during fiscal year 1920.

Classification.	Forest Service.	Solicitor's office.	Purchase of lands.	Total.
Salaries ¹	\$71,504.87	\$38,062.12	.....	\$109,566.99
Travel, station, and field expenses.....	22,001.45	8,244.50	.....	30,245.95
Miscellaneous equipment.....	19.41	5.00	.....	24.41
Rent.....	673.05	625.03	.....	1,298.08
Telegraph, telephone, and postage.....	126.39	101.61	.....	231.03
Freight, express, and drayage.....	873.70	172.90	.....	1,046.60
Fuel.....	21.30	33.70	.....	55.00
Miscellaneous supplies, services, etc.....	6,447.60	161.19	.....	6,608.79
Printing and binding.....	.....	15.00	.....	15.00
Options.....	155.00	.....	.....	155.00
Lands.....	.....	.....	\$543,804.48	543,804.48
Total.....	101,822.77	47,424.08	543,804.48	693,051.33

¹ The additional amount of \$13,257.78 was also paid to employees of the Forest Service and the solicitor's office working under the Weeks law, from the appropriation "Increase of compensation, Department of Agriculture, 1920," under the provisions of the act approved Mar. 1, 1919, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1920.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PURCHASE AREAS.

The purchased forest lands under administration yielded a gross revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, of \$110,250, of which \$98,760 represented the receipts from the sale of forest products including saw timber, chestnut tannic acid wood, pulp wood, tan bark, telephone poles, posts, and fuel wood, the balance being miscellaneous receipts from grazing and other sources. The following table shows the receipts for each of the past six years:

Fiscal year.	Area acquired to date.	Receipts.	Fiscal year.	Area acquired to date.	Receipts.
1915.....	348,275	\$3,978	1918.....	1,078,510	\$53,129
1916.....	700,974	9,585	1919.....	1,348,499	71,492
1917.....	947,197	22,184	1920.....	1,445,010	110,250

The receipts show a steady and rapid increase from year to year. There is every reason to believe that this rate of increase will be maintained for some time to come, and that within five years the revenue from the purchased lands will exceed \$300,000.

During the past year the following purchase areas have been created national forests by presidential proclamation:

National forest:	Purchase areas included.
Boone.....	Boone, Mount Mitchell.
Cherokee.....	Cherokee, Georgia.
Monongahela.....	Monongahela.
Nantahala.....	Nantahala, Savannah.
Shenandoah.....	Massanutten, Potomac, Shenandoah.

The chief administrative consideration for the past year has been the development of the forest resources; consequently, plans of management have required much time. The salient idea in these plans is to limit the amount of timber which is cut each year on a group of forests to the annual growing capacity of this group, taking into consideration areas reserved for recreational reasons and for watershed protection, on which there is no cutting. While every effort is made to meet the legitimate demands of local industries for timber, it is essential to coordinate sales with estimated producing capacity. The timber has been depleted on much of the land that is being acquired, and many of the remaining trees either are defective or belong to inferior and less desirable species. In effecting sales in this type of forest it is necessary to make sure that this low-grade material is eliminated and that the stands are fitted to give maximum future returns. Cuttings of this kind serve the purpose of clearing away the refuse of previous operations; they are also calculated to improve the condition of the forest and develop those soil or light conditions that will encourage restocking with the species desired. Consequently, the financial returns from such timber sales are small; and, as a large part of the land that is being acquired has been cut over or is in young timber, the eastern forests can not be developed to a point of normal production until returns begin to come in from some of the relatively large areas of lands at present nonproductive.

The protection of the forests from fire is steadily becoming more effective, although, on account of lack of funds, it is not so thorough as is justified by the value of the resources exposed to damage. During the past fire season, however, only a very small proportion of the area protected was burned over.

There has been a remarkable increase in the use of the eastern national forests as recreational grounds, particularly the White Mountain, Pisgah, and Nantahala Forests, which were visited by thousands of people during the past year. Many persons made the fullest possible use of the privilege of camping in the open air of the mountains, but others merely toured through the forests by automobile. Convenient camping grounds are being provided for visitors and these grounds are often furnished with rough, open-air fireplaces, clean springs, and sanitation.

Other recreational features on the forests have not been neglected. The supply of fish and game is being gradually increased, notwithstanding the fact that a larger number of sportsmen frequent the forests every year. This result has been brought about by rigid

protection during the breeding seasons and by stocking streams with fish. A number of successful prosecutions for fish and game trespassing in the Pisgah Forest and Game Preserve have also helped to prevent violation of the game laws. The protective force, however, is hampered in its work to a considerable extent by a lack of the power of arrest and search, for which it appears that additional legislation is necessary. Trout fry were planted in a number of the streams during the year. Arrangements have been made looking toward the establishment of a fish hatchery at York Pond in the White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, from which it is planned to restock the streams throughout that forest.

A policy has already been developed in accordance with which badly burned lands and abandoned farm lands will be restocked with timber. In order to produce planting stock for this purpose a small forest nursery in which white pine and black walnut are being raised has been established in the Monongahela purchase area. From this nursery it is planned to plant a large acreage of such lands on the purchase areas. Plantations of black walnut and white pine have already been made on the Alabama, the Nantahala, and Natural Bridge Forests, and this work will be extended as rapidly as possible to other national forests in the East.

The construction of roads, trails, and telephone lines for the administration and protection of the forests is proceeding. Several road projects in the purchase areas have already been completed, and, with the completion of others now under way, large stands of timber hitherto inaccessible will become available for sale. The completion of each road and trail not only permits the development of a more efficient timber-sale policy, but reduces the fire hazard by making it possible easier to reach hitherto inaccessible portions of the forests.

CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

There have now been approved for purchase in the White Mountains 433,179 acres, which is about one-half of the total area of 948,114 acres that lies within the present purchase limits of the three units of the White Mountain National Forest. The larger unit lying to the south of the Androscoggin River embraces the Presidential Range and includes the well-known summits of Mount Madison, Mount Adams, Mount Jefferson, Mount Clay, Mount Washington, Mount Monroe, and Mount Franklin. A second unit within which purchases have been made embraces as its salient topographic features Mount Cahot, Mount Star King, Mount Crescent, Mount Black, and the Crescent Range, by which the last two peaks are connected. No purchases have so far been made in the third unit, the most important peaks in which are Ingalls Mountain, Mount Hayes, and the group of peaks which form the Bear Mountain. The most signal purchase in the White Mountains during the year was 13,000 acres, largely on Hubbards Brook, on the waters of the Merrimac River, embracing the southern slopes of Mount Cushman and the eastern and southern faces of Mount Kineo. A considerable portion of this land is being secured with an excellent stand of spruce timber on it, but the greater portion of that which has been cut over was operated 15 or 20 years ago and is now covered with a fine young

stand of spruce, which is admirably performing the purpose of soil protection. No tract acquired in the White Mountains better exemplifies the results in restocking that may be secured by the protection of cut-over lands from fire. That portion of this tract which bears the young stand escaped being burned over after it had been cut, and its present condition is what should be realized in the future in all lumbering operations under Government regulation. The mountain slopes covered with the young growth are as restful to the eye as if in virgin timber, and at the same time the forest has fulfilled its normal function of supplying a crop of wood—in this case pulp wood for the manufacture of paper.

During the past year the Government acquired title to Mount Pleasant, Mount Clinton, Mount Jackson, and Mount Webster—the four peaks that lie at the south end of the Presidential Range, and through their purchase it completed ownership of all the important peaks on this range except the immediate summit of Mount Washington. Not only are the peaks and crests owned, but the entire slopes of all of the mountains on the range, except the lower eastern slopes of the four peaks at the southern end the purchase of which, however, has been authorized. Although the summits of these mountains lie within the subalpine and barren zones and consequently bear no commercial forests, some of the slopes that are being acquired are still well timbered. This assures the preservation of a forest cover and the retention of that element of mountain beauty which adds so much to the attractiveness of the White Mountain scenery to the thousands who visit the region. Tuckermans Ravine, Huntingtons Ravine, and the Great Gulf—deeply carved gorges long admired for their primitive grandeur—have been acquired with much of their sylvan wildness.

Although the Presidential Range is the dominating scenic element in the White Mountains, many other picturesque mountains in this region are being acquired. In the southern part of the White Mountains, Mount Whiteface, Mount Passaconaway, Mount Pausus, and Mount Chocorua—peaks that are accessible to hotels at Wonalancet and Pequawket—have been acquired, together with a great deal of timber on their slopes. Only a very small proportion of the cut-over land having been burned over, early reforestation in spruce is assured. The purchase of the eastern slope of the Pyramid Range has also been authorized. To the west, the Dartmouth and Rosebrook Ranges, Cherry Mountain, portions of the slopes of North and South Kinsman Mountains, and the western slope of the fine range which extends from Mount Liberty to Mount Garfield, including all of Mount Lafayette and nearly all of Mount Garfield, which are points of exceptional interest to visitors in this portion of the White Mountains, have been acquired. In the southwest, the southern and western slopes of Mount Tecumseh have been purchased, and the western slope of the range, of which it is a member, as far to the northward as the Black Mountain. The most notable peaks in the east which have been, or are in process of being acquired, are those on the Carter Range from Carter Dome to Mount Moriah, Baldface, Chandler Mountain, and the western slope of Mount Pequawket. It is indeed fortunate that considerable portions of the slopes of these mountains are still heavily wooded.

FUTURE PURCHASE POLICY.

In the annual report of the commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, a recommendation was incorporated that an appropriation of \$10,000,000 be made beginning July 1, 1920, to enable the commission to continue the purchase program. No action has as yet been taken by Congress to carry out this recommendation, and meanwhile another year has passed. During the year which has intervened the necessity for additional funds to continue the work of purchasing forest lands has become more and more clearly apparent. The purchase areas have all been proclaimed as national forests, and as such the Government's program for protection, administration, and utilization calls for the construction of a system of roads. In some cases the work is already under way. Obviously, the result of such construction is greatly to enhance the value of the adjacent lands remaining in private ownership. The purchase of these lands should be undertaken at once, otherwise it will be necessary for the Government to pay the enhanced prices because of the increased values resulting from its own expenditures.

There is a still more urgent reason for expediting this work. Since the beginning of purchase work in 1911 there has been throughout the greater portion of the Appalachian region, in which most of the purchase areas are located, a marked change in the methods of cutting employed by timber operators. In the decade preceding 1911 it was not profitable to remove the low-grade trees from most sites, and for this reason cutting was not close except where the timber was most accessible. At the present time, however, because prices for lumber are higher, cutting is much closer, and in consequence the forest destruction is more nearly irreparable, while at the same time such cuttings represent increased fire hazard, because of the larger amount of brush. Most of the cut-over lands within the purchase areas have been acquired. These cut-over lands, in the main, need only protection from fire in order to restore the forest. Timberlands within the purchase areas being cut over now, however, present a more serious but avoidable, economic loss. The interest of the Government in the timbered lands within the purchase areas should in the future not begin where the interest of the timber operator leaves off. It should not wait until the forest is destroyed and the lands desolated, but should acquire the forest before cutting and secure the perpetuity of the forest through the proper regulation of cutting operations. To acquire the remaining lands with their present stands of timber will require much heavier capital investment per acre than past purchases. This investment, however, will be steadily returned from timber-sale receipts. In the long run the net cost to the Government for forest lands in fair condition will average less per acre than if it waits until the original forests are wrecked and the lands wasted.

In view of this situation the commission at a meeting held November 29, 1920, adopted a resolution recommending largely increased appropriations by Congress to expedite the work of acquisition on a basis more nearly commensurate with the actual needs of the Nation.

The further additional purchase appropriations will be used, first, for the solidification of the established areas. The acquisition of

interior holdings will result in improved administrative conditions and will reduce the average acreage cost for protection and administration. Furthermore, the purchases should be made at once, before further improvements are constructed at Government expense.

In addition, through increased appropriations, the commission will be enabled to extend the purchase work to important regions where the assistance and example of the Federal Government is urgently needed.

One of the beneficial results from the establishment of the national forests in the east has been to interest private owners in the protection of their lands and to stimulate cities which are located in the mountains and the States in which lands have been purchased in acquiring forest lands, in protecting them from fire, and in regulating the cutting of timber thereon. Among municipal holdings of this kind which are carefully protected may be mentioned those owned by Asheville, Marion, and Black Mountain, N. C., while foresters have been placed in charge of private holdings in north Georgia, in Virginia, and in West Virginia, aggregating about 200,000 acres, with the result that they are given efficient protection against fire.

The higher current prices of lumber which are transmitted as enhanced values for standing timber might seem to require that higher prices be paid for timber. In order to meet this condition, it is recommended that the net proceeds from the sale of all timber on acquired lands, after the payment to the State and counties of the required proportion of the income, be placed to the credit of the appropriation for purchasing lands. The purchase of timbered lands in this way and the resale of the timber would in no way interfere with industrial requirements. The protection of the forest from fire and the regulation of the cutting of the timber would insure the establishment of a valuable regrowth and secure the maximum utility of the forest.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS.

There has been a rapid extension of cutting in the Appalachian region, the increase in the cut-over area amounting to more than 500,000 acres a year. In order to furnish protection against fire and adequately to meet this condition, an extensive expansion within the next few years of the Government's holdings on the headwaters of navigable streams, and especially on the Ohio and its tributaries, is very desirable.

No purchase area has yet been located in Kentucky, and no purchases have been authorized, although that State has now granted the Federal Government the right to acquire lands for national forests within its borders. Additional areas should be established in West Virginia and, if suitable conditions exist, in other States in which streams tributary to the Ohio River are located.

The physical conditions in southwestern New York and northwestern Pennsylvania on the headwaters of the Allegheny River also seem to be suitable for the location of a purchase area located partly in each State. From time to time Pittsburgh and other cities on the Ohio River and its larger tributaries have been visited by destructive floods, the most disastrous having been that of March, 1907. The flood crest at Pittsburgh at that time was con-

siderably augmented by the excessively high water in the Allegheny River. The rapid melting of a heavy and accumulated snowfall on more than half a million acres of denuded forest land on the mountains in which the Allegheny River has its headwaters contributed materially to the height of the flood.

There are also suitable conditions for the location of purchase areas that would protect the headwaters of navigable streams in the rough section of northeastern Mississippi, in the mountains of Oklahoma, and possibly in northeastern Texas.

Within the limits of the Ozark and Arkansas forests, which were created from the public domain, are large areas of alienated lands, mostly in alternate sections that were originally granted to railroads, or to the State for school purposes. The private ownership of these lands frequently interferes seriously with the advantageous consummation of timber sales on near-by national-forest lands. Moreover, these lands are a fire menace in that they prevent thorough protection of national-forest lands against fire. Although purchases were begun on these forests only in 1918, the consequent consolidation and the benefits accruing therefrom are so gratifying that it is believed the time has now come when the purchase policy may very well be extended to other national forests on which the conditions of watershed protection are approved by the Geological Survey. Such a policy is urgently required on many forests for there is within the exterior limits of the national forests a total of 20,000,000 acres of privately owned lands. The greater portions of these lands are suitable only for forestry purposes, and, so long as they remain in private hands, the most efficient administration of near-by national forests is prevented. Some of this land, belonging to lumber and timber companies, can doubtless be acquired through the exchange for it of Government timber, or of national-forest land so located that its elimination from the forest would not be undesirable. Much of this privately owned land, however, can probably be acquired only through purchase.



THE PAWNEE TRIBE OF INDIANS.

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS
TRANSMITTING A COPY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT IN
THE CASE OF THE PAWNEE TRIBE OF INDIANS AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be
printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 8, 1920.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusion filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by resolution of the United States Senate, under the act of March 3, 1911, known as the Judicial Code.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

F. C. KLEINSCHMIDT,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

[Court of Claims of the United States. No. 17324, Congressional. (Decided Dec. 8, 1920.) The Pawnee Tribe of Indians v. The United States.]

STATEMENT.

This is a claim consisting of a number of items set forth in the following statement:

On February 21, 1911, Senate bill No. 10830 of the Sixty-first Congress was referred to this court by resolution of the United States Senate, under provisions of law, for a finding of fact and report thereon. The section of the bill which relates to this case reads as follows:

“That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay all claims, of whatsoever nature, which the Pawnee Tribe of Indians may have or claim to have against the United States for the amount due or claimed to be due said tribe from the United States under any treaties or laws of Congress, or for the misappro-

priation of any funds of the said tribe, or for the failure of the United States to pay the tribe any money due."

The claimant thereafter appeared in this court and filed a petition on the 3d day of October, 1913, in which it is alleged in substance that the Pawnee Tribe of Indians had treaty relations with the United States, and was then and still is under the control and guardianship of the United States; that the plaintiff tribe resides in the State of Oklahoma, and its members occupy lands in severalty; that it formerly held in common certain lands (a part of which they now hold in severalty) acquired from the Cherokee and Creek Tribes; that prior to this the plaintiff held by treaty with the United States certain land in the State of Nebraska; that a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, dated October 9, 1833 (7 Stat., 448), under the provisions of which the petition sets forth several items of claim, as follows:

(1) For the balance of annuities under Article III of the treaty, \$311.87, alleged to be still due said tribe.

(2) For the sum of \$28,641.55, appropriated for the purchase of agricultural implements under Article IV, and diverted to other purposes.

(3) For the sum of \$5,810.18, appropriated for schools under Article V, and not so expended.

(4) For the sum of \$4,455.95, appropriated for the employment of blacksmiths and strikers and diverted to other purposes.

(5) For \$1,000 appropriated under Article VII, for horse mills, not expended, but covered into the surplus in the Treasury.

The facts as to these items are set out in Finding I.

That on September 24, 1857, the plaintiff entered into a treaty with the United States (11 Stat., 729) under which the following items of the claim are set forth in the petition:

(a) Claim for \$79,496.97, alleged to have been appropriated under Article III for manual labor schools, and not expended for that purpose. The facts as to this item are contained in Finding II.

(b) Claim for \$29,960, alleged to have been appropriated under Article IV for the employment of farmers, blacksmiths, apprentices, millers, and engineers, and the erection of a steam mill, and not so expended. The facts as to this item are contained in Finding III.

(c) Claim for \$53,750 as damages alleged for failure to protect the lives of members of the plaintiff tribe and their property, as required by Article IV of said treaty. The facts as to this item are contained in Finding IV.

(d) Claim for \$8,000 as damages alleged for frauds perpetrated on the plaintiff by their agent in furnishing supplies to the tribe. The facts as to this item are set out in Finding V.

(e) Claim for \$36,000 as the value of the Pawnee school, farm, and agency buildings on the reservation of tribe in Nebraska, reserved from sale when the said reservation was sold. The facts as to this item are set out in Finding VI.

(f) Claim for \$315,781.49 for surplus lands of the reservation in Oklahoma after allotment in severalty, ceded to the United States by the Jerome agreement, and interest at 5 per centum to July 1, 1920. The facts as to this item are set out in Finding VII.

The claimant having filed a petition setting forth the several items of claim in the statement, the case was brought to a hearing on merits

on the 19th day of October, 1920. Messrs. Kappler & Merillat appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney General, by Geo. T. Stormont, Esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

This case having been heard by the Court of Claims, the Court, upon the evidence, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

By the treaty of October 9, 1833 (7 Stats., 448), with the four confederated bands constituting the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, the said tribe of Indians ceded to the United States all its right, interest, and title in and to all of the land lying south of the Platte River. In consideration of this cession the United States agreed—

By Article III, to pay to the said bands annually for 12 years the sum of \$4,600 in goods. Congress duly appropriated therefor the total sum of \$55,200. Of this amount \$54,888.13 was expended as provided by the treaty. The balance, \$311.87, was credited to the tribe on overpayments of annuities under the subsequent treaty of September 24, 1857.

By Article IV, to pay to each of said bands \$500 (in agricultural implements) annually for five years (a total of \$10,000), "to be continued longer if the President thinks proper." In fulfillment of this obligation Congress appropriated annually for five years the stipulated sum, in all, \$10,000; and, on the recommendation of the President, appropriated up to and including the year 1858 an additional \$32,000. Out of the total amount of these appropriations the sum of \$13,358.45 was expended for the benefit of the plaintiff tribe as stipulated in the treaty, being \$3,358.45 in excess of the actual obligation of the United States under said treaty. Acting under authority of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842 (5 Stats., 533), the President directed the transfer of \$8,902, of the total amount appropriated, to supply deficiencies in other items in the Indian Office; and under authority of the act of Congress of March 3, 1843 (id., 613), directed the transfer of \$3,176.27 to adjust accounts of disbursing officers. The sum of \$14,846.59 was covered into the surplus fund; and the balance of the total appropriation, to wit, \$1,716.69, was used under the treaty of September 24, 1857, for the purchase of agricultural implements for said Indians.

By Article V, to allow \$1,000 a year for 10 years "for schools to be established for the benefit of said four bands at the discretion of the President." Commencing with the year 1834 Congress appropriated annually for 10 years the stipulated sum, and in 1844 appropriated an additional \$500, making a total appropriation of \$10,500. The President directed no expenditures out of the sums appropriated until the year 1843, and from that date until the year 1853 a total of \$4,689.82 was expended upon the education of the Pawnee Tribe. Out of the balance remaining the President directed the transfer of \$3,000 under the act of March 3, 1843 (5 Stats., 613); and the balance, \$2,810.18, was covered into the surplus fund.

By Article VI, to furnish two blacksmiths and two strikers with shops, tools, and iron for 10 years at an expense not exceeding \$2,000

annually. Congress appropriated the maximum sum yearly for 10 years, and in 1844 appropriated an additional \$1,000, making a total appropriation of \$21,000. Out of the amount thus appropriated \$15,504.83 were used to fulfill the obligations of this article of the treaty; and of the balance of \$5,495.17 the sum of \$3,127.87 was transferred under the act of March 3, 1843 (5 Stats., 613), and the remainder, \$2,367.30, covered into the surplus fund.

By Article VII, to furnish each of said four tribes with a farmer for five years and to deliver to said farmers for the benefit of the nation \$1,000 value in oxen and other stock. "But said stock is not to be delivered * * * until the President thinks the same can be done with propriety and safety." No claim is made by the plaintiff tribe under this article.

By Article VIII, to erect for each of said four bands a horse mill for grinding corn. Congress appropriated \$1,000 for this purpose, but the amount was not expended and was finally covered into the surplus fund.

Articles XI and XII provided for the expenditure of certain sums for the benefit of the plaintiff tribe, which sums were appropriated and expended as provided. The amount appropriated under Article XI was erroneously charged against the funds of the Omaha Indians.

The said treaty further provided by Article X that—

"It is agreed and understood that the United States shall not be bound to fulfill the stipulations contained in the fifth, seventh, and eighth articles until said tribes shall locate themselves in convenient agricultural districts, and remain in these districts the whole year, so as to give protection to the teachers, the farmers, stock, and mill."

The evidence is silent as to whether or not the plaintiff tribe complied with the requirements of this article.

By Article XII of the treaty of September 24, 1857 (11 Stats., 729), between the United States and the plaintiff tribe of Indians it was provided—

And the Pawnees hereby relinquish all claims they may have against the United States under former treaty stipulations.

II.

By treaty of September 24, 1857 (11 Stat., 729), the Pawnee Tribe ceded to the United States all its lands north of the Platte River except a defined tract 30 by 15 miles in extent, the lands ceded embracing a large part of the State of Nebraska north of the Platte River and extending from the Omaha Indian lands on the east to the Niobrara River on the north and as far west at least as the junction of the Niobrara and Keyapaha Rivers. In return the United States, among other things, agreed to establish two, and if advisable four, manual-labor schools for the use and benefit of the Pawnees, and to furnish suitable houses, farms, and other necessities to their successful operation, and not less than \$5,000 per year to the support of each school, the President, if at any time satisfied the Pawnees were not in good faith keeping their children in school, to have the discretion to "discontinue the schools in whole or in part." The United States in 1862, five years after the treaty, established one school, and in 1864 it began erection of a manual-training school

building, which was completed the following year. This school was reported by the Indian agent in 1870 to be insufficient to accommodate all the Pawnee children desiring to attend and they called attention to the failure to comply with the terms of the treaty. Congress in 1872 made an appropriation for an additional schoolhouse, but it was not erected up to the year 1873-74, when the Pawnees moved from Nebraska to Oklahoma. From 1858 to 1914, inclusive, Congress appropriated for the education of the Pawnee Tribe, under Article III of the treaty, a total of \$820,900, of which \$761,506.81 were expended on the education of the said Indians, an average yearly expenditure of \$13,359.77. The balance, \$59,393.19, was at various times and in different amounts covered into the surplus fund during this period. The sum of \$5,102.78, transferred from use under Article III of the treaty, was expended for annuities to plaintiff Indians in 1876 in addition to the amounts appropriated for that purpose.

III.

As one of the other considerations for the land cession made by the Pawnees in 1857 the United States by Article IV of the treaty of 1857 agreed to furnish annually and perpetually to the Pawnees two blacksmiths, two apprentices, a farmer, a steam mill, to be kept in repair for 10 years, and a miller and an engineer for 10 years or longer, at the discretion of the President. The United States each year recognized the foregoing as a continuing obligation, and the President never exercised his discretion to discontinue the miller and engineer after 10 years. Congress annually appropriated \$4,580 up to and including 1869 for these employees as treaty obligations, and in 1883 and thereafter the amount annually appropriated was \$5,400. The Indian Office, without the consent of the Pawnees, in the years 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 expended the moneys so appropriated for clerks, a mechanic, and a laborer at the Pawnee Agency in lieu of the employees named in the treaty. In 1912 the Indian Office secured the consent of the Pawnee Tribe for future use of the appropriation in the employment of clerks. For the four years during which the appropriations were so used by the Indian Office without plaintiff's consent, the amount expended was \$15,240. To pay the farmer, miller, and engineer specified in Article IV during this four-year period would have required \$9,600, leaving as the amount diverted to other purposes \$5,640, which, with interest at 5 per cent from July 1, 1913, makes a total to July 1, 1920, of \$7,614.

From September 1, 1869, to January 10, 1871, a period of 16 months, the then Pawnee Indian agent paid \$50 a month, or \$800 in all, to a 14-year-old son of the engineer at the mill as miller, though performing and being able to perform little service as such.

Under Article IV of the treaty of 1857 the United States agreed to furnish a farmer, miller, and engineer for 10 years, after which it was left to the discretion of the President whether these employees should be continued.

The treaty further provided in the fourth clause of Article IV:

"Whenever the President shall become satisfied that the Pawnees have sufficiently advanced in the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the arts and pursuits to which this article relates, then, and in that

case, he may turn over the property to the tribe and dispense with the services of any or all employees herein named."

The United States bound itself, without considering amounts left to the discretion of the President, to pay the plaintiff Indians the sum of \$2,472,670 and expended for the benefit of said Indians the sum of \$2,706,874.28.

IV.

By Article IV of the said treaty of September 4, 1857, it was provided: "The United States agree to protect the Pawnees in the possession of their new homes."

The Pawnees continued loyal to the United States and furnished many scouts to the United States Army during the Civil War and afterwards. The Sioux repeatedly attacked the Pawnees and murdered a number of them while on their reservation. The Pawnees made a number of requests for protection to their agents and to the Government at Washington. They requested that troops be sent to protect them as provided in the treaty and also that arms be furnished them so that they might protect themselves. The Indian agents on several occasions called attention to the foregoing article of the treaty, but protection was not afforded except on one or two occasions and to a very limited extent. Adequate protection was not provided and arms were not furnished the tribe. The evidence shows that from 1860 to 1875 about 51 members of the tribe—men, women, and children—were killed, 152 ponies stolen, and 60 mud lodges destroyed.

In 1873 Congress appropriated \$9,000 for the Pawnee Tribe on account of the massacre of 69 Pawnees, the loss of 100 ponies, 800 buffalo hides, and the meat taken in their hunt while off their reservation. The evidence does not show to the satisfaction of the Court the value to the tribe of the lives of the members killed or of the property stolen or destroyed.

V.

After the removal of the Pawnee Tribe to the Indian Territory, the act of April 10, 1876 (19 Stat., 28), was approved, authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Agency in Nebraska and providing, among other things, for the purchase of immediate supplies for said Indians. In a telegram of April 5, 1876, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised the Indian agent in charge of the Pawnees that the Pawnee relief bill had passed, and directed him to purchase supplies absolutely necessary for immediate use in limited quantities, in open market, not exceeding \$10,000. Following the purchase of supplies for the relief of the said Indians, charges of fraud in the delivery of supplies at the Pawnee Agency were made. The charges were investigated by a board of inquiry, which, in its report of February 18, 1878, stated there was some evidence to sustain the charges. The United States attorney for the district of Kansas was furnished with a copy of the report and the Indian agent was indicted. The case was afterwards investigated by a special assistant to the district attorney and finally a nolle prosequi was entered by the United States. There is some competent testimony to show that beef unfit

for use was furnished to said Indians, but the quantity and cost have not been shown. Outside of this meager and unsatisfactory testimony, there is no competent testimony to establish any frauds charged against the Indian agent.

VI.

The Pawnee Tribe by the treaty of 1857, in consideration of their cession of all claim to a large part of the State of Nebraska, over which they roamed and hunted and to which they had the usual Indian title, were given by the United States a tract of land on the north side of the Platte River, described by natural boundaries, for a reservation, which included the present limits of the town of Genoa, Nebr. This tract was 30 miles from east to west by 15 miles from north to south. The United States recognized this tract as a reservation for the Pawnee Tribe, to be held by usual Indian title of occupancy. April 10, 1876, Congress, with the consent of plaintiff Indians, passed an act (19 Stat., 28) "to authorize the sale of the Pawnee Reservation." The purpose of the act was to provide for the removal of the Pawnees from Nebraska to Oklahoma and the Indian country in that Territory, as it then was. The act provided that the lands should not be sold for less than their appraised value, or less than \$2.50 per acre, and further provided that if any tracts should contain valuable improvements thereon, made by or for the Indians or for Government purposes, said improvements might be sold separately from the lands on which they were situated or with the land, as the Secretary of the Interior might deem best. The act further provided that any surplus that might remain from the proceeds of the sale of the lands, after reimbursing the United States for certain advances, etc., should be placed to the credit of the Indians in the Treasury Department and bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent per annum. There was a tract of land with the improvements on it which contained 160 acres and formed part of the reservation of the plaintiff Indians. The United States by act of Congress (22 Stat., 68, 85), without the consent of the Indians, reserved this 160-acre tract from sale. It used the land and buildings for the purpose of education of Indians of other tribes, chiefly Sioux, Arapahoes, and Winnebagoes, with whom the Pawnees were in hostility. Since the removal of the Pawnees from Nebraska in 1876 no Pawnee has ever been educated in this school. The appraised value of this 160 acres was \$6 per acre, and by act of Congress approved March 3, 1883 (27 Stat., 612, 620), \$960 was appropriated to reimburse the plaintiff tribe for this appraised value of the 160-acre tract.

In lieu of the school farm and buildings on their former reservations in Nebraska, the Government, established on their Oklahoma reservation a school farm of about 670 acres, and up to 1893 had built a school plant consisting of 10 buildings, costing in the aggregate \$20,975. In 1916 the school plant consisted of 39 buildings, valued at \$46,673.28, a water system valued at \$3,500, furniture and fixtures valued at \$3,100, equipment for industrial education valued at \$2,350, and school lands (640 acres) valued at \$32,000, a total valuation of \$87,623.28.

VII.

By the act of April 10, 1876 (10 Stat., 28), Congress provided for the sale of the Pawnee Reservation in Nebraska and for the removal of said Indians to a reservation set apart for them by the fourth section of the act between the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers, in the Indian Territory, 230,014.04 acres of which formed part of the lands of the Cherokee Nation and 53,005.94 acres of which had been ceded to the United States by the Creek Nation by the treaty of June 14, 1866 (2 Kapp., 931).

On June 13, 1883, the Cherokee Nation, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 603, 624), conveyed said land to the United States in trust for the Pawnee Tribe. Out of the proceeds of the sale of the Pawnee Reservation in Nebraska the United States reimbursed itself in the sum of \$161,009.82 for the land purchased from the Cherokee Nation, and in the sum of \$15,901.78 for that part of said reservation purchased by the United States from the Creeks.

On November 23, 1892, a commission appointed pursuant to an act of Congress and known as the Jerome Commission, negotiated an agreement with the Pawnee Tribe (1 Kapp., 498), by the terms of which the said tribe ceded to the United States the reservation set apart for them by the above mentioned act of April 10, 1876. In consideration of this cession the members of the tribe were to receive allotments in severalty in the said reservation and by Article IV, "as an additional and only further consideration for such cession and conveyance, the United States agrees to pay to said tribe the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all the surplus land in said reservation, after the allotments herein provided for shall have been taken and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, payable as follows: Eighty thousand dollars in coin, to be distributed among them per capita at the subagency on said reservation upon the ratification of this agreement by Congress, and the residue of the proceeds of said surplus lands shall be placed to the credit of said tribe in the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, there to remain at the discretion of the United States, the interest to be paid annually and be distributed to said tribe per capita on said reservation." The agreement is contained in the message of the President communicating same to Congress, known as Executive Document No. 16, second session, Fifty-second Congress (see 27 Stat., 644; 1 Kapp., 498).

This agreement provided that existing treaty stipulations should continue, except as modified therein, and that said agreement should become effective when ratified by Congress, and on March 3, 1893, Congress passed an act (27 Stat., 612, 644) ratifying and confirming said agreement, the material provisions of which provide:

"SECTION 12. That the sum of eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available, to pay the Pawnee Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, formerly a part of the Indian Territory, for all their right, title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in and to all

that tract of country" (describing the Pawnee Reservation) "conveyed and relinquished to the United States" by the Jerome agreement, "to be paid and applied in the manner provided in article four of said agreement." * * * "Said agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed. And the residue of the proceeds of the surplus lands mentioned in said agreement shall be placed to the credit of said tribe in the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, said interest to be paid and distributed to said tribe as provided in said article four.

"SECTION 13. That the lands acquired by the agreements specified in the two preceding sections are hereby declared to be a part of the public domain. Sections sixteen and thirty-six in said township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved from settlement for the use and benefit of public schools, as provided in section ten relating to lands acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. And the lands so acquired by the agreements specified in the two preceding sections not so reserved shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President at the same time and in the manner and subject to the same conditions and regulations provided in section ten relating to the opening of the lands acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. And each settler on the lands so to be opened as aforesaid shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land from the date of entry to the date of final payment at the rate of four per centum per annum."

Under the above act \$80,000 were paid to said Indians and distributed in coin to the individual members of the tribe, and allotments were made to each member, aggregating 111,931.61 acres, leaving 171,088.37 acres of surplus lands, of which 755 acres were reserved for school and agency purposes and continues as tribal property, and the balance, 170,333.37 acres, was disposed of by the United States, 142,826.99 acres patented to homesteaders under the free-homestead act, and 6,729.80 acres were paid for at \$2.50 per acre by settlers, and the residue granted to the State of Oklahoma as school lands.

The amount agreed to be paid to the tribe by the Jerome Commission for the surplus lands—170,333.37 acres, at \$1.25 per acre—was \$212,916.71, which, less \$80,000 heretofore paid, would leave \$132,916.71, the interest on which from March 3, 1893, to September 3, 1920, at 5 per cent per annum, would amount to \$6,645.83 annually, or a total interest for 27 years 6 months of \$182,760.32. Neither this principal sum nor any of this interest has been paid.

CONCLUSIONS.

Upon the foregoing facts the Court of Claims states its conclusions in accordance with section 151, Judicial Code, as follows:

1. The several items of claim made under provisions of the treaty of 1833 (numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the preceding statement) do not constitute claims legal or equitable against the United States. See Finding No. I and provision of Article X of the treaty of 1833,

quoted in Finding I, and also the stipulation of Article XII of the treaty of 1857, also quoted in Finding I.

2. The several items of claim made under provisions of the treaty of 1857 (numbered *a*, *b*, *d*, and *e* in the preceding statement) do not constitute legal or equitable claims against the United States. If there had been shown diversion of funds by agents, there would be no legal liability upon the Government therefor. Whether anything should be paid rests entirely in the discretion of the Congress.

Two of the claims set forth in the preceding statement (*c* and *f*, respectively) were insisted upon in the argument before the court. That marked "*c*" is predicated upon an alleged failure of the United States to afford protection under the provision of the treaty of 1857 in Article IV thereof, as follows:

"The United States agree to protect the Pawnees in the possession of their new homes."

The claim is for members of the tribe killed, for lodges destroyed and ponies captured, and for other property taken, all by hostile Indians.

As shown by Finding IV, Congress appropriated in 1873 for this character of losses. The clause in the treaty does not extend to an agreement to indemnify the tribe for such acts and losses as are set forth. See *Leighton case*, 161 U. S., 291, 296; *Blackfeather case*, 37 C. Cls., 233, 190 U. S., 367; *Omaha Tribe v. United States*, decided by Supreme Court June 1, 1920, 253 U. S.

In the *Leighton case*, *supra*, discussing a clause in an Indian treaty whereby the tribe agreed to cease hostilities against the persons and property of citizens of the United States, the Supreme Court say:

"It is a promise on the part of the tribe to keep the peace and not a promise to pay if the peace is not kept."

The bill referred to the court is for claims of the tribe, and not claims for individual members thereof. See comments in Supreme Court's opinion in *Blackfeather case*, 190 U. S., 368, 375.

The finding shows that there is no evidence upon which the value of the lives of the Indians that were killed can be predicated. See similar finding by Court of Claims in *Omaha Tribe v. United States*, 53 C. Cls., 549, 558, and the court's conclusion thereon, affirmed by Supreme Court (253 U. S., — *supra*). This claim is not a legal or equitable one against the United States.

The claim marked "*f*" is for the proceeds of surplus lands mentioned in the Jerome agreement (see Finding VII). The Pawnees owned a reservation in Indian Territory (Oklahoma); a part of it was allotted in severalty to members of the tribe; and the balance was ceded to the United States under the Jerome agreement, ratified by act March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 612, secs. 12 and 13), for which the United States agreed to pay \$1.25 per acre. These surplus lands acquired by the United States (and declared to be part of the public domain by section 13 of said act, 27 Stat., 612) comprised 170,333.37 acres, which, at the price named, would produce \$212,916.71. The act appropriated \$80,000, which was paid, leaving a balance of \$132,916.71 on the basis stated. The act provides that the amount shall be placed in the Treasury and bear interest at 5 per cent per annum. See reference to the agreement in the ratifying act (27 Stat., 644).

This principal sum of \$132,916.71, at 5 per cent per annum, would produce annually \$6,645.83. Computing this interest from the date of the ratifying act, March 3, 1893, would make for the period March 3, 1893, to September 3, 1920 (27 years and 6 months), \$182,860.32 interest.

Neither this principal sum of \$132,916.71 nor any interest thereon has been paid. A just claim is thus presented under the terms of said agreement, the payment of which rests in the judgment of Congress.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Claims does not extend to claims growing out of treaties with Indians (sec. 153, Judicial Code).

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 6, 1920.

A true copy.

Test this December 8, 1920.

[SEAL.]

F. C. KLEINSCHMIDT,
Assistant Clerk.

○

TEMPORARY FORCE IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESIGNATION OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER THE APPROPRIATION FOR TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OF THE ADDITIONAL FORCE IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1920.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial act approved May 29, 1920, I have the honor to submit the inclosed statement, showing by bureaus and offices the number and designation of the persons employed under the appropriation for the temporary employment of the additional force in the War Department and the annual rate of compensation paid to each.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

TEMPORARY FORCE IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing, by bureaus and offices, the number and designations of the persons employed under the appropriation for the temporary employment of the additional force in the War Department.

Designation.	Salary.	Number now employed in each grade.	Designation.	Salary.	Number now employed in each grade.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.			OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS		
Auditor.....	\$3,500.00	1	Clerk.....	\$1,400.00	1
Do.....	3,000.00	1	Mechanical copyist.....	1,400.00	1
Do.....	2,750.00	4	Clerk.....	1,200.00	9
Principal clerk.....	2,500.00	1	Carpenter.....	1,200.00	1
Chief of division.....	2,500.00	1	Clerk.....	1,000.00	1
Do.....	2,200.00	2	Messenger.....	1,000.00	1
Do.....	2,000.00	1	Do.....	924.00	1
Clerk.....	1,800.00	2	Assistant messenger.....	720.00	1
Chief of Telephone Division.....	1,800.00	1	Laborer.....	720.00	1
Clerk.....	1,700.00	1			
Do.....	1,600.00	4	Total.....		17
Welfare worker.....	1,600.00	1			
Clerk.....	1,500.00	4	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.		
Do.....	1,400.00	1	Clerk.....	1,800.00	1
Telegrapher.....	1,400.00	3	Do.....	1,600.00	1
Foreman.....	1,400.00	1	Welfare worker.....	1,600.00	1
Clerk.....	1,300.00	1	Clerk.....	1,400.00	10
Bookkeeper.....	1,200.00	1	Do.....	1,200.00	2
Clerk.....	1,200.00	13	Mimeograph operator.....	1,200.00	1
Do.....	1,100.00	3	Photostat operator.....	1,000.00	1
Telephone supervisor.....	1,020.00	1	Messenger.....	840.00	1
Messenger.....	1,000.00	2	Assistant messengers.....	720.00	3
Skilled laborer.....	860.00	2	Laborer.....	660.00	1
Messenger.....	840.00	4	Charwoman.....	360.00	1
Telephone operator.....	840.00	22			
Assistant engineer.....	720.00	1	Total.....		23
Assistant messenger.....	720.00	2			
Elevator conductor.....	720.00	2	OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.		
Fireman.....	720.00	1	Clerk.....	1,800.00	1
Watchman.....	720.00	10	Do.....	1,400.00	1
Messenger boy.....	480.00	1	Do.....	1,200.00	20
Forewoman.....	300.00	1	Assistant messenger.....	720.00	3
Charwomen.....	240.00	4	Laborer.....	660.00	1
Director of Welfare Service.....	1.00	1	Messenger boy.....	480.00	1
Carpenter..... per diem.....	4.50	1	Charwomen.....	240.00	5
Total.....		102	Total.....		32
MILITIA BUREAU.			OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.		
Clerk.....	1,800.00	1	Clerk.....	1,600.00	2
Do.....	1,600.00	1	Do.....	1,400.00	6
Total.....		2	Do.....	1,300.00	12
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.			Operator.....	1,300.00	1
Draftsman.....	1,800.00	1	Clerk.....	1,200.00	30
Clerk.....	1,520.00	1	Multigraph operator.....	1,200.00	1
Do.....	1,470.00	1	Chief messenger.....	1,000.00	1
Do.....	1,400.00	1	Chauffeur.....	840.00	1
Do.....	1,320.00	3	Assistant messengers.....	720.00	4
Do.....	1,300.00	2	Messenger girl.....	480.00	1
Do.....	1,260.00	1			
Do.....	1,200.00	6	Total.....		59
Messenger.....	840.00	1			
Charwoman.....	480.00	1	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.		
Chemical expert.....	1.00	1	Clerk.....	1,000.00	3
Total.....		19			
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.			OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.		
Clerk.....	1,600.00	1	Production engineer.....	1,800.00	1
Do.....	1,400.00	3	Statistician.....	1,800.00	1
Do.....	1,200.00	8	Clerk.....	1,800.00	5
Minor clerk.....	900.00	1	Negotiator.....	1,800.00	1
Assistant messenger.....	720.00	7	Superintendent.....	1,700.00	1
Laborer.....	720.00	1	Inspector artillery ammunition.....	1,600.00	1
Messenger boy.....	480.00	1	Clerk.....	1,600.00	5
Total.....		22	Do.....	1,500.00	2

Statement showing, by bureaus and offices, the number and designations of the persons employed under the appropriation for the temporary employment of the additional force in the War Department—Continued.

Designation.	Salary.	Number now employed in each grade.	Designation.	Salary.	Number now employed in each grade.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE—continued.			OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.		
Draftsman.....	\$1,400.00	1	Clerk.....	\$2,400.00	1
Clerk.....	1,400.00	34	Do.....	1,800.00	5
Do.....	1,300.00	2	Junior cost accountant.....	1,800.00	1
Do.....	1,200.00	68	Office manager.....	1,800.00	1
Do.....	1,100.00	3	Clerk.....	1,600.00	5
Do.....	1,080.00	1	Executive assistant.....	1,600.00	1
Minor clerk.....	900.00	1	Foreman.....	1,600.00	1
Assistant messenger.....	720.00	3	Statistician.....	1,600.00	1
Laborer.....	660.00	1	Clerk.....	1,500.00	9
Messenger boy.....	480.00	1	Multigraph operator.....	1,500.00	1
Messenger girl.....	480.00	1	Junior cost accountant.....	1,500.00	1
Total.....		133	Welfare worker.....	1,500.00	1
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.			Carpenter.....	1,400.00	1
Chief clerk.....	2,000.00	1	Clerk.....	1,400.00	30
Clerks.....	1,800.00	1	Do.....	1,340.00	1
Do.....	1,200.00	2	Do.....	1,300.00	17
Total.....		4	Cabinetmaker.....	1,200.00	2
WAR CREDITS BOARD.			Chief messenger.....	1,200.00	1
Governor.....	1.00	1	Clerk.....	1,200.00	150
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.			Foreman.....	1,200.00	1
Chief of division.....	2,400.00	6	Inspector.....	1,200.00	1
Do.....	2,000.00	1	Operator.....	1,200.00	2
Clerk.....	2,000.00	1	Clerk.....	1,000.00	10
Do.....	1,800.00	27	Messenger.....	1,000.00	1
Do.....	1,720.00	1	Operator.....	1,000.00	1
Do.....	1,600.00	14	Laborer.....	900.00	3
Do.....	1,400.00	46	Do.....	840.00	1
Do.....	1,320.00	2	Messenger.....	840.00	7
Do.....	1,200.00	1,237	Do.....	800.00	1
Multigraph operator.....	1,200.00	2	Assistant messenger.....	720.00	11
Operative.....	1,200.00	1	Messenger.....	720.00	4
Skilled mechanic.....	1,200.00	1	Skilled laborer.....	720.00	2
Typewriter repairer.....	1,100.00	1	Laborer.....	720.00	1
Fireman.....	1,000.00	1	Do.....	660.00	2
Messenger.....	840.00	9	Messenger boy.....	480.00	1
Skilled laborer.....	840.00	6	Total.....		279
Assistant messenger.....	720.00	24	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF FINANCE.		
Messenger.....	720.00	1	Assistant.....	5,000.00	1
Motor-cycle messenger.....	720.00	2	Clerk.....	2,000.00	1
Laborer.....	660.00	19	Accountant.....	1,800.00	1
Messenger boy.....	480.00	6	Clerk.....	1,800.00	30
Messenger girl.....	480.00	1	Principal clerk.....	1,800.00	1
Charwoman.....	240.00	11	Clerk.....	1,600.00	19
Total.....		1,420	Do.....	1,500.00	6
			Do.....	1,400.00	53
			Do.....	1,300.00	20
			Do.....	1,200.00	85
			Assistant messenger.....	720.00	1
			Total.....		218
			Grand total.....		2,334

LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN WHO LIE OVER AT
RAILWAY TERMINALS.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE
COMMISSION TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESO-
LUTION OF JANUARY 16, 1920, A REPORT UPON LIVING CONDI-
TIONS OF TRAINMEN WHO ARE COMPELLED TO LIE OVER AT
RAILROAD TERMINALS

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered
to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, August 3, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a report of the
Interstate Commerce Commission, responsive to Senate resolution
No. 267, adopted on January 16, 1920, directing an investigation and
report upon living conditions of trainmen who are compelled to lie
over at railroad terminals.

Yours, very truly,

EDGAR E. CLARK, *Chairman.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, August 4, 1920.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

The Interstate Commerce Commission respectfully reports as
follows:

By a resolution adopted on January 16, 1920, the Senate directed
the commission—

to investigate and report upon living conditions of trainmen who are compelled to lie
over between trips at terminals of railroads, and also to investigate the feasibility on
the part of railroad companies of furnishing to their men accommodations suitable to
their needs at such terminals.

In compliance with the terms of this resolution, the commission,
on January 29, instituted an investigation concerning the nature and
extent of facilities, including buildings, rooms, food, and other
accommodations, which are provided by railroad companies for
their train-service employees who are compelled to lie over at termi-

nals between trips, the plans, if any, for improving and extending these facilities, and if accommodations are not provided or existing facilities are not adequate, the feasibility of providing such accommodations or extending existing facilities.

The information collected, which has been classified and tabulated, is appended hereto. Appendix A contains data furnished by the railroad companies listed therein concerning accommodations provided by them for their employees, together with information furnished as to the necessity and feasibility of increasing existing accommodations. Appendix B contains a list of railroad companies who have provided no living accommodations for their employees lying over at terminals between trips, together with reasons therefor which have been stated by the carriers. Appendix C contains data furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to conditions at railroad terminals, as well as the facilities and equipment provided at certain of these terminals.

Briefly summarizing these reports, 481 carriers have furnished information in response to the request of the commission; by 164 lines or systems covered by these reports, living accommodations of some character are provided for train-service employees lying over at terminals; while on 317 lines for which reports have been received no such accommodations are furnished.

The reports which are tabulated in Appendix A indicate extreme differences in living accommodations provided for employees lying over at terminals on the lines reporting such facilities. These accommodations in some cases consist merely of a shelter of the simplest form, such as box-car bodies removed from their trucks, provided with wooden bunks, without bedding or other facilities of any sort, and which the employees who use them are required to maintain clean; on the other hand, on some roads there are completely equipped dormitories and clubhouses provided with modern facilities. The accommodations in general are of many forms, varying between these extremes.

As shown by the tabulation in Appendix B, of the companies reporting that no living conditions are provided, 255 report that trainmen lie over only at home terminals on these lines and that the provision of living accommodations by the companies is unnecessary. Other reports merely indicate that no living accommodations are furnished by the carriers, no reasons or circumstances being stated.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association has furnished information relative to 679 railroad terminals; the facilities and equipment provided at certain of these terminals are indicated in the tabulation in Appendix C.

In addition to the requests for information in the matter which were made upon the carriers, similar requests were also addressed by the commission to the chief executive officers of the four organizations of train-service employees, namely, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. No response was received from three of these organizations; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen furnished certain data which have been given due consideration.

As to the "feasibility on part of railroad companies of furnishing to their men accommodations suitable to their needs at such ter-

minals," this is not altogether a local and financial question. If suitable and adequate accommodations are available and accessible at a terminal, such as boarding and rooming houses, restaurants, and hotels, there is no apparent necessity for similar accommodations to be provided by the railroad company. But in view of the necessity, particularly from the standpoint of safety in railroad operation, for train-service employees to procure proper as well as adequate rest, in order that they may be alert at all times while on duty, the provision by the railroad companies of suitable and readily available facilities to enable their train-service employees to secure a proper rest is required at many terminals. Some of the facilities provided, particularly sleeping quarters, obviously are not "suitable to their needs." A bunk house, which is not provided with necessary bedding, the maintenance of which is not assigned to an attendant who is held responsible for its condition, and which is supposed to be cleaned by transient occupants, ordinarily does not long remain in sanitary condition necessary for securing proper rest; and it is considered unreasonable to expect train-service employees, particularly enginemen, to carry bedding with them. These are conditions which should be voluntarily corrected by the railroads themselves. Dormitories, clubhouses, and other similar facilities, properly equipped and maintained, undoubtedly add materially to the efficiency of the men using them, and the provision of such facilities by railroad companies whose employees lie over at terminals away from their homes, where other suitable accommodations are not adequate or available, is highly commendable. The working hours of train-service employees in common practice are in the great majority of cases irregular at best, and improvement in accommodations and facilities which are conducive to trainmen securing proper rest should be systematically pursued by the carriers and encouraged in every practicable manner.

Do.....	Kansas City, Topeka, Hutchinson, Syracuse, Las Vegas, Lamy, Albuquerque, San Marcel, Reno, Deming, Clovis, El Paso, Sweetwater, Williams.	All these terminals have either sleeping or other company accommodations.	
Do.....	Atlantic Coast Line, South Carolina Pacific Ry., Central R. R. of South Carolina, Washington & Annapolis R. R.	Only new accommodation contemplated is Y. M. C. A. at Richmond, for which company's contribution has already been made.	
Do.....	Wilmington, High Springs, Lakeland.	Present accommodations adequate.	
Do.....	Port Tampa, Astor.....		
Do.....	Norfolk, Plymouth, Wadesboro, Weldon, Kinston, Washington, Vandremer, Fayetteville, Chadbourne, Sanford, Conway, Sumter, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Jepp, Thomasville, Brunswick, Alfred, Jacksonville, Palatka, Sanford, Kissimmee, Haines City, Moore Haven, Sebring, Oviedo, Leesburg, Trilby, Apopka, Thonotassas, Lakeland, Homosassa, Dunnellon, Ocala, Bartow, Arcadia, Fort Myers, Montgomery.	Company furnishes Y. M. C. A. buildings and contributes to their maintenance. These buildings are equipped with heat, light, water, shower baths, pool tables, lecture halls, reading rooms, and sleeping quarters. No facilities for eating. Near-by restaurants furnish food at reduced rates to railroad employees. Company furnishes rest rooms for employees, equipped with heat, light, water, bathing facilities, free of charge. Ample outside accommodations for eating and sleeping are available. Company owns hotel building operated by individual under contract. Accommodations furnished employees at reduced rates. At all these points ample facilities operated by individuals are available. At majority, especially at restaurants in stations, prices are lower to railroad employees.	
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. and Van Buren Bridge.	Oakfield, Derby.....	Company has modern hotel building. Board furnished employees at rate of \$1.50 per week or 50 cents per service.	No new accommodations contemplated. Account of small number of men lying up at different terminals, impossible to furnish and operate buildings at reasonable price. Most men live in caboose, even where other facilities are provided.
Do.....	Baxite.....	Present facilities adequate.	
Do.....	Baxite & Northern Ry.....		
Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R.	Erie.....		Do.
Do.....	Canaan Lake Park (summer only).		
Do.....	Albion.....		
Do.....	Greenville.....		
Do.....	Butler.....		
Do.....	Russellton.....		

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R.	North Bessemer.....	Rest and reading rooms, library, baths, free. Meals 45 cents, beds 15 cents.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Meedville, Hilliards.....	Company provides no facilities. Public hotels, restaurants and boarding houses available.	
Bingham & Garfield Ry.....	Magna.....	2-story frame dormitory, 29 rooms, light shower baths, wash rooms, toilets, etc. Hot and cold water, steam heat, sanitary. Separate building 40 by 90 feet; 2 stories, dining room, lunch room, lunch counter, kitchen, reading room, barber shop, tub baths, and a few sleeping rooms, pool, billiard, and card rooms, library and music. Food is wholesome and clean. Accommodations furnished at less than cost.	
Do.....	Bingham.....	Dormitory, 16 rooms, practically same as above. No food furnished, but ample outside facilities. Company also furnishes houses at nominal rental for employees with families. At Garfield and Magna many vacant houses. Crews not required to tie-up at other than home terminals.	At East Salamanca and Funksutawney the erection of new buildings under consideration. Action taken dependent on financial conditions. On account of the few employees involved additional facilities at other terminals not believed justified. Accommodations adequate for the present.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R.	Buffalo Creek, East Salamanca, Du Bois, Funksutawney.	At which most men lie over when away from home. Railroad Y. M. C. A. buildings with lavatories and baths, dining rooms, lunch counters, game rooms, reading room, and bedrooms. Meals at cost. Lodging about 25 cents.	
Do.....	Clarion Junction.....	2 cars equipped as rest rooms for use of engineers and firemen. These cars, steam heated, provided with running water and electric lights, janitor service. Only 1 crew a day lies over. Conductors and trainmen sleep in cabooses. Railroad Y. M. C. A. provides deduction orders on restaurant in Johnstown.	
Do.....	Butler Junction.....	1 crew lies over every other night. A room in office building equipped with steam heat, electricity, sleeping accommodations for several men and a stove on which men can cook. Janitor service furnished. Trainmen sleep in cabooses. Railroad Y. M. C. A. provides deduction orders on local restaurant.	
Do.....	Pittsburgh.....	1 crew lies over each night. Trainmen sleep in caboose. Two box cars have been fitted up, one for sleeping quarters, other in which men may cook. Deduction orders on local restaurant furnished by railroad Y. M. C. A.	

Do.....	Glenwood.....	1 crew lies over each night. Trainmen stay in cabooses. Arrangement being made whereby engineers and trainmen may have use of Baltimore & Ohio bunk room. Meals may be secured at local restaurant on railroad.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Vintondale.....	1 crew lies over each night. Box car is fitted up with sleeping accommodations and stove on which to cook. Trainmen stay in cabooses.	Present accommodations adequate.
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific.	Boeker.....	Men live in Port Bragg and most of them own their own accommodations.	Accommodations now adequate.
California Western R. R. & Navigation Co.	Port Bragg, Willis.	All regular crews operate out of this terminal. Occasionally workmen from other terminals are employed between Port Bragg and Willis. Then men are provided with adequate clean and sanitary sleeping quarters free. Good food at less than cost provided by cook houses adjacent to sleeping quarters.	Accommodations now adequate.
Camas Prairie R. R.	Grangeville.....	Company allowed engineers to construct on company property small building to be used for sleeping quarters.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Riparia, Lewiston.....	Hotel accommodations available, main terminal, where majority of trainmen live.	Do.
Canadian National Ry.	West Duluth, West Virginia, Fort Frances.	Frame buildings equipped with wash room, lavatory, and bathroom, spring beds; bedding furnished by company free of charge.	Present accommodations adequate.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Brownville Junction.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A., modern equipment; accommodations for 48 men Nov. 15 to May 1. Meals furnished, 50 to 60 cents per meal; beds, 35 to 75 cents per night.	Do.
Do.....	Heleb.....	Bunk house for 38 men, lavatory and bathroom available, also kitchen equipment, all free of charge.	Do.
Do.....	Newport.....	Bunk room accommodations 10 men; steel cots. Sleeping accommodations free. Hotel close by; prices about 50 cents per meal.	Do.
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio R. R. and Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio of South Carolina.	Dante.....	Bunk room for engineers; electric lights, city water; bedding furnished by company and kept clean by attendant. Facilities for cooking. No building provided for passenger trainmen. Freight men live in their vans, which are equipped with sleeping and cooking accommodations.	Plans being prepared for erection of 26-room house equipped with baths, toilets, and heat. This is to be ready for occupancy by end of summer.
Do.....	Altapas.....	A 35-room house, steam heat, electric lights, baths, sewerage, good water supply, good beds; experienced keeper; 50 cents a meal; 40 cents a bed.	Facilities at other points ample.
Do.....	Beale Yard.....	A 12-room house furnished and maintained by company; meals, 50 cents; beds, 40 cents.	Facilities at other points ample.
Do.....	Elkhorn City, Kingsport, Spartanburg.	1-story roughly constructed frame building, 23 rooms, built during construction of road as temporary boarding quarters; keeper. Meals, 50 cents; beds, 40 cents. Food ample, service good, sanitary conditions fair. Sleeping accommodations insufficient.	Facilities at other points ample.
Do.....	Elkhorn City, Kingsport, Spartanburg.	Ample accommodations by outside parties at reasonable prices.	Facilities at other points ample.
Do.....	Carbo, Erwin, Johnson City.....	Most of men working from these points have homes there. Ample public facilities for lay-over crews not living there.	Facilities at other points ample.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.	Present accommodations adequate.
Central of Georgia Ry.....	Colgate, Andalusia.....	Box-car shanties for sleeping furnished at both points. At Colgate arrangements made with restaurant to furnish meals and deductions made from wages to cover. At all other terminals boarding houses and hotels are available.		
Central Vermont Ry.....	Brattleboro, Montpelier Junction.....	Bunk cars fitted up as sleeping quarters for engineers; free.		Do.
Do.....	St. Albans, New London.....	Home terminals; no provision made by company for accommodation.		
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. and Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana.	White River Junction..... Richmond, Gladstone, Clifton Forge, Hinton, Handley, Cane Fork, Lo- gan, Russell, Ashland, Lexington, Silver Grove, Covington, Peru, Boston.	Men can procure suitable lodgings at reduced rates. Railroad Y. M. C. A. buildings (aggregate cost, \$600,000) equipped with ample bathing, washing, and toilet facilities, locker rooms, lobbies, writing and bed rooms. Library of 4,000 volumes available for employees of entire system. At all points except three, where such facilities are unnecessary, complete restaurant facilities are provided. Company bears about 30 per cent of cost and the employees 70 per cent of cost of operating. At Cane Fork new building (\$30,000) just completed. At Handley a \$21,000 addition just completed.	At Clifton Forge, plans under way for new building to replace old one. Time of completion depends upon financial conditions	
Do.....	Charlottesville.....	Home terminal; no facilities furnished by company.		
Do.....	Newport News.....	Bunk house in use. Barracks with necessary kitchens, lavatories, baths, dining rooms, etc., were constructed at cost of \$5,985, but it developed not used sufficiently to justify continuing operation. Building and facilities at service of Railroad Y. M. C. A. any time it chooses to operate. Several outlying terminals where number of men lying over has not justified expense of building and equipment to take care of them.		
Do.....	Shelby.....	Bunk house where employees may get rest.		Installation of Y. M. C. A. at this point under consideration.
Do.....	Peach Creek.....	\$7,000 spent within last year increasing facilities.		Company now considering installation of Y. M. C. A. at this point.
Do.....	Thurmond.....	Company has had 25 years' experience with Y. M. C. A. buildings and believes them economically justified on ground of increased efficiency of employees. Provides 30 per cent of operating cost.		Present accommodations now adequate and new buildings and additions are erected as necessity arises.
Chesapeake Beach.....	District Line, Chesapeake Beach.....	Camp cars furnished by company. Employees furnish bed, bedding, and food.		Present accommodations adequate.
Chicago & Alton.....	Glenn.....	Rest house and restaurant, formerly operated by Y. M. C. A., now under company management and undergoing extensive improvements (almost completed). Food and beds will be furnished at cost.		Improvements under way.

Do.....	Booth.....	Company maintains a single-story building and small restaurant. Bunk house and restaurant operated under contract by outside party. Company furnishes bedding and free transportation for supplies. Rates reasonable. 2-story frame building, steam heated and electric lights, lockers, wash room, shower baths, etc., of modern and sanitary type, also lobby, parlor, writing room, lunch room, and kitchen. Prices, 25 and 35 cents per bed; meals, 25 to 60 cents.	Present accommodations adequate.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	Center Yard.....	Practically same as above.....	
Do.....	Mitchell Yard.....	Many crews have own homes; the others can secure adequate accommodations in privately operated boarding houses and hotels. Freight-train men may and frequently do use cabooms for sleeping quarters, some also do cooking there.	
Do.....	Danville, Villa Grove, Salem, Thebes, Terre Haute, Evansville.....	Hotel in passenger station. Accommodations furnished employees 30 to 35 per cent under prices charged public.	Company is constantly watching this matter and where reasonable facilities not now available company will furnish them. With improvements now under way accommodations believed adequate
Chicago & North Western Ry.....	Milwaukee.....	Lunch counters and dining rooms in passenger stations. Prices 25 to 30 per cent under price to public.	
Do.....	Janesville, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Ashland, Antigo, Madison, Baraboo, Mankato, Sleepy Eye, Sanborn, Brookings, Huron, Redfield, Powers, Stager, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Belle Plaine, Sioux City, Mason City, Missouri, Valley, Carroll, Ames, South Norfolk, Rapid City, Pierre.....	Lunch counters in adjoining buildings. Prices as above.....	
Do.....	Monico, Eland, Clintonville, Tracy, Rochester.....	Lunch counters and sleeping quarters provided by company. Prices 25 to 40 per cent under prevailing prices. Meals provided in lunch and dining cars provided by company.	
Do.....	Stambaugh, Watersmeet, Elroy, Weymouth, Winona, Ashland, Boone, Orin Junction.....	Hotel, dining, and lunch counters operated by company. Accommodations furnished at not more than 75 per cent of prevailing prices to public.	
Do.....	Long Pine, Chadron, Nelson, South Fortin, Beauld, East Clinton.....	Lunch counter; price 35 per cent under price to public.....	
Do.....	Tuna.....	Hotel, meals, and sleeping accommodations at reduced rates.	
Do.....	Engle Grove, Miami, South Omaha, Platt, Adams, New Butler, East Pierre, Salem.....	Restaurant, 20 to 35 per cent under usual prices. Bunk houses equipped with steel cots and beds provided by company. Meals provided, dining and kitchen car. Beds, 50 cents; meals, 50 cents.	
Do.....	Fox Lake.....	Sleeping quarters and lunch room provided by company. Prices slightly above cost.	
Do.....	Casper.....	At practically all above terminals outside accommodations are also available.	
Do.....	Iron River.....	Lunch rooms, lodging houses, and hotels operated by individuals in close proximity to these terminals	
Do.....	Ironwood, Wakefield, Winner.....		Well-lit building soon to be constructed, with eating and sleeping accommodations, at Ironwood and Wakefield.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. and Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City R. R.	Kansas City, St. Joseph.	Trainmen use way cars at all points. Bunk houses for engineers, steel bunks, lockers, lavatories, etc. Restaurant facilities available.	With exception of improvements noted in this column, present accommodations believed adequate.
Do.	St. Louis.	Small bunk house, but men usually go to near-by hotel for beds and meals.	
Do.	East St. Louis.	Small building equipped with benches only.	
Do.	Francis.	Bunk car, steam heated; no charge.	
Do.	Napier.	Bunk car, 2 bunks, stove heat. Trainmen live in way cars. No hotels; restaurant accommodations 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.	
Do.	Hamburg.	Bunk car, 4 bunks, washbasin, stove heat. Restaurant accommodations 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.	
Do.	Chariton.	Company hotel in depot. Employees given reduced rates. Accommodations limited, but outside facilities available.	
Do.	Clarinda.	Commercial hotel and restaurant available. No company facilities.	
Do.	Murray.	Company-owned hotel, leased to outsider; beds, running water, lavatories. Lodging to employees, 25 cents; meals, 50 cents.	
Do.	Hanibal.	Can body with steel bunks; no charge. Steam heated bunk room, lavatory, steel lockers for engineers. Hot and cold water; no charge. Restaurants available.	
Do.	Clyde.	4-story brick building; bed and rest rooms; dining rooms, shower baths, etc. Sanitation good; prices reasonable.	
Do.	Chicago (Western Avenue).	Sleeping quarters in frame building provided by company. Restaurant operated by private individual in same building; good food, prices reasonable.	
Do.	Chicago (Union Station).	Rest and reading room in station building. Outside accommodations readily accessible.	
Do.	Eola, Mendota.	Box-car body, ventilated, steam heat, electric light, cots, mattresses, and blankets. Also box car fitted up as dining car; good meals at nominal sum.	
Do.	St. Louis, Oregon.	As above except oil lights and stove heat.	
Do.	Savanna, Dayton's Bluff.	Sanitary bunk rooms for engineers, are well heated and lighted. Employees furnish own bedding.	
Do.	Galesburg.	Lockers and wash room provided.	
Do.	Quincy.	Two bunk cars, steel bunks, hot and cold water, shower bath, located opposite passenger station, where there is good eating house.	
Do.	Rock Island.	Wash room, hot and cold water.	

Do.....	Peoria.....	Box car fitted up as wash room, hot and cold water, toilets at all above points, employees furnish bedding. Company provides building, heat, water, light, and necessary janitor service. Practically all these points rooming houses, restaurants are available, accommodations at reasonable rates. No company accommodations.
Do.....	Aurora, La Salle, Shabbona, Rockford, Forreston, Sterling, Grand Crossing, Elm, Vermont, Beardstown, Concord, Greenfield, Litchfield, Centralia, Herrin, Paducah, Des Moines.....	Bunk room, 4 double bunks, wash room, hot and cold water.
Do.....	Burlington.....	Box-car body, steel bunks, steam heat, electric lights, washing facilities adjacent.
Do.....	Creston.....	Frame building, steel bunks, steam heat and electric lights.
Do.....	Ottumwa.....	Same, also shower baths and toilet facilities.....
Do.....	Pacific Junction, Council Bluffs.....	Car body, steel bunks, stove heat, kerosene lamps. Frame building, stove heat, kerosene lamps, bunks.
Do.....	Cassville.....	Car body, wooden bunks, stove heat, lamps.
Do.....	Mount Pleasant, Albia, Charlton, Red Oak, Centerville, Humeston, Shenandoah, Carrollton, Winfield, Gibson.....	Only one or two crews lie over. Can rent rooms or stay in way cars.
Do.....	South Omaha.....	Bunkhouse, 12 steel double bunks and mattresses, steam heat, electric lights, ventilated and sanitary. Eating house 24 by 24; sleeping quarters upstairs for 6 men. Electric lights and heat. Meals 35 cents; beds 25 cents. Sanitary conditions good.
Do.....	Abland.....	Bunkhouse, 4 steel bunks, mattresses, steam heat, lamps, sanitary. Public restaurant and hotels nearby, meals reasonable.
Do.....	Ferry.....	Bunkhouse, 2 wooden bunks, mattresses, stove heat, oil lamps, sanitary. Public restaurants and hotels available. Meals good and reasonable.
Do.....	Frement, Omond, O'Neill, Plattsmouth, Schuyler, Lincoln, Hastings, Ravenna.....	Bunk house, 8 steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, electric lights, steam heat, shower baths, and sanitary. Eating house, seats 12 persons, stove heat and lamps. Operated by private party. Meals good; place sanitary. Meals, 50 cents. Hotels and restaurants close by. Railroad provides no facilities.
Do.....	Alma, Aurora, Sutton.....	Engine men's bunk house and locker room, specially constructed, with modern conveniences, sanitary bunks, shower baths, etc., under the supervision of foreman who looks after conditions. No charges. Trainmen's locker room also. Lincoln depot has lunch maintained by company operated by outsider. Meals to employees at reduced rates. At all three points company provides buildings rented to outside parties for eating houses, run for convenience of employees. Rates reasonable.
Do.....		Box-car bodies provided with bunks and stoves; engine-men furnish bedding.

Engine men's sleeping quarters now being enlarged at Lincoln, Hastings, and Ravenna.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. and Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City R.R.	Burwell, Columbus, Erieson, Kearney, Sargent, Sutton.	Home terminals. Most men live there. Not enough patronage to justify company in maintaining eating or rooming houses.	
Do.	Edgar.	At points where company does not maintain buildings set apart for the purpose employees are able to procure lodging and meals locally at reasonable rates. Engineers' bunk house next to washhouse, bunks and mattresses. Engineers furnish blankets. Store heat, well ventilated and sanitary. Meals can be secured in town in daytime. Hotel and bunk house, 14 steel bunks, steam heat. Mattresses and blankets are provided; no charge. Food one-half-commercial rate.	
Do.	Akron.	Hotel and eating houses on company ground. Meals, 35 cents.	
Do.	Red Cloud, McCook.	Bunk house too small. Rates, beds, 35 cents; meals, 45 cents. Public lunch counters. Short orders at reasonable rates.	Plans have been made covering new engineers' service building, which, when completed, will meet requirements.
Do.	Seneca.	Bunk room for engineers; no charge. Company provides lunch counter; meals, 35 cents. Short orders reasonable.	
Do.	Crawford.	Company hotel; meals, 35 cents. Short orders reasonable.	
Do.	Edgemont.	Six beds in cottages, 35 cents each; 8 rooms in hotel, 50 cents each.	
Do.	Englewood.	Bunk house for engineers. Meals, public, 35 cents.	
Do.	Alhance.	Company provides Grier Camp; meals, 35 cents. Numerous hotels and restaurants; meals, 50 cents; rooms, 50 cents to \$1.50.	
Do.	Gillette.	Company provides clubhouse. Beds furnished, 25 cents. Company eating house; lunch, 35 cents; supper, 25 cents. Short orders reasonable.	
Do.	Guernsey.	Bunk house for engineers; no charge. Public hotel, meals, 50 cents; rooms, \$1. Also Chinese restaurant. Short order rates reasonable.	
Do.	Bridgeport, Scottsbluff, Cheyenne, Holyoke.	No company accommodations. Public accommodations ample. Hotels and restaurants. Meals, 40, 50, and 65 cents and up; rooms, 50 and 75 cents up.	Engineers' service building at Bridgeport will be completed in spring.
Do.	Frankie.	Bunk house for engineers, free. Hotel accommodations, \$1 a room. Lunch counter rates reasonable.	
Do.	Bonneville.	Bunk room for engineers, free. Company rooming house, beds, 25 cents. Company lunch counter meals, 35 cents. Short orders reasonable.	
Do.	Casper.	Company eating house meals, 40 cents. Public lodging house and hotels. Minimum rates, \$1 per room.	

Do.....	Kansas City, Osborn, Quincy.....	Sleeping rooms for engineers. Trainmen use way cars for bunk room. No eating houses furnished by company. Modern building equipped with sleeping accommodations. Sanitary system, shower baths, kitchen, dining room, lounging and reading rooms. These accommodations furnished employees at nominal cost; operated under contract.	Believes accommodations adequate.
Chicago, Great Western R. R.	East Stockton.....	Private enterprises sufficient to provide adequate sleeping and eating accommodations for trainmen and engineers.	Existing accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Chicago, Oelwein, Hayfield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Clarion, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Conception, Kansas City.....		
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.	Lafayette, Midland.....		
Do.....	Hammond.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. buildings; board and lodging provided. Crews taken from South Hammond to Hammond (2.5 miles) by switch engines. At Hammond accommodations are available. Bunk houses for engineers, electric lighted, stove heat, cared for by themselves. The accommodations for trainmen are 2 miles from yards and are reached by street car.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Michigan City.....	At Hammond, Michigan City, Monon, and Bloomington tickets can be procured by the men for meals and lodging at hotels and restaurants.	
Do.....	Monon, Bloomington.....	At nearly all terminals on this road eating houses provided and maintained by Van Noy Interstate Co., with whom railroad company has contract. There are privately operated eating houses at others. Bunk cars are furnished temporarily at points where men can not obtain other sleeping accommodations.	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.	Attins.....	Railroad building provided by company, 48 single beds, toilets, bath, reading room, light, heat, water. Engineers furnish building and provide janitor service.	Have under consideration an addition to the building now in use.
Do.....	Council Bluffs.....	Railroad provides building, 23 single beds, reading room, light, heat and water. Engineers furnish the house and provide janitor service.	
Do.....	Sanborn.....	Company building leased for hotel purposes.....	
Do.....	Miles City.....	Restaurant operated by Western Commissary Co. Food and sanitary conditions are good.	
Do.....	Mokzone.....	Frame sleeping quarters operated by Van Noy Interstate Co.	
Do.....	Lewiston.....	Restaurant in company building, operated under contract. Food and sanitary conditions are good.	
Do.....	Avery.....	Company provides 2-story frame building, operated by Van Noy Interstate Co., 14 sleeping rooms and 2 single beds in each. Lavatory, toilet facilities, and bath.	
Do.....	Three Forks.....	Prices, 35 cents per person.	
Do.....	Cle Elum.....	Company provides commodious club house; rooms furnished; no charge.	
Do.....	Cedar Falls.....	Frame building with sleeping accommodations; charge, 35 cents. Temporary sleeping accommodations, 35 cents.....	Lunch room at Cedar Falls under consideration; also better sleeping quarters.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Do.	Maytown.....	Bunk cars; men furnished bedding.....	
Do.	Bensonville, McIntosh, Moberge, Marmarth, Harlowton, Deer Lodge, Missoula, Alberton, Haugan, Spokane, Malden, Othello.....	Restaurant facilities maintained at all terminals mentioned below; other accommodations indicated. Sleeping accommodations; restaurant facilities at Deer Lodge.	Present facilities believed adequate.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. and Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Do.	Silvis.....	Company maintains hotel building; operated under contract; reasonable rates; 50 rooms available.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.	Bureau, Hulbert.....	As above, 29 rooms. Railroad Y. M. C. A. (cost \$33,000) completed last year. Facilities for eating and sleeping. Railroad Y. M. C. A. (cost \$50,000). Accommodations furnished employees at special rates.	
Do.	Haleyville.....	Eating houses at each of these terminals, by contractor serving meals at all hours to employees and passengers, 30 cents to employees. In addition rest rooms equipped with lavatories, lockers, etc., maintained at various points. Freight cabooses are equipped with bunks and mattresses for accommodation of train crews, cared for by employees. At points where no caboose, bunks and small eating houses provided for sleeping quarters, no charge is made. They are kept in sanitary condition by company forces.	
Do.	Rock Island, Peoria, Council Bluffs, Valley Junction, Cedar Rapids, Muscatine, Phillipsburg, Denver, Eldon, Kansas City, Dahlert, Amarillo, Dallas, Bridgeport, Shawnee, Hot Springs, Hustell, Memphis, Fordyce, Winfield, El Dorado, Eunice, Geary, Alexandria.....	At these points private homes, rooming houses, hotels, and restaurants are accessible for use of employees.	
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry. Do.	West Clinton.....	Company hotel, steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water, shower baths, etc. Regular meals 40 cents. Short orders furnished at all times. Beds, 30 cents. 13-room dormitory, also dining room. Meals, 35 and 40 cents; beds, 30 cents.	Do.
Do.	Fallborn.....	..All lay-overs are at points where good accommodations (not furnished by company) are available.	Do.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	Lima (Cleveland freight terminal).....	Room in frame building; 9 steel double-deck bunks; mattresses and clean linen provided by company. Room equipped with hot and cold running water. Majority of employees live in Cleveland and do not avail themselves of accommodations at Lima.	

Do.....	Baltimore.....	elves of this rest room. Several years ago Railroad Y. M. C. A. was installed, but on account of the lack of patronage was closed. Y. M. C. A., 3-story frame building, baths, rest rooms, writing and reading rooms. Bedrooms (18 single and 6 double rooms). Membership cards, \$5 per year. Meals to members, 35 cents; to other employees, 50 cents; beds to members, 35 cents; to other employees, 50 cents. Also a down-town branch Y. M. C. A. located near depot; no food served. Plumbing at both places not in the best of condition. Effort being made to remedy. Restaurants and lodging houses in close vicinity of yards and engine-house. Bunk room, 8 steel doubled-decked bunks, mattresses, and linen. Cold running water; no food furnished. No charge for use of bunk room. Majority of employees live in Gallon and have private quarters. Outside facilities available. Engineer's rest room at roundhouse, 12 bunks, 24 lockers, wash room, hot and cold water. At Union Station lockers and rest rooms. Railroad Y. M. C. A. completely equipped. Prices to members, beds, 30 cents; single room, 50 cents; nonmembers, 60 and 75 cents. Rooms with bath and running water 75 cents and up. Sanitary conditions good. Most employees live at this point; others can get rooms and meals adjacent to their work. Roundhouse has engineer's rest room; accommodations for 7 men in bunk room; has wash room with hot and cold water. 21 lockers. Wash room at roundhouse, hot and cold water. Opposite roundhouse is Railroad Y. M. C. A.; 68 beds, linen-changed daily; restaurant in connection. Meals reasonable, a la carte; beds to employees, 25 cents. Reading and rest rooms, pool tables, games, etc., library and piano. Railroad Y. M. C. A., 54 beds. Meals to members, 35 cents (average). Fresh bed linen daily. Beds to members, 25 cents; to nonmembers, 40 cents. Pool and billiard tables, music, games, reading matter, shower and tub baths. Food and sanitation good. Engineer's rest room provided with cots and mattresses, not an ideal place for rest. Meals at night boarding house. Room in sanitary conditions good. Boarding house. Freight terminal operated by T. & O. C. Rest room, bunks, and cushions for engineers. Small brick building for same purpose will accommodate 8 men; sanitary conditions not good. Trainmen eat and sleep in cabooses (Here tenant of N. Y. C.) They have rest and bunk-room accommodations for about 40 men. Sanitary conditions good. Number of restaurant and lodging houses near by where men can secure meals. Passenger men live at Toledo.
Do.....	Gallon.....	
Do.....	Columbus.....	
Do.....	Springfield.....	
Do.....	Sharon.....	
Do.....	Chickamauck.....	
Do.....	Riverside.....	
Do.....	Whitmore.....	
Do.....	Toledo.....	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Do.....	Sandusky..... Shelby Street shops.....	Small rest room, 4 persons. Outside restaurant available. Most men live at Sandusky. Rest room for engineers is provided with leather cushions; men rest between trains. Hot and cold water; lavatory facilities; sanitary and clean. Meals if wanted are furnished from adjacent boarding houses. Rest room for train and engine crews; cots with leather cushions, hot and cold water. Room clean and sanitary. Meals from adjacent boarding houses. Rest room, steam heat, hot and cold water, for use of train and engineers. Meals from adjacent boarding houses. Some of the trainmen go to these rooming houses instead of using rest rooms. Y. M. C. A. well equipped, conveniently located, and excellently operated. Plenty of sleeping room, excellent dining room. Y. M. C. A., 101 beds, good dining room, reasonable rates; lounge room, pool tables, games, and moving pictures; wash rooms, shower baths, and barber shop. On Jan. 12, rest room destroyed by fire. Also have Y. M. C. A., 25 beds, ample bathing facilities, reading room, porch, tennis court, basket-ball grounds. No dining room, but arrangements made for patrons to secure meals at near-by restaurant. Bunk house, 12 by 16, equipped with 4 steel bunks, electric lights, and steam heat, furnished by company; engineers furnish bedding. Bunk house as above, 6 bunks. Rest room, hot and cold water, 3 basins; also box car, 3 sleeping bunks; this number sufficient. Restaurants $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from engine house. One end of box car equipped with 4 wash basins, hot and cold water. Men live in Mount Carmel; no rest room is required.	
Do.....	Mayette.....	Rest room 1,000 feet from roundhouse, but engineers prefer to use 2 boarding houses located near engine house, going there to wash up. Have stated they would not use rest room on account of distance.	
Do.....	Kankakee.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. may be used by train and engine men, yard and shop men; 24 sleeping rooms, kitchen, lunch room, lobby, 40 lockers, wash basins, toilet facilities, shower baths, electric light, steam heat, and reading room. Beds to members, 25 cents; nonmembers, 40 cents; meals 25 to 40 cents.	
Do.....	St. Louis.....		
Do.....	East St. Louis.....		
Do.....	Mattoon.....		
Do.....	Benton Harbor.....		
Do.....	Elkhart.....		
Do.....	Harrisburg.....		
Do.....	Mount Carmel.....		
Do.....	Lyons.....		
Do.....	Urbana.....		

Plans drawn up for construction of more commodious building.

Facilities at larger points believed adequate. Additional facilities at smaller terminals under consideration. No definite plans.

Do.....	Brightwood.....	Y. M. C. A., 38 single and 8 double rooms, 30 cents to non-members and 30 cents to members per night. Better furnished than average railroad Y. M. C. A. in that there are plastered walls instead of wooden partitions. Billiard and checker tables, piano, victrola, shower and tub baths. Meals, 45 cents to members, 30 cents to non-members (served from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.) Library. Building clean and sanitary.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Moorefield.....	Old passenger coach, 12 bunks, running water, sanitary condition.	
Do.....	Ansonia.....	Recently made a terminal. Good outside accommodations for meals. Sleeping quarters available, but not of the best. Outside parties state this condition will be taken care of.	
Do.....	Dayton.....	Switch crew which lies over here has boarding house. Passenger crew also lies over. Conductor has room in hotel. Brakemen and baggagemen have bedding in baggage car and sleep there, taking meals in restaurant.	Adequate or present.
Do.....	Delaware.....	Home terminal. All men who lie over there live in Delaware.	
Do.....	Cairo.....	No railroad facilities. Men rent rooms and get meals at restaurants located near roundhouse.	Terminal accommodations adequate.
Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus Ry.	West Park, Elyria, Seville, Wooster, Mansfield, Gallon.	Sleeping accommodations at car barns and hotels are furnished without cost. Ordinarily trainmen returned to starting point for night. In emergencies company furnishes sleeping quarters as above.	
Clinton, Davenport & Muscatine Ry.	Davenport.....	Have use of dormitory of Tri-City Ry. Co. in brick building used as car barn. Sanitary cots, clean room, heated, toilet facilities, and properly ventilated.	
Do.....	Muscatine, Clinton.....	Little or no occasion for lay over at these two terminals.	
Colorado & Southern Ry.	Como.....	In emergency use hotels and lodging houses.	
Colorado, Wyoming, & Eastern Ry.	Coalmont.....	Company owns brick hotel building leased to private parties who conduct rooming and eating houses which is sanitary and sufficient for taking care of railroad employees lying over at this point. Rooms furnished at reduced rates to railway employees. At other points private accommodations are plentiful and satisfactory.	Present accommodations adequate.
Columbia, Newberry & Laurens R. R.	Laurens, Columbia.....	Train and engine men carry their beds and sleep on the car. Hotels not patronized even when available as it is much cheaper to live in cars. Company furnishes coal, light, and stove to cook on.	
Copper Range R. R.	McKeever.....	No food furnished. Camp car used for sleeping purposes; no cost to employees. Most runs are arranged so trainmen are at home nights.	Do.
Copper River & Northwestern Ry.	Cordova.....	Rooms furnished in depot building by agent and taken care of by his wife. Only one crew (3 men) lies over. They pay agent enough to compensate for care of room.	Do.
Do.....	Tiskah, Shushana Junction.....	Home terminal. No facilities provided by company.	
		Living quarters, free. Modern frame building, heat, light, reading room, and sleeping quarters with sanitary bunks and springs. Bedding provided by men.	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Copper River & Northwestern Ry.	Chittwa.....	Hotel accommodations available, prices reasonable. Meals of wholesome and sanitary food are provided at all points, including terminals and intermediate points excepting Cordova. Charge of 50 cents per meal.	Present accommodations adequate in view of the fact that so many employees prefer to use outside facilities.
Delaware & Hudson Co.....	Colonie, Mechanicville, Schenectady.....	At Colonie and Mechanicville, restaurant and dormitory. At Schenectady sleeping accommodations only. Adequate toilet facilities, food, and service first class. Sleeping accommodations good. All furnished at or below cost.	
Do.....	Oneonta, Whitehall, Rouses Point, Carbondale.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.	
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	Secaucus, Scranton, Hampton Yard (Scranton), Binghamton, Elmira, East Buffalo.	Y. M. C. A. buildings, sleeping, washing, and reading rooms. Lounging room, baths, showers, games, etc. Restaurant. Beds, 25 to 35 cents. Meals 40 cents and up. Also a la carte service.	
Do.....	Hoboken.....	Y. M. C. A. sleeping, washing, reading, and lounging rooms. No restaurant, but ample outside facilities available. Beds, 25 and 30 cents to members; 10 cents additional to nonmembers.	
Do.....	Port Morris.....	Rooms in the office building; clean, comfortable beds available; janitor service, wash rooms, and toilet facilities. No meals furnished.	
Do.....	Groveland.....	Fully equipped, recently renovated building, showers, reading room, game room, barber shop, bed rooms, etc. Beds, 25 to 30 cents; meals a la carte.	
Do.....	Oswego, Utica.....	Buildings maintained by N. Y. C., the D. L. & W. contributing in amount of which our employees are entitled to the privileges.	
Do.....	Syracuse.....	Bunk car used by engineers and firemen. Train crews use caboose cars or boarding houses.	Bunk house for engine crews has been authorized but other arrangements may be found advisable in view of possible changes at the terminal.
Do.....	Northumberland.....	Fewer than 3 crews per day lie over. Outside boarding houses available. Rates very reasonable.	Except at Syracuse present accommodations believed adequate.
Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Southern.	Pueblo.....	Hotel on second floor of station building; good sleeping quarters, toilets, and baths. Sanitation good. Employees as a rule do not take advantage of these sleeping quarters, as they can readily procure sleeping quarters elsewhere in the city. Restaurant in station building; clean and wholesome food served to public and employees.	At all larger terminals except Soldier Summit and Minturn, present accommodations are adequate.
Do.....	Salida.....	Hotel building, 2 stories, 13 beds, toilet and bath facilities. Sanitation good; 35 cents a bed. Good, clean, wholesome food served to public and employees. Also outside eating and sleeping accommodations available.	

Do.....	Minturn.....	Sleeping accommodations at Y. M. C. A.: 26 beds, showers, tubs, toilets, hospital room, lobby reading room, lockers, and several entertaining features. Beds 35 cents to non-members and 25 cents to members. Also hotel where sleeping and eating accommodations are available. Railroad maintains eating house at this point; clean, wholesome food to public and employees, sanitary conditions good.	Extension of Y. M. C. A. building under consideration. Sleeping quarters to be increased from 26 to 42 or 46 persons. Time of completion uncertain.
Do.....	Grand Junction.....	Eating house maintained at which good clean food is served to public and employees. Sanitary arrangements good. Ample eating and lodging facilities (outside) are obtainable by all crews working into and out of this place.	
Do.....	Soldier Summit.....	Hotel 40 rooms, dormitory and eating house, good sanitation and bath facilities for employees, it is operated by Y. M. C. A. Beds to members 25 cents, to non-members 35 cents. Men to employees and third class passengers 10 cents. Food clean and wholesome. Railroad also has erected 20 frame cottages of 4 and 6 rooms, with bath, modern plumbing, etc. Private parties have provided several cottages and also small hotel.	Y. M. C. A. proposes to erect another building this year, 18 sleeping rooms, 18 locked out hall, reading room, etc. Railroad also has places moving, 40-room building from Hahoe, Utah, for sum; also 10 cottages. All to be ready for occupancy when heavy business period sets in.
Do.....	Thistle.....	Eating house well equipped and maintained by railroad in connection with depot building, which is of frame construction, modern plumbing and sanitation. Clean, wholesome good food supplied to public and employees alike. Railroad furnishes no sleeping quarters, ample outside accommodations available.	
Do.....	Cimarron.....	Most crews here maintain own homes in Cimarron. Railroad company maintains eating house. Good food to public and employees. Sanitary arrangements good. At Pueblo, Salida, Minturn, Grand Junction, Cimarron, Colorado, and Thistle, and Salt Lake City, Utah, meals are furnished to employees at one-third less than prices to public. At smaller terminals outside facilities are available.	
Do.....	Hahoe.....	Most crews operating out of this terminal recently moved to Soldier Summit. Outside accommodations available for remaining employees, also few railroad cottages rented to employees at nominal charge.	Accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Denver, Trinidad, Walsenburg, Lava, Glenwood Springs, Green River, Ogden, Marysville, Eureka, Mont. Silver City, Springfield, Beber, Gunnison, Montrose, Ouray, Delta, Somerset, Alamosa, Chama, Silverton, Santa Fe, Durango, Rico, Taos, and Alamosa, Colorado.....	Outside accommodations available which are adequate.	
Duluth, Minnabe & Northern R. R.		Company provides building for train and engineers to sleep in. Company furnishes beds, bedding, etc. Employees serve their own meals.	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Duluth, Missabe & Northern R. R.	Mitchell.....	Company hotel and annex, 45 sleeping rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc., leased to outside concern, lessee operates making regular charge for meals and rooms. Company also owns 25 or 30 houses which employees rent from company.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Thomson.....	Where company maintains no facilities, outside accommodations are available.	
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R., and Mineral Range R. R.	Do.....	Good hotel, 16 sleeping rooms, 32 beds. Meals, 40 cents. Lodging, 25 cents.	
Do.....	Soo Junction.....	Section boarding house, 5 beds, meals 40 cents, lodging 25 cents.	
Do.....	Superior, Michigamme, Houghton, Mass City, Calumet, Marquette, St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie.	Hotels and boarding houses available.	Do.
East Broad Top R. R. & Coal Co.	Robertsdale.....	Large room in house owned by company, is provided with hot water, heat, and comfortable beds furnished by company. Janitor service. Ten cents a day for bed. Meals 50 cents. Boarding house provided with bath room, toilet, and running water, etc.	
Do.....	Mount Union.....	Adequate outside accommodations. Seldom that men lay over at this point.	
Do.....	Orbisolia.....	Most of the men reside at this terminal.	
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.	Rossville.....	For train and enginemen, sleeping accommodations and restaurant operated by Y. M. C. A.	Do.
Do.....	Gary.....	Trainmen sleep in cabooses. Meals from Y. M. C. A. restaurant. Also 8 beds in Y. M. C. A. set aside for emergency use of trainmen. Enginemen sleep in dormitory erected by railway and operated by enginemen on assessment plan. Meals from Y. M. C. A.	
Do.....	Whiting.....	Trainmen sleep in cabooses. Enginemen in bunk room (body of caboose). Meals from near-by restaurant.	
Do.....	Porter.....	Trainmen sleep in cabooses and get meals in hotel near by. Enginemen have leased a number of rooms in hotel near by and also obtain meals there. Arrangement operated by them on assessment plan.	
Do.....	Joliet.....	Trainmen sleep in cabooses. Meals at restaurants close by. Enginemen secure eating and sleeping accommodations at a number of lodging houses near by.	Do.
Do.....	Waukegan.....	Trainmen sleep in cabooses. Meals at near-by restaurants. Enginemen sleep in bunk house constructed by railway and operated by enginemen on assessment plan. Meals at near-by restaurants.	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Erle R. R. System.....	Meadville.....	Many employees live in Meadville. Company provides accommodations for rest for employees and other accommodations necessary for their welfare. Restaurant in passenger station where employees can secure meals and lunches at half rates.	
Do.....	Kent.....	Accommodations are provided at the engine terminal for crews with the necessary accessories. City restaurants are used by train, engine, and yard crews, except such of the crews who live at this point.	
Do.....	Youngstown (Brier Hill).....	Accommodations provided for rest for train and engine crews between runs and locker for employees. Most employees live there.	
Do.....	Cleveland.....	A rest room and accessories. Many men live in Cleveland; many others this is the turn-around point for their home trips, and they use the local rest facilities.	
Do.....	Marion.....	Accommodations provided for crews lying over, reading room and other necessary facilities. Restaurant near passenger station where employees are given half rates.	
Do.....	Huntington.....	All employees live here. Rest room with lockers provided for yardmen.	Present accommodations considered adequate.
Do.....	Hammond.....	Rest room with accessories. City restaurant available.	
Do.....	Chicago.....	Home terminal; also yard car fitted up for rest purposes.	
Do.....	Dunmore, Avon, Bradford, Dayton.....	No company accommodations. The small number of men operating out of these terminals return to home terminals each day and have home accommodations.	
Do.....	Gainesville & Northwestern R. R.	Rest accommodations furnished by company are without charge to employees.	
Gilmore & Pittsburgh R. R.	Gainesville, Robertstown.....	Boarding houses available. Company has no facilities. terminals each night usually.	A small rest room with beds and meals would add considerably to comfort of employees, but company has not the funds to provide it. Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Armstead.....	All crews on turn-around runs and employees at home used for sleeping quarters; free to employees on condition they keep it and yards in sanitary condition.	
Do.....	Salmon.....	All train and engine men who regularly tie up here have homes at Salmon except 1 brakeman. Good meals available at local restaurants.	Do.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.	Mackinaw City.....	Building for passenger brakemen and baggage men is frame structure, 15 or 16 iron beds, mattresses, fuel, and water. Men furnish their own bedding. Rental \$7 per month paid for building by club of baggage men and brakemen.	
Do.....	Elmira.....	Building is furnished for freight enginemen and firemen. Railroad furnishes heating stove, cooking stove, sanitary beds, springs, heat, and water; no charge.	

At Port Huron extension of present Y. M. C. A. under consideration.
New Y. M. C. A. building under consideration.

Present accommodations considered sufficient to meet requirements.

Do.....	Richmond, Ridgeville, Fort Wayne, Woodburyville, Kalawasego, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Big Rapids, Cadillac, Petoskey, Traverse City, Deering, Port Huron, Durand, Etsdon	Many conductors and trainmen use cabin cars for sleeping quarters when away from home terminals, and do their own cooking. Cars provided with 6 bunks and cook stove.
Do.....	Island Pond.....	Outside accommodations available
Do.....	Gorham.....	Y. M. C. A. fully equipped. Provide service practically at cost.
Do.....	Fort Covington.....	Y. M. C. A.
Do.....	Buffalo.....	Bunk house, 10 beds, electric lights, cooking facilities, furniture; free to employees.
Do.....	South Bend, Battle Creek, Milwaukee Junction, Jackson, Richmond, Pontiac, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Bay City.....	Bunk room, sleeping accommodations for 8 men, electric lights, no cooking facilities; free to employees.
Great Northern Ry. Co.....	Minneapolis, Willmar, Ithaca, Williston, Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Minot, St. Cloud, Burnesville.	Bunk room, sleeping accommodations for 5 men, wash basin, sanitary; free to employees.
Do.....	Allouez.....	Boarding houses and hotels available, practically all of which furnish accommodations to engineers and trainmen at reduced rates.
Do.....	Kelly Lake.....	Eating accommodations only. Service under dining and sleeping car department. Sanitation good. Table and lunch counter service a la carte; food good.
Do.....	Noyse.....	Company has 2 buildings for use of employees, one containing washroom, toilets, lockers, bathtubs, washbasins, hot and cold water. Other building contains dining room, recreation room, sleeping rooms (27) with 2 beds in each. Building sanitary; food good; 25 cents a night for bed and the meals reasonable, a la carte service at a little lower than corresponding prices at a restaurant.
Do.....	Fridley.....	As above, 30 sleeping rooms, 2 beds in each. Box car fitted up as sleeping quarters for engineers, also with facilities for cooking. Trainmen sleep in cabooses; only one crew a day ties up at this point.
Do.....	New Rockford.....	20-room hotel operated by commissary company. Sanitary conditions good; 25 cents a night for beds. Meals a la carte a little lower than corresponding prices in outside restaurants.
Do.....	Wolf Point, Bowdoin.....	Company's 15-room hotel provided with dining room in charge of dining and sleeping car department. Lodging, 35 cents to \$1 a night. Meals a la carte. Sanitation good.
Do.....	Have.....	Company hotels, 43 rooms each; eating-house accommodations.
Do.....	Cut bank.....	Eating house provided by the company; also outside accommodations available.
Do.....	Whitish.....	Hotel, eating house, and dormitory have a total of 30 rooms.
Do.....	Essex, Summit.....	Eating house and dormitory for men, 20 rooms.
Do.....	Rexford.....	Eating house with dormitory, 6 rooms.
		Eating house, dormitory, 4 rooms, 8 beds. Rooms at various places contain from 1 to 6 beds.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Great Northern Ry. Co.....	Sand Point.....	Company has 6 bunk cars, 1 boarding car, all in good condition; mattresses and blankets furnished at 35 cents a night. Meals at nominal prices which hardly cover overhead expenses. Bunk cars for helper crews: also an outside boarding house. 2 rooms over company restaurant; price, 50 cents a night. They are in fair condition. Rates in restaurant only sufficient to make fair profit. In addition there are outside hotel and restaurant accommodations, but restaurants not the best and rooming space limited. Company eating house open during winter months only. Sleeping and eating accommodations provided: 35 cents for beds; meals a la carte, but facilities furnished at less than cost. Outside accommodations available at these points. Freight-train crews have privilege of sleeping in cabooses and may prepare their own meals.	
Do.....	Milan.....		
Do.....	Wilson Creek.....		
Do.....	Cascade Tunnel.....		
Do.....	St. Paul Como, Minneapolis Junction, Mound, Hutchinson, Browns Valley, Morris, Breckenridge, Moorhead, Sandstone, Grand Rapids, Cass Lake, Redland, Warroad, Melrose, Hemdji, Sebeka, Milaca, Huron, Aberteen, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Superior, Sioux City, Forbes, Rutland, Hansboro, Saries, Dunseith, Auder, Casselton, Anoka, Fargo, Larimore, Lakota, Mankato, Northgate, Hannan, Grand, Graham, St. John, Moorhead, Crosby, Stanley, Morden, Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Wolf Point, Bowdoin, Bainville, Scooby, Shelby, Sweet Grass, Great Falls, Clancy, Rutte, Judith Gap, Billings, Troy, Rexford, Spokane, Hilliard, Wilson Creek, Leavenworth, Gold Bar, Everett, Interbay, Newport, Brewster, Mansfield, Marcus, Manitoba, Bellingham, Blaine, Anacortes, Rockport, Skykomish, Tacoma, Vancouver, Wenatchee, Oroville, Chewelah, Republic, Bonners Ferry, Vancouver, Sumas, Guichon, Rossland.		

Green Bay & Western; Keweenaw, Green Bay & Western Ry.	Grand Rapids.....	Several years ago company added second story to freight depot, dividing it up into rooms (bedroom and a large reading room), but after first few weeks no use was made by the men. Better outside accommodations available within two blocks. No company accommodations at present.
Gulfcoastline; Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico; Orange & North-western; St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico.	Anchorage.....	Company has given employees free use of cabin rooms and steamer Willard V. King for sleeping, and meals are furnished them at reasonable prices by captain of boat. Dining room of boat is used. Sanitation good. Food is as good as the average boarding house. There is also an outside hotel available.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.	Somerville.....	Frame rooming and eating house operated by Fred Harvey; steam heated, screened, and connected with sanitary sewerage. Rates to railroad one-third less than to public. Food and sleeping accommodations good. Meals by Harvey Eating Co. at one-third less than rates to public. Beds furnished by Y. M. C. A., 25 cents to members. Food and sleeping accommodations good. Only public sleeping accommodations. Meals, Harvey Eating House, at one-third less than to public. Food good.
Do.....	Temple.....	Frame building, sanitary sewerage, electric lights, and screens; operated by private parties. Rates to railroad employees 25 per cent less than price to public. Food and sanitary conditions good.
Do.....	Brownwood.....	Meals furnished by Harvey Eating House at one-third less than rates to public. Beds by Y. M. C. A., 25 cents to members. Food and sleeping accommodations good. No sleeping accommodations furnished by company. Meals by Harvey Eating Co. at one-third less than rate to public. Food good.
Do.....	Sweetwater.....	Frame room and eating house operated by Fred Harvey; steam heated and screened, and connected with sanitary sewerage. Rates one-third less than rates to public. Accommodations good.
Do.....	Cleburne.....	No rooms other than those furnished to public. Meals, Harvey Eating House, one-third less than rate to public. Food good.
Do.....	Gainesville.....	Two frame buildings, bath, electric lights, owned by railroad and operated by private party. Sanitary conditions good. Sleeping conditions not of the best, but watched closely and endeavoring to improve. Food, average good.
Do.....	Purcell.....	Men are not satisfied with hotel accommodations and railroad furnishes bunk cars which men are now using. As above.....
Do.....	Silabee.....	Company owns four houses which it furnishes resident employees rent free, some of whom furnish lodging and meals at their own expense; outside hotel also where accommodations are reasonable.
Do.....	Belleville yards.....	
Do.....	Matagorda.....	
Do.....	Gulf Hill.....	
Gulf, Florida & Alabama Ry.	Kimbrough.....	

Plans submitted for 10 sleeping rooms, second story, office, dining room, kitchen, and living quarters lower floor.

Large frame hotel formerly on company property moved one block and capacity reduced 50 per cent.

The installation of steam heat in these two buildings is under consideration.

Present accommodations adequate.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Gulf, Florida & Alabama Ry.			
Do.....	Mexia.....	There are no terminals at which men are unable to get accommodations at their own expense. Some of the men sleep in cabooses.	
Hawai Consolidated Ry. (Ltd.).	Pasaullo, Glenwood, Kapoho.....	Public boarding and lodging houses. Number of men lying over is so small that no additional facilities would be justified.	Accommodations adequate.
Illinois Central R. R. and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R.	Harahan yards.....	A-1 frame buildings, built under the inspection of the board of health and building inspector, well lighted and ventilated, sanitary plumbing arrangements; rooms completely furnished free; meals, 25 and 35 cents.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Chicago, Fordham, Hawthorne, Kanakake, Gilman, Champester, Mattoon, Centralia, Carbondale, Mounds, Cairo, Brookport, Eldorado, Duquoin, Pickensville, Pana, East St. Louis, Springfield, Palestine, Pekin, Clinton, Freeport, Bloomington, Minook, Amboy, Decatur, Havana, Evansville, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Cherokee, Dodgeville, Madison, Albert Lea, Sioux Falls, St. Louis, Central City, Princeton, Cecilia, Fulton, Dyersburg, Jackson, Memphis, Grand Junction, Birmingham, Haleyville, Corinth, Aberdeen, Grenada, Durant, Water Valley, Canton, Gwin, Jackson, McComb, Clarksdale, Cleveland, Greenwood, Rolling Fork, Crystal Springs, Greenville, Lambert, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, Hammond, Baton Rouge, Wilson, St. Louis, Peoria.....	At these terminals are private boarding and rooming houses and hotels.	
Illinois Traction System.			
Do.....	Stanton.....	No special facilities; crews sleep in cabooses.	
Do.....	Springfield.....	Home terminal for all but one crew, which sleeps in cabooses. Club room with running water and toilets; crews sleep in cabooses.	
Do.....	Bloomington.....	Company has room fitted up with bunks, third floor of passenger station; running water and toilet. Company furnishes bunks and mattresses; men furnish bedding. Building is steam heated. No charge to employees for these privileges.	

Do.....	Decatur, Danville, Champagn,	Home terminal for all crews lying over.	Do.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	Indianapolis, Greensburg, Rushville, Counseville.	Rest and sleeping rooms in passenger and freight stations; toilets and lavatories. No food provided, as it is not practical with few employees used.	Do.
International & Great Northern R. R.	Valley Junction.....	Large 2-story frame structure, 12 to 16 bedrooms. Restau- rant in connection; food better than average lunch counter service. Sleeping accommodations sanitary and comfortable. Price to employees 60 per cent of price to the public.	Do.
Do.....	Longview, Mineola, Trinity, Spring, Houston, Taylor, Colulla, Lareto, Fort Worth.	Various hotels, rooming houses, and restaurants available.	Do.
Interstate R. R.	Anderson.....	Company provided 50 houses of 4, 5, and 6 rooms each, all equipped with modern conveniences.	Do.
Do.....	Stone-va, Roda, Appalacheia, Norton, Glamorgan.	Rarely necessary for trainmen to lie over at these points, but outside accommodations available at reasonable rates.	Do.
Kansas City Northwestern R. R.	Kansas City, Seneca, Leavenworth.....	First-class accommodations available at these points. Railroad has no facilities and considers they would be unnecessary, as ample outside facilities are available.	Do.
Kansas City Southern R. R. Co. and Tarkans & Fort Smith R. R. Co.	Kansas City.....	2-story building, 40 by 80 feet, with 20 sleeping rooms; leased from outside concern and operated by Van Noy Interstate Co. under contract. Clean and sanitary. Short orders at agreed prices. Noon meal, 33 cents; single room and bed, 55 cents; bed in double room, 40 cents.	Do.
Do.....	Joplin, Sulphur Springs.....	Not a lay-over point for crews. No sleeping facilities.	Do.
Do.....	Watts.....	Restaurant operated by Van Noy Co. Meals 35 and 50 cents.	Do.
Do.....	Heavener.....	Operated under contract as above. 3-story 30 by 60 foot building, 18 sleeping rooms. Regular meals, noon, 35 cents. Other times, short orders at agreed rates to em- ployees.	Do.
Do.....	De Quincy.....	2-story building, 32 by 148 feet, with 31 sleeping rooms. Operated as above.	Do.
Do.....	Pittsburg, Neosho, Fort Smith, De Queen, Tarkans, Shreveport, Leesville, Lake Charles, Fort Arthur, Tahoe City.....	Operated under contract as above. 2-story building 40 by 80 feet, 14 rooms, 28 beds. Prices, 50 cents a bed; meals, 50 cents. Short orders served. At these terminals public hotels, rooming houses, and restaurants are available and furnish ample accommo- dations.	Do.
Lake Tahoe Ry. & Trans- poration Co.		Bunk houses, no charge; meals at bunk house, 25 cents. Good wholesome food. Also small cottages which may be rented. Sanitary conditions good. Practically all train men lying over at this point have their own homes. Some instances cottages and cabins are furnished free. Public hotels and rooming houses available.	Do.
Do.....	Truckee.....	Sanitary bunk building free.	Do.
Lehigh & Hudson River R. R.	Phillipsburg.....	Hotels, boarding houses, etc. Runs are practically all turn-arounds and men lie over at home terminal.	Do.
Do.....	Warwick.....		Do.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Lehigh & New England R. R.	Maybrook.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. equipped with shower baths, good bed rooms, and restaurant. This is only point on this line where men lie over away from home. Passenger coaches off trucks for sleeping purposes. City water, electric lights, steam heat, toilets. Coaches equipped with steel tiger bunks, bedding, and blankets. Janitor service furnished free. No food served. 2 rooms second floor passenger station, steam heat, electric lights, city water, sanitary toilets, steel tiger bunks, bedding, blankets, and janitor service, free. No food. 2-story building. First floor, smoking room, sanitary toilets, wash room; second floor, sleeping rooms, electric lights, steam heat, city water. Steel tiger bunks, bedding, and blankets, janitor service. No food. 2 passenger coaches converted into bunk houses, with accommodations for 30 men. Third floor of station converted into a bunk room with accommodations for 8 men. At Lehigh and South Easton, Pa., sanitary conditions of bunk houses under supervision of employees delegated for that purpose. Mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets, soap, towels, and running water are furnished free. rooms on second floor of station building: bunks for 25 men. Steam heat, electric lights, sanitary toilet facilities, janitor service; no charges. Also a car equipped with kitchen range, steam heat, running water, electric light, refrigerator, in which car men can prepare hot food for themselves. No charge for these facilities. In addition a labor camp is maintained in Delano to accommodate the other departments, and trainmen can secure prepared food at prices as low as if food furnished by railroad. A car equipped with bunks and properly heated. No food provided, as number of men lying over is too small to justify any special arrangement. 2-story Railroad Y. M. C. A. building; large number of rooms, sanitary construction. Building is equipped with shower and tub baths, reading and rest rooms, also a splendid restaurant. Many men prefer to use caboosees. Old passenger coach fitted up as living room, with bunks for sleeping; ample accommodation for the 4 or 5 men required to lie over there; no charge. Car is inspected periodically and is swept and cleaned by car cleaning forces.	Now adequate.
Lehigh Valley R. R.	West yard, Johnson Avenue, coach yard, Jersey City.....		
Do.....	Oak Island.....		
Do.....	South Plainfield.....		
Do.....	Perth Amboy.....		
Do.....	Lehighton.....		
Do.....	South Easton.....		
Do.....	Delano.....		
Do.....	Mount Carmel.....		
Do.....	Cortron.....		
Do.....	Canastota.....		

Do.....	Dayre.....	Home terminal for trainmen. For engine crews sleeping accommodations for 10 men (no description). Hotel and rooming house also available, and several restaurants close by where good food may be had at reasonable prices.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Towanda.....	2 engine crews lie over, using 1 room in old station for sleeping quarters. No restaurant facilities at this point. Train crews occupy coaches or obtain rooms in private houses.	
Do.....	Manchester.....	Sleeping and rest rooms, tub and shower baths, toilets. Ten cents per night for a room, including towels and bath. Restaurant immediately adjoining this building and operated by outside party. Meals at very reasonable rates.	
Do.....	Elmira.....	One crew lies over every other night, men sleep in cabooses or regular boarding house. Hotel accommodations available.	
Do.....	Buffalo Terminal, Rochester.....	Engine and train crews on passenger trains are provided with lockers, washrooms, and toilets.	
Do.....	Suspension Bridge, East Buffalo, Tift Farm, Buffalo.....	Engine crews provided with lockers, washrooms and toilets and train crews permitted to occupy cabooses as sleeping quarters and for cooking. Accommodations at private houses and hotels available.	
Ligonier Valley R. R.....	Ligonier.....	Building for their offices, and in which building they eat their lunches. No accommodations for furnishing food as this is a short line and such facilities are unnecessary.	
Long Island R. R.....	Morris Park.....	Bunk house.	
Do.....	Long Island City.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. Brick building, containing rest and locker rooms, first class bathing and eating facilities. Bedrooms renting from \$2.25 to \$3.50 a week. Meals obtained as desired.	
Do.....	Amagansett, Spoonk, Greenport, Riverhead, Wading River.....	Most employees tied up at these points have home at such point. About one freight crew per night tied up away from home at each point. Men sleep in cabooses.	In view of the facts it is not felt that special quarters or arrangements for looking after trainmen are essential.
Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R.....	Yermo, Kato, Caliente, Lyndy, Tintia.....	Railroad provides living accommodations and eating houses at these points. Wooden buildings, sanitation, food and sleeping accommodations good. Employees receive one-third discount on regular food prices. At Yermo and Lyndy, rooming houses operated under lease. Average charge 50 cents a night.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Provo.....	Ample public accommodations available. Can sleep in cabooses or secure outside rooms. Public restaurants available.	
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	Ravenna, Hazard, Neon.....	Set of boarding cars furnished at each of these points. Set consists of one living car for person in charge, 1 combination kitchen commissary car, 1 dining car and 4 or 5 sleeping cars.	Consider present arrangements temporary. Should cooperate with Y. M. C. A. at Ravenna and Hazard.
Do.....	Dayoy, Chaska, Chenoa.....	Provide condemned box car bodies which have been fitted up for living quarters.	Arrangements otherwise adequate.
Do.....	Corbin, South Louisville, Page.....	Up to date accommodations Railroad Y. M. C. A.	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Pensacola, M. and M. men, Chipley, River Junction.	For colored firemen and brakemen are provided box car bodies, equipped with stoves, doors and windows, wooden bunks and caboose cushions for mattresses, all free. Hotels and boarding houses available at all terminals.	
Do.....	Albany.....	Owens Y. M. C. A. building, furnishes it free to the association, and contributes \$100 a month to its operation. Assembly room, reading room, etc.; 35 sleeping rooms. Charges 50 cents a day; \$2.50 a week; \$10 a month. Dining room; sandwiches, etc., served at prevailing prices. Outside accommodations available. Few crews lying over.	
Do.....	Paris, Livingston, Maysville, Richmond, Stanford.	Outside accommodations and also Y. M. C. A. available....	
Do.....	Frankfort, Lexington, Etomah, Corbin.	Outside accommodations.....	
Do.....	Knoxville, Jellico, Harriman, Athens, Maryville.	Outside accommodations.....	
Do.....	Atlanta division.	Suitable boarding houses, etc., and railroad Y. M. C. A.'s.	
Do.....	South Louisville.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.	
Do.....	Cincinnati, Latonia.	Outside accommodations available and sufficient.	
Do.....	Lexington, Frankfort, Bloomfield.	Sleeping quarters in cabooses at away-from-home terminals.	
Do.....	Emanuel, Wallsend, Middlesboro, Pennington, Norton, Harlan, Evans, Poor Fork.	Outside accommodations sufficient.	
Do.....	Radnor.	Some men use cabooses.	
Do.....	Nashville.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.	
Do.....	Montgomery, Mobile, Pensacola, Florence, Georgiana, Opp, Florida, Graceville, New Orleans, Bay St. Louis, Ocean Springs, Memphis, Brownsville, Pond Paris, Clarksville, Guthrie, Russellville, Bowling Green, Owensboro, Adairville, Cincinnati, Covington, De Coursey, Warriner, Boyles, Birmingham, Helena, Tuscaloosa, Mineral Springs, Calera, Anniston, Gadsden.	Outside accommodations available. Also at Cincinnati, Covington, and De Coursey are Y. M. C. A.'s. At Helena and Mineral Springs have provided box cars for use of the men free. Arrangements completed by which lay-over crews (white) have room in hotel of Connors-Weyman Steel Co. at reasonable rates.	
Do.....	Atlanta, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Angola.	Company contributes to upkeep of Y. M. C. A.'s.	Present accommodations adequate.
Louisiana Ry. & Navigation Co.	Boarding house supervised by assistant train master.	Boarding house supervised by assistant train master.	Present accommodations are sufficient to meet existing conditions fairly.
Maine Central R. R. Co.	Railroad Y. M. C. A., 2-story brick building, sleeping quarters, pool table, lecture and reading rooms, restaurant, heat, light and toilet facilities.	Railroad Y. M. C. A., 2-story brick building, sleeping quarters, pool table, lecture and reading rooms, restaurant, heat, light and toilet facilities.	
and Portland Terminal Co.	Portland.		

Do.....	Round House No. 1.....	2-story building, sleeping quarters, running water.
Do.....	Round House No. 2.....	Car fitted up with bunks, toilet facilities, heat, and light.
Do.....	Round House No. 3.....	Locker room, wash room, heat, and light.
Do.....	Round House No. 4.....	Car fitted up with bunks, heat, light, and toilet facilities for passenger conductors.
Do.....	Deering Junction.....	Three-story of small brick building adjacent to Portland Union Station fitted up with couches, lockers, heat, and light, for use of passenger trainmen other than conductors.
Do.....	Waterville.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. 3-story brick building, fitted with restaurant, sleeping quarters, bowling alley, pool tables, lecture and reading room. eat, light, toilet facilities. Adjacent to engine house is employees' building with bunks, locker room, toilet facilities, heat, and light.
Do.....	Oakland.....	Room in shop fitted with bunks, heat, light, and toilet facilities.
Do.....	Bangor.....	Car adjacent to engine house, fitted with bunks, heat, light, and toilet facilities. Room in union station fitted up with couches, lockers, heat, light, and toilet facilities for use of passenger trainmen and conductors.
Do.....	Matlawamkeag.....	Room in freight house with bunks, heat, light, and cooking stove.
Do.....	Vanceboro.....	2-story wooden building adjacent to engine house, bunks, heat, light, also rooms in second story of station building fitted up with beds, rest room with lockers, toilet facilities, heat, and light.
Do.....	Bartlett.....	Room in station equipped with bunks, lockers, heat, and light. Two rooms in engine house, one equipped with bunks, heat, and light, the other with toilet facilities.
Do.....	Lancaster.....	Room in office building equipped with bunks, heat, light, and toilet facilities.
Do.....	Reeher Falls.....	Car equipped bunks, heat, light, and toilet facilities.
Do.....	Lime Ridge.....	Two cars, one living car equipped with cookstove and light; other for sleeping quarters with heat and light.
Do.....	St. Johnsbury, Brunswick, Rockland, Lewiston, Farmington, Rumford, Orquosoc, Bingham, Kineo, Showegan, Belfast, Harmony, Foxcroft, Bucksport, Mount Desert, Ferry, Washington Junction, Weston.....	At Y. M. C. A. buildings at Portland and Waterville charges approximately on basis of cost. Other facilities mentioned are free. At all these points there are boarding houses and restaurants or hotels which are available for employees. These points are also home terminals of many of the men.
Madison Southern Ry. Co.....	Summit of Pikes Peak.....	Provided for employees' dwelling houses free of rent, usually equipped with water and sanitary conveniences.
Moulton & Pikes Peak Ry. Co.....	Summit of Pikes Peak.....	Station house, stone, sanitary and in good condition. Trains only stop 10 minutes, but trainmen are allowed 15 minutes.

Present accommodations adequate.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Maryland & Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	Baltimore.....	Sleeping and rest rooms for use of all train and enginemen. Beds, including bed clothes, lights, heat, hot water, furnished by company only; expense to employees being minor service and laundry bill. Also bath, toilet, stationary washstand, etc. These quarters are on third floor of brick building originally a residence; lower floors now office rooms.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	York.....	Ample outside accommodations available.	Do.
Michigan Central R. R. Co.	Detroit.....	Passenger conductors and trainmen have sleeping quarters in passenger depot. Obtain meals at near-by eating houses.	
Do.....	West Detroit.....	Y. M. C. A. adjacent to roundhouse and freight yards. Modern and model Y. M. C. A. building, excellent service and quarters, all conveniences, restaurant, shower baths, library, billiard room, bowling alley, and all kept in excellent condition; charges nominal as institution is largely maintained by donations from railroad company.	
Do.....	Jackson Junction.....	Trainmen lie over in way cars and prepare their meals therein.	
Do.....	Battle Creek.....	As above; also bunk house for enginemen is constructed from car body, windows and doors screened, bunks with spring cushions; men provide their own bedding. Stove used for cooking and heating. Fuel furnished by company. Bunk houses cared for by watchmen, janitors, or roundhouse force and by occupants. The above description will answer wherever the term "bunk house" is used to designate accommodations at points herein-after mentioned.	
Do.....	Kalamazoo.....	Trainmen use way cars for lodging and prepare own meals therein. Enginemen having short lay overs (1 to 3 hours) are provided with spring cushions in locker room adaptable for short rests. All-night restaurant and rooming house available.	
Do.....	Niles.....	Company owns newly erected hotel operated by outside party. Building steam heated, electrically lighted, 60 beds, dining room, pool room, library, lounge, lobby, laundry, and refrigerating plant. Rates to employees 30 cents for lodging and 30 cents for food.	
Do.....	Kensington.....	1-story frame building; steam heated, electrically lighted, and provided with 8 beds. Enginemen provided bedding and pay for care of same, men provide own food.	

Do.....	Chicago.....	2-story frame house, furnished with furnace heat, electric light, 18 beds and cared for by housekeeper. This house used by engineers who provided the equipment and pay for care of same by assessment plan. Men provide own food.
Do.....	Argo.....	Engineermen occupy 1-story frame building, heated by stove, electric lights, 7 beds. Men provide equipment and pay for care of same, furnish own meals. Trainmen live in way cars and provide meals therein.
Do.....	Joliet.....	Third brakemen occupy a bunk house furnished by company. (See note p. 86). Men provide bedding and provide for care of same. Provide own meals. Other trainmen live in way cars. Provide own meals. Engineermen occupy a bunk house. (Note p. 86.) Furnish bedding and pay for care of same. Provide own meals.
Do.....	South Haven.....	Company provides bunk house for train and engineermen. Men care for house and prepare own meals.
Do.....	Grand Rapids.....	Train crews use way cars; engineermen have bunk house. Men provide own bedding and food. House cared for by round-house force. Some engineermen patronize outside boarding houses, meals 35 cents, lodging 25 cents.
Do.....	Codon, Nashville, Lausling, Three Rivers.....	Trainmen live in way cars and prepare their own meals. Engineermen have bunk house. Furnish their own bedding and prepare their own meals. Trainmen live in way cars.
Do.....	Mackinaw City.....	Packaged conductors accommodated at company hotel at reduced rates: 60 cents a meal; 35 cents for lodging. Baggage men and trainmen (passenger) are provided with room in company house occupied by building foreman. Men pay for its care. Get meals at various restaurants. Freight train crews live in way cars and prepare their own meals. Engineermen have club house, 10 rooms, living accommodations 14 engineermen. Steam heat, electric lights, lockers, washroom, shower baths, hot and cold running water, dining room, reading room. House furnishings provided and maintained under assessment plan which pays for housekeeper and maintenance. Men as a rule prepare their own meals. Engineermen have club house similar to the one at Mackinaw City. Accommodations for 28 men. Trainmen use cabooses.
Do.....	Grayling.....	Room at roundhouse provided with sleeping accommodations, used daily by 8 engine crews having short lay overs. Spring cots, electric lights, steam heat, and janitor service. No eating accommodations. Trainmen live in way cars and provide their own meals therein.
Do.....	Bay City (Wenona).....	Engineermen use bunk house, provide own bedding. Building cared for by watchman. Trainmen use way cars. One crew lies over at this point. Train and engineermen live in way car and prepare their own meals.
Do.....	Wolverine.....	Engineermen provided by company with bunk house, meal provide their own bedding and meals. Watchman cares for building.
Do.....	Gaylord.....	
Do.....	Gladwin, Vassar.....	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Michigan Central R. R. Co.	North Toledo.....	Frame building adjacent to round-house, sleeping quarters for engineers, 14 beds. Men furnish bedding, company furnishes janitor service. Trainmen live in way cars. Company leases dining room privileges to private party. 24-hour service. Food good and wholesome. Rates reasonable. Lunch, 35 cents.	Company facilities. Present accommodations adequate at all terminals.
Do.....	Toledo.....	Passenger conductors and engineers take advantage of sleeping quarters provided by New York Central and obtain meals from public restaurants. Baggage men and brakemen in passenger service patronize various small hotels, conveniently located.	
Do.....	Windsor.....	Company maintains brick house, steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights. Sleeping accommodations free. Meals served in the house at nominal prices. All engineers use this house and some trainmen; other trainmen live in cabooses. Accommodations in house ample for all.	
Do.....	Montrose.....	Frame building, stove heat, electric lights, sleeping accommodations free, meals served. This house used by all engineers and some trainmen; other trainmen use way cars.	
Do.....	Chicago, Buffalo, Bay City.....	Outside accommodations are available. At other points tie-ups occur only in remote cases. Train crews invariably use way car, while engine crews patronize most available accommodations.	
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R.	Glenwood, Enderlin.....	Frame hotel building, steam heated, hot and cold water. Laundry vaults and bath. Concrete block restaurant, heated and dining room in connection. Good food, 35 cents a meal. Short orders are also served. Rooms, 35 cents a night.	
Do.....	Harvey, Hankinson, Portal.....	Restaurants are operated and serve meals at 35 cents each, or short orders at various prices.	
Do.....	Wishek.....	2-story concrete building; meals 35 cents, rooms 35 cents.	
Do.....	Kolze.....	Freight terminal. Company provides hotel and lunch-room accommodations. Frame building, 56 rooms each equipped with single beds. Lunch room; good food. Regular meals, 35 cents, and à la carte service between meals. Rooms with single bed, 35 cents a day.	
Do.....	Stevens Point.....	Lunch-room service. Meals 35 cents, and à la carte service between meals. No rooming facilities provided by company, as ample public accommodations available.	
Do.....	Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Onamia, Federal Dam, Crosby, River-ton, Mahanomen, Thief River Falls, Fairmount, Fordville, Adams,	No company facilities.....	

Present accommodations adequate.

Overly, Bismarck, Max, Drake, San-
tan, Kemure, Flaxton, Greenville,
Whitell, Gladstone, Trout Lake,
Sault Ste. Marie, Weymouth,
Rhinelander, Superior, Chippewa
Falls, Ladysmith, Park Falls, Rug-
by Junction, Milwaukee, Waukegan,
Neenah, Menasha, Portage, Chicago.

Mississippi River & Bonne
Terra Ry.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
of Texas, and Wichita
Falls & Northwestern Ry

Do.....

Do.....

Do.....

Do.....

Do.....

Do.....

Do.....

Hannibal, Sedalia, Paola, McAlester,
Greenville, Fort Worth, Houston,
Rolan, Elk City, Trinity, New
Franklin, Kansas City, Oklahoma
City, Atoka, Shreveport, Hillsboro,
San Antonio, Stamford, Woodward,
Sedalia, Junction City, Muskogee,
Denison, Dallas, Smithville, De
Leon, Attus, Forgan.

Only 2 crews are required to be away from the home ter-
minal 3 nights a week, and they have standard cabooses,
equipped with stoves, provided with screened doors and
windows. Men carry lunches or use caboose stove for
cooking. There are public boarding houses or restau-
rants which trainmen patronize if they prefer.

2-story frame buildings, eating and rooming house, com-
plete with toilets, bath, etc. It is furnished to boarding
house mistresses free of rent, which enables her to give ac-
commodations, meals, and lodging to employees at rea-
sonable rates.

Company has 2-story concrete stucco buildings containing
bath, sleeping and eating rooms, also baths and toilets,
operated for public and employees. Employees secure
half rates. Sanitary conditions good.

Railroad supports Y. M. C. A., which furnishes lodging at
50 cents a night, also recreations, billiards and swimming
pool. Y. M. C. A. is 3-story brick building; tub and
shower baths. Restaurant is maintained in the passen-
ger depot, meals to employees at half rates.

Union News Co. operates hotel and restaurant for railroad.
Half rates to employees.

Railroad has provided 2 dormitories, separate rooms for 100
men. Buildings are equipped with shower baths, hot and
cold water, wash rooms, gas heat. Sleeping conditions
sanitary. Rate 35 cents a night. Lunch room sanitary
and rates 25 per cent below usual restaurant price. A
company store carries full line of groceries to be sold to
employees 30 or 40 per cent below price charged by other
stores.

Railroad Y. M. C. A. supported by railroad. Shower and
tub baths, recreations, billiard and reading rooms. Food
and lodging furnished at reasonable rates.

Company has Y. M. C. A. and maintains restaurant in de-
pot, meals and lodging at reasonable rates. Shower and
tub baths in Y. M. C. A.

Public hotels, restaurants, and rooming houses available at
these points. Also dining rooms maintained in stations
at number of these points. Half rates to employees.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Muscatine, Burlington & Southern Ry. Co.	Muscatine, Burlington.....	Good hotels and living conditions at both terminals. Company allows trainmen who are compelled to be away from home nights a reasonable amount for their lodging, supper, and breakfast. Lodging house for the use of the men, run by Crescent News Co. Reasonable charges. Road cabooses used by freight trainmen. Car furnished as living quarters for employees in passenger service. For freight trainmen road cabooses fitted with bunk and cook stoves are assigned. Road cabooses as living quarters by freight crews other than engineers and firemen. These cabooses have comfortable bunks, also cook stoves and washstands. No charge. Food supply is optional with the men. Hotels, lodging houses, and restaurants available at all terminals. Bunk houses furnished by railway. Meals can be had at hotel. Accommodations sanitary. Headquarters of road. No facilities provided by company, but accommodations are available. Building for employees, with room for each man. Is completely furnished except linen. Bathroom, shower, and recreation room free. Ample hotel accommodations. Only one regular crew, this absent from home only one night a week. Company provides frame building, 2 rooms and kitchen, for engineers and firemen; walls covered with beaver board; pine floors; stoves for heating, a cook stove, cold water lights, and fuel. Company does not provide furniture. Conductors and brakemen sleep in cabooses, in which company provides beds, mattresses, stoves, and fuel free. An eating house available; meals 50 cents. Cobre is only terminal where crews lie over away from home. Company hotel furnishes to employees first-class rooms and meals at half the commercial rate. Box cars, screened and equipped with windows and bunks, furnished free of charge to crews lying over. Men furnish bedding and care for cars. Some men do their cooking in these cars, which are provided with stoves; others patronize restaurants or boarding houses.	Present accommodations adequate.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R.	Hollow Rock Junction.....		
Do.	Hickman.....		
Do.	Adairsville, Chattanooga, Coman, Lexington, Memphis.....		
Nevada, California, Oregon Ry.	Hackstaff, Lakeview.....		
Do.	Alturas.....	Do.	Do.
Nevada Central R. R.	Battle Mountain.....		
Do.	Austin.....		
Do.	.....		
Nevada Northern Ry.	Cobre.....		
New Mexico Central Ry.	Terrence.....	Do.	Do.
New Orleans & Lower Coast R. R.	Buras.....		

Terminals well taken care of so far as accommodations are concerned.

Erection of Y. M. C. A. building is planned, date of which is uncertain.

New York Central R. R. (Buffalo and east).	Grand Central Terminal.....	Rest rooms provided with lockers, tables, chairs, lavatory toilets, hot and cold water, etc. Railroad Y. M. C. A. large, modern, 8-story club and dormitory building, equipped with pool and billiard tables, reading rooms, bowling alleys, library, classrooms, restaurants, and sleeping rooms, etc. Rooms, 30 cents per night. Rates at restaurant moderate.
Do.....	Mott Haven yard.....	Rest car equipped with chairs, etc. Food can be procured in near-by restaurants. Railroad Y. M. C. A. provides sleeping accommodations, but no food.
Do.....	Harmon.....	For engine men and firemen; rest room provided with sanitary bunks, chairs, and tables. Small restaurant adjacent to company's property.
Do.....	Croton.....	Rest car is provided equipped with tables, chairs, etc. No sleeping quarters required. Lunch wagon near by where food can be provided.
Do.....	North White Plains.....	Dormitory with sanitary bunks; rest rooms equipped with sanitary toilets, shower bath, hot and cold water, lockers, chairs, tables, etc. Lunch wagon available.
Do.....	West Seventy-second Street, New York City.	Caboose with cushions, etc. Free bunk room in Y. M. C. A. Y. M. C. A. has sleeping rooms, baths, restaurant, reading and amusement rooms. Food to employees practically at cost. Rooms, 30 cents a night to members, 60 cents to nonmembers.
Do.....	High Bridge.....	For engine crews, rest room equipped with lockers and toilet. For train crews, detached car provided with running water, electric lights, and heat. Electric division employees can obtain accommodations at Mott Haven Y. M. C. A. which is located near by.
Do.....	Putnam Junction.....	Rest room, running water, steam heat, toilet, restaurants, and lunch wagons available.
Do.....	Possation Hills.....	As above; also bunks and lockers are provided.
Do.....	West Thirtieth Street, New York City.	Trainmen use cabooses which are supplied with cushions. Engine men and firemen have old coach fitted up with bunks, cushions, stoves, etc.
Do.....	Poughkeepsie.....	Caboose for use of freight crews. Bunk room in passenger station is fitted up with bunks, cushions, etc., and is steam heated.
Do.....	New Durham (Weehawken).....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. furnished with sleeping rooms, baths restaurant, reading and amusement rooms.
Do.....	West Haverstraw.....	Rest room for train crews in passenger station.
Do.....	Newburgh.....	Rest rooms with benches and cushions for engine and train crews.
Do.....	Kingston.....	For engine crews a rest car is provided. For passenger train crews a room equipped with benches and cushions in passenger station.
Do.....	Havana.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. with sleeping rooms, baths, restaurant, reading and amusement rooms. In addition, 2 rooms with toilet facilities are assigned to passenger trainmen.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
New York Central R. R. (Buffalo and east).	Rensselaer.....	Bunk room for enginemen. Lunch rooms available. Prices reasonable.	Improvements in the rest room facilities and restaurants at Belle Isle and Syracuse are included in this year's budget.
Do.....	Troy.....	Rest room equipped with tables, chairs, toilet facilities, etc. Lunch room available. Prices reasonable.	
Do.....	Little Falls.....	Bunk room for firemen. Lunch room available. Moderate prices.	
Do.....	Albany, West Albany, Rotterdam, Minna.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.'s equipped with sleeping rooms, baths, restaurants, reading and amusement rooms. Food and accommodations furnished practically at cost.	
Do.....	Utica.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. as above. Also 2-story rest room equipped with wash room, toilet facilities, sleeping quarters, and lunch room. Cots, 15 cents per night. Meals, 30 cents each. There is also a la carte service.	
Do.....	Tupper Lake Junction.....	Clubhouse equipped with baths, toilets, sleeping quarters, etc. Beds, 20 cents a night. Kitchen in which men can prepare their own meals.	
Do.....	Montreal.....	At Glen engine house and Outremont engine house 2-story rest buildings equipped with baths, toilets, etc., and cots. Kitchen in which men can prepare their own meals. No charges.	
Do.....	Rochester, Oswego, De Witt, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Gardenville.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.'s 2-story buildings, electric lights, heat, comfortable beds. Average charge for lodging, 30 cents a night to members.	
Do.....	Charlotte.....	Bunk room, with electric lights, toilet, shower bath, wash basin, steam heat, is maintained at engine house for enginemen and firemen.	
Do.....	Newberry Junction, Clearfield.....	2-story frame building, maintained by railroad. Rooms equipped with electric light, shower baths, and running water.	
Do.....	Belle Isle.....	At engine house is a rest room with cots and modern conveniences for engine crews.	
Do.....	Suspension Bridge.....	4 cars removed from trucks. 1 is used as kitchen car, 1 as lunch room, and 2 as bunk rooms. These cars are equipped with electric lights, steam heat, and are leased to outside party. Charges, 45 cents for meals; 25 cents for beds.	
Do.....	Waynesport.....	Several cars fitted up as bunk rooms, which are comfortable and sanitary.	

Do.....	Syracuse.....	At engine house bunk car, clean and sanitary, for engine crews. At West Street, 2 rooms with iron cots, electricity, hot and cold running water, for use of passenger trainmen.
Do.....	Motna.....	2 rooms, 1 a bunking and cooking room the other a bunk room, toilet facilities; no charges.
Do.....	Dumont, Chatham, Pauling, Lake Mahopac, Goldens Bridge, Malone, Norwood, Auburn, Canandaigua, Geneva, Attica, Watertown, Massena Springs, Genesee Junction, Tupper Lake, Ottawa.....	NOTE.—Where the company maintains rest rooms no charge is made for use of beds. At other points charges only cover actual cost of service. Where there are no company or Y. M. C. A. rest rooms food can be obtained near by at reasonable cost. Few crews lie over at these points. Meals and lodging can be secured. No company facilities.
Do.....	Titusville.....	One crew lies over. Public hotel available. Home terminal. Public boarding houses available.
New York Central E. R. (west of Buffalo).	Dunkirk.....	NOTE.—Crews when away from home terminals generally prefer to live in their cabooses rather than at Y. M. C. A. buildings or rest rooms.
Do.....	Wesleyville.....	5 rooms of second floor of passenger station are occupied by 10 train and engine men. Home terminal for many employees. Box-car body fitted up with bunks.
Do.....	Canneaut.....	Modern 2-story building, lockers, lounging room, billiard room, toilets, showers, 20 sleeping rooms, each containing 4 single beds. Restaurant building, 2 stories.
Do.....	Haselton.....	Charges, 25 cents for beds; 35 cents for regular meals. Short orders at reasonable rates.
Do.....	Collinwood.....	Box-car with 12 steel bunks and mattresses. Y. M. C. A. building.
Do.....	Rockport.....	restaurant, shower baths, barber shop, sleeping quarters. Charges, 25 cents to members for beds; 50 cents to non-members. Bunk house near engine house, free.
Do.....	Elyria.....	Bunk car accommodations for 8 men. Kitchen car where employees can prepare own meals. Public hotel and restaurant accommodations available.
Do.....	Sandusky.....	Box-car body, 12 bunks for engine crews. Cabooses used by trainmen.
Do.....	Youngstown.....	Bunk house for engine crews. Public hotel and restaurant conveniently located and catering particularly to the railroad employees; 25 cents for lodging, 50 cents for regular meals.
Do.....	Coalburg.....	Bunk room at engine house and one at passenger station. Passenger cars fitted up for sleeping quarters for engine crews. Restaurant operated by outside party in another car.
Do.....	Oil City.....	Bunk room for enginemen and firemen.
Do.....	Ashabula.....	Modern sleeping quarters at engine house for enginemen and firemen.

Bunk room at Chatham under consideration.
Rest room and restaurant at Genesee Junction included in this year's budget.

Except at Coalburg present accommodations are considered adequate.

Company's 1920 budget provides for building for employees at Coalburg to replace cars used.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
New York Central R. R. (west of Buffalo).	Toledo.....	Home terminal for many engine and train men. For passenger trainmen, a workroom and a sleeping room. Also 2 dwelling houses near station; company provides caretaker, coal, oil, mattresses, etc. Freight trainmen use cabooses or make their own arrangements for sleeping quarters. For passenger conductors, a building near passenger station; company furnishes janitor service, men furnish bedding. At Toledo and at Air Line Junction sleeping rooms for engine men; 45 cots, mattresses, and linen provided and cared for by the company; lockers and waiting or rest rooms.	
Do.....	Detroit.....	Home terminal for many employees. Comparatively small number lie over. Bunk car with bunks available. Cabooses with bunks and cooking facilities available for trainmen.	
Do.....	Mina.....	Bunk cars fitted up as sleeping quarters for engine men. Second story of company-owned frame building used as rest room for brakemen. Privately owned restaurant adjacent.	
Do.....	Stoneboro, Dillonville, Minerva, Phalanx.....	Cabooses equipped with bunks and cooking facilities available for trainmen.	
New York Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	.....	Conductors and brakemen occupy cabooses for sleeping and eating quarters. These cabooses provided with bunks, cots, stoves, fuel and light. Many company-owned sleeping quarters and mess rooms. Roundhouses at the principal terminals have wash-up facilities. Outside boarding houses and restaurants available and generally satisfactory. At three terminals are Y. M. C. A.'s giving 24-hour service. Company protects board bills at certain boarding houses.	Company had under consideration at beginning of Federal control matter of providing sleeping and eating quarters at Stony Island, Chicago terminal, where outside accommodations not came up to the standard but this matter dropped before definitely decided upon. Accommodations not inadequate.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	Grand Central Terminal (New York), Bridgeport, New Rochelle, Port Chester, New Canaan, Ridgefield, Harlem River, Oak Point, Stamford, Springfield.....	Rest rooms, tables, chairs, and couches. As above also bunk car, 6 bunks. Lockers for clothing for passenger trainmen only. Freight trainmen use cabooses.	At New Rochelle and Stamford anticipate putting in additional facilities in locker rooms.
Do.....	.....	2 bunk cars, 21 bunks.....	
Do.....	.....	Bunk room, 10 bunks.....	
Do.....	.....	Bunk room, 16 bunks. Lockers for clothing.....	
Do.....	.....	Rest building, 14 bunks, lockers, toilet facilities, and shower bath. Also railroad Y. M. C. A.	
Do.....	.....	Conductors' and trainmen's room in passenger station.....	
Do.....	East Hartford enginehouse.....	Rest room with 16 bunks, washing accommodations.....	
Do.....	Middletown, Saybrook Point.....	Rest room in passenger station, 6 bunks. Toilet and washing facilities in station.	
Do.....	Willimantic.....	Bunk car, 12 bunks, toilet facilities.....	

Do.....	Cedar Hill.....	Rest room at engine house with iron beds and 36 bunks, room steam heated, janitor service, lavatory, and toilet facilities.
Do.....	Motor storage tracks (New Haven).....	Bunk car with four bunks, steam heated, and lockers.....
Do.....	New Haven.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A., brick building, ample sleeping accommodations, nominal charge.
Do.....	Westfield.....	Bunk car, 10 bunks, also under construction new bunk house.
Do.....	Northampton.....	N. Y. N. H. & H. employees use B. & M. bunk house, 14 bunks and running water.
Do.....	Waterbury.....	Bunk and rest room 30 by 40 feet, 12 double-deck iron beds, mattresses, blankets, and pillows, janitor service.
Do.....	Maybrook.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A., 30 rooms with single beds and two with double beds. Rates 50 cents to nonmembers, 40 cents to members. Building thoroughly equipped, electric lights, steam heat, hospital, reading room, reception room, shower baths, and restaurant. Also building formerly an office building converted into dormitory contains 123 bunks and is steam heated, electrically lighted, has running water, and sanitary accommodations of this best.
Do.....	Canaan.....	Bunk house 19 by 20 feet with four double bunks, steam heat, electric lights, running water. Rooms for engine-men only. Freight trainmen use caboose.
Do.....	Danbury.....	Bunk room, 30 by 70 feet, 36 bunks, steam heat, electric lights, running water, sanitary conditions good. Freight trainmen use caboose.
Do.....	Pittsfield.....	Bunk house 30 feet long, being a converted car. Contains 8 bunks and is steam heated, electrically lighted, running water in engine house adjacent.
Do.....	State Line.....	Rest building 10 by 15 feet, with 4 bunks, electric lights, stove heat, running water in engine house adjacent. Freight trainmen use caboose.
Do.....	Midway.....	Accommodations furnished by Midway Hotel: 3-story frame building, 48 rooms, 75 beds, recreation room, restaurant, lavatory facilities. Meals and rooms furnished by railroad and paid for by employees. Rest room, lockers, and lavatory facilities also located in engine house.
Do.....	Norwich.....	6 steel bunks in engine house.
Do.....	Putnam.....	Rest room, bunk room, 12 bunks, lavatory facilities furnished in frame building owned by railroad.
Do.....	Boston Freight Terminal.....	Rest room for trainmen, but no sleeping quarters. Freight trainmen use caboose.
Do.....	A Street engine house.....	Bunk room for engine-men, very little used, engine facilities removed to Southampton Street.
Do.....	Southampton Street engine house.....	Up-to-date bunk room for engine-men and firemen, shower baths, etc., in first-class condition.
Do.....	Readville.....	Bunk room for engine-men. No accommodations for trainmen.
Do.....	Franklin.....	Bunk car for engine-men, steam heat, running water. Car is also used as locker room for conductors and trainmen.

Contemplate increasing Y. M. C. A. to 56 rooms.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	Needham.....	Conductors' room with running water; no bunk room required.	
Do.....	Taunton.....	Rest building for engineers, steam heat, running water.	
Do.....	Fall River.....	Bunk car, steam heated, accommodates 6 men, sanitary condition good.	
Do.....	Newport.....	Rest room in office building, steam heat, sanitary, and accommodates 8 men.	
Do.....	New Bedford.....	Bunk car, stove heat, 8 men. Also rest room in passenger station, tables, chairs, cupboard, steam heat, electric lights, running water, for use of trainmen.	
Do.....	Mansfield.....	Rest room in passenger station, steam heat, running water, accommodates 8 men. Also room furnished with table, chairs, lockers, toilet and washing facilities.	
Do.....	Framingham.....	Rest building at engine house, steam heat, accommodates 8 men. Also 2-room building, wooden construction, for conductors and trainmen, having tables, chairs, washing facilities, but no toilet or sleeping accommodations.	
Do.....	Fitchburg.....	2 rooms in building furnished by company. As above, except no rest room, toilet facilities.	
Do.....	Marlboro.....	Rest room in freight house, steam heat, tables, chairs, washing facilities, no sleeping accommodations.	
Do.....	Providence.....	Rest room as above.	
Do.....	Charles Street engine house (Providence).	New brick rest building equipped with up-to-date appliances.	
Do.....	Worcester.....	Rest room, bunk room and toilets for engineers. Rest room only for train crews.	Rooms being fitted up as quarters for engine crews. Brick building now used in connection with heating plant to be fitted up for train crews.
Do.....	South Station (Boston).....	Dormitory with men in charge, beds 35 cents a night, toilet facilities and shower baths available.	
Do.....	Dover Street engine house (Boston).....	Bunk car furnished with bunks, mattresses, pillows, and blankets.	
Do.....	Roxbury engine house (South Braintree).	Bunk room as above.	Now estimating on rest building of modern construction.
Do.....	Middleboro.....	Bunk car as above.	
Do.....	Lowell, Sunfield.....	In all above cases no charge is made for facilities except as noted. Many outside restaurants available.	
Do.....	New Britain, Winsted, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Rhinecliff, Millerton, Litchfield, Hopewell.....	No accommodations.	
Do.....	East Providence, Plymouth, Hyannis, Chatham, Provincetown, Falmouth, Hanover, Dedham.....	Home terminals. No crews lay over at Litchfield.	
Do.....	At these points no facilities are required.		Present facilities adequate except in above-mentioned instances.

Norfolk & Western	Lambert's Point		
Do.....	Petersburg, Cyren, Hagerstown, Shemandoah, Roanoke, Williamson, Wilcox, Portsmouth, Chas.	Railroad Y. M. C. A. 2-story frame building close to yard. It has 20 bedrooms, kitchen, lunch room, bathroom and toilets, all in a sanitary condition. It is steam heated and electrically lighted being provided with water throughout. Also annex, 2-story frame building, 7 rooms, bath and toilet, annex not heated.	Except as noted below accommodations believed adequate.
Do.....	Eckman	Y. M. C. A. buildings, modern conveniences, sanitation good, lobbies, recreations, etc. No food. Hagerstown and Shemandoah Y. M. C. A.'s. Prices moderate, practically at cost.	At Portsmouth, Ohio additional toilets and showers will shortly be installed at cost of \$4,000, half of which will be borne by railroad and half by railroad Y. M. C. A.
Do.....	Lynchburg, Durham, Winston, Salem, East Radford, Pulaski, Glade Spring, Abington, Bristol, Norton, Kanova, Joyce Avenue Yard (Columbus)	Institution similar to Y. M. C. A. is operated by Virginia Supply Co. for the benefit of trainmen. Meals, beds, baths, etc., furnished practically at cost.	At Williamson and Eckman buildings not large enough to care for all the men when movement is heavy. Buildings will be enlarged as soon as conditions become more settled.
Northern Pacific Ry.....	Ditworth, Jamestown, Forsyth, Gar- rison.	Comparatively few men lie over at these points. Ample outside boarding houses and hotels with reasonable rates. These points home terminals for many men. Also trainmen can, if they desire, live in their cabooses. On practically all runs there is a Y. M. C. A. at one terminal.	Boarding contractor now erecting house 14 by 24 feet for sleeping quarters; rate will be 25 cents per night.
Do.....	Glendive.....	Car bodies provided at these points and used principally by engine-men. Trainmen generally sleep and prepare meals in cabooses when away from home terminals.	Additional sleeping room being provided—8 more beds.
Do.....	Laurel.....	Wooden bunk house for engine-men is 61 by 31 feet. Men furnish own bedding, no charge. Eating facilities. Hotel, 35 rooms, operated by railway: 35 cents per night, for bed. Eating facilities.	No further facilities needed.
Do.....	M. U. Transfer (Butte).....	Frame bunk house 25 by 50 feet, steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, 20 beds, 25 cents a night for bed.	
Do.....	Paradise.....	2-story frame hotel, iron beds, steam heat, hot and cold water, toilets. Rates: 25 cents a night. Eating facilities.	
Do.....	Pasco.....	Club building, 14 sleeping rooms, each room 2 single beds, steam heat, recreation room, tub and shower baths, reading room, electric lights, 45 cents a bed, 15 cents tub bath, 10 cents showers. Eating facilities.	
Do.....	Easton.....	2-story frame building, steam heated, 19 rooms, baths and toilet facilities. Charge 35 cents a night.	
Do.....	Lester.....	Hotel building, iron beds, 18 room toilets and baths. Rate, 50 cents a night, food in all cases compares favorably with that of hotels and restaurants. Conditions sanitary. Employees given special rates.	
Do.....	Duluth, Staples, Dilworth, Fargo, Jamestown, Mandan, Dickinson, Glendive, Forsyth, Billings, Laurel, Livingston, Logan, Butte, Helena, Garrison, Missoula, Paradise, Kootenai, Spokane, Ellensburg, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Pasco, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Yardley, Everett, Auburn, Brainerd.	Eating facilities provided or caused to be provided by railroad.	
Do.....		Railroad does not provide any eating facilities at these points. Trainmen to a great extent reside at these places; others eat at hotels and restaurants.	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Northwestern Pacific R. R.	South Fork.....	Outfit cars prepared by company for sleeping accommodations; also dishes and cooking utensils furnished free of charge to boarding-houses. Employees with standing employees be served meals 40 cents each and beds 25 cents per night. Officials keep this service under close supervision as to sanitation and quality of food provided.	Adequate at all terminals.
Do.....	Willits.....	Employees get reduced rates at company restaurant for passengers. No sleeping accommodations provided, as same as at Willits. At all other terminals ample accommodations available at reasonable prices.	Present accommodations adequate.
Oahu Ry. & Land Co.....	Tiburon.....	Same as at Willits. At all other terminals ample accommodations available at reasonable prices.	
Do.....	Ewa Mill.....	1 crew lies over; frame cottage of 4 rooms and bath, is furnished with beds, bed linen, chairs, tables, and lighting facilities. Screened. Caretaker provided.	
Do.....	Kahuku.....	2-story building, 8 bedrooms and bath, arrangements as at Ewa Mill. Two crews lie over.	
Do.....	Wahiawa.....	2-room cottage; also 4 rooms over depot building assigned for crews' quarters. Bath rooms. Arrangements as above. No meals furnished by company at these points, but public restaurants available.	
Panama R. R.	Colon, Cristobal, Balboa, Ancon, Panama.	At all terminals family and bachelor quarters of standard type conforming to specifications of the health department are provided. Family quarters for white and bachelor quarters for white; and for colored employees furnished without charge. Family quarters for married colored employees furnished at nominal rate.	Now adequate.
Pennsylvania System (eastern region).	Harrisburg.....	No charge is made for any accommodations furnished by railroad company. Recreation room for passenger men in passenger station. Sanitary conditions good. For freight crews 3-story brick building, steam heat, 32 cots, baths, hot and cold water, toilet facilities, janitor service, sanitary condition good.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Seventh and Herr Streets.....	For passenger engineers and firemen, 3-story brick building, steam heat, 46 cots, shower baths, hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing, lockers, and janitor service.	
Do.....	Seventh and Macay Streets.....	For freight crews, 4-story brick building, steam heat, 72 cots, shower baths, hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing, lockers, and janitor service.	
Do.....	Market Street and Pennsylvania R. R.	For passenger trainmen, 2-story brick building, steam heat, 38 cots, shower baths, toilets, hot and cold water, good sanitary conditions, janitor service.	
Do.....	Cumberland Valley R. R. Building.....	3-story brick building, steam heat, 12 cots, toilet facilities, bath, hot and cold water, janitor service, good sanitary condition.	

Do.....	Marysville.....	For freight crews, 3-story frame building, fire escape, steam heat, 50 cots, bath and toilet facilities, hot and cold water, sanitary condition good, janitor service.
Do.....	Ends.....	For freight crews, 2-story brick building, steam heat, 74 cots, baths, toilet facilities, hot and cold water, janitor service. Lunch rooms at Y. M. C. A. with cookstove and utensils.
Do.....	Lancaster.....	3-story brick residence, 2 blocks from engine house, steam heat, 16 cots, bathroom, sanitary plumbing, very clean, taken care of by family.
Do.....	Columbia.....	Pennsylvania R. Y. M. C. A., 3-story brick residence, 14 blocks from engine house, steam heat, 31 cots, showers and toilets, hot and cold water. Attended by attachés of Y. M. C. A. Reading and recreation privileges.
Do.....	York.....	3-story frame residence, 2 blocks from yards, hot-air heat, accommodations for 6 passenger trainmen, bath, sanitary plumbing, and kept in good sanitary condition.
Do.....	Downingtown.....	Front room in post office building, close to yard, emergency accommodations for 2 crews, toilet facilities, heated by stove.
Do.....	Paoli.....	Room on first story, heated by stove, shower, and toilet facilities, hot and cold water.
Do.....	White Marsh Junction.....	2-story frame building, heated by stoves, 12 cots, toilets and basins with cold water, used in emergency for relief of crews.
Do.....	Mifflin.....	Bunk room, good condition, 9 double-deck beds, electric lights and steam heat, stove for cooking in separate room. Toilets and washbasins in adjoining buildings.
Do.....	Huntingdon.....	Bunk room with 16 cots, steam heat, electric lights. Lounging room adjoining containing tables and benches.
Do.....	East Altoona.....	Wash room with toilets and showers.
Do.....	Altoona.....	Bunk rooms for freight-engine crews; 9 rooms with 12 beds and 1 room with 18 beds. Washroom with toilets and showers, lounging room, steam heat, electric lights, and janitor service.
Do.....	Holidaysburg.....	Sleeping quarters for passenger trainmen, conductors, and baggage men, 9 rooms with 4 single beds per room, on fourth floor of Logan House. Bath and toilet on third floor, and public washroom and toilet on first floor. Steam heat and electric lights. Meals served at reduced rates in hotel dining room. Bunk house for passenger-engine crews at engine house No. 3: 24 beds, wash room with toilet and washbowls, lounging room with table, chairs, and gas stove for cooking. Steam heat, electric lights, and janitor service.
Do.....	Holidaysburg.....	For freight trainmen, 2-story frame building, 17 double-deck steel beds, bath and toilet facilities, kitchen with stove for cooking, steam heat, electric lights, and janitor service; for engine crews, 2-story frame building, 17 single beds, toilet facilities, kitchen with stove for cooking, lounging room, steam heat, electric lights, and janitor service. Good ventilation.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Pennsylvania System (eastern region).	Henrietta.....	Passenger crews provided with sleeping accommodations in private dwelling; sleeping accommodations for 13 men; use of bath and toilet. Heated by stoves; oil lights.	
Do.....	Cumberland.....	Furnished rooms in private dwelling.....	
Do.....	Vintondale, Barnesboro.....	Rooms provided at hotels, heated and provided with comfortable beds and toilet facilities.	
Do.....	Hellwood, Black Lick, Glen Campbell.....	Rooms provided in private residences; heated and provided with comfortable beds and toilet facilities.	
Do.....	Punxsutawney, La Jose.....	Bunk rooms, heated and provided with comfortable beds and toilet facilities.	
Do.....	New York (Pennsylvania Station).....	Sleeping accommodations at the Y. M. C. A. Sanitary and sleeping accommodations are first class. Company reimburses Y. M. C. A. Restaurant in station and large number in immediate vicinity.	
Do.....	Meadows, Jersey City, Waldo Avenue.....	Bunk rooms in brick buildings with sufficient beds and toilet facilities to accommodate men.	
Do.....	Greenville.....	Bunk room in frame building with ample sleeping and toilet facilities.	
Do.....	West Morrisville.....	Sleeping accommodations for 103 employees.....	
Do.....	East Millstone.....	Room with sleeping accommodations for 1 freight crew.....	
Do.....	Stroudsburg.....	1 room in private dwelling with bath facilities to accommodate 4 men.	
Do.....	Lambertville.....	Room on second floor of station accommodating 5 men. Taken care of by station employees.	
Do.....	South Amboy.....	Frame building with accommodations for 32 men; 8 bed-rooms, shower, and toilet. Building in charge of attendants.	
Do.....	Camp Dix.....	Frame building with accommodations for 45 men; janitor service.	
Do.....	Phillipsburg.....	Frame building, accommodating 16 men; shower baths, toilets, janitor service.	
Do.....	Trenton.....	3-story brick building, dining room, kitchen, bath, toilet, lockers, sleeping accommodations for 65 men; janitor service.	
Do.....	Long Branch.....	Accommodations for 14 men in private dwelling with use of bath and toilet.	
Do.....	Camden.....	For passenger trainmen: In ferry building, large rest room, wash stands, lockers, tables, chairs, and toilet facilities. No sleeping quarters or provision for obtaining food. Steam heat; sanitary conditions favorable. Near engine-house frame building with rest rooms, provided with tables, chairs, wash stands, and cots. No bed clothing furnished; steam heat. Sanitary condition fair. No	

Do.....	Atlantic City.....	food provided. Brick building, 37 beds provided with bed clothing, bath, shower, toilet, gas range for cooking, sanitary conditions good. Frame building, 6 cots with bedding, rest room with table, chairs, lockers, and washstands, toilet facilities, steam heat. Sanitary conditions are good. Room for passenger trainmen on the second floor of station, provided with chairs, tables, steel lockers, washstands, and 4 cots, without bedding; steam heat. Sanitary conditions good.
Do.....	Lamokin.....	Sleeping room provided with 12 cots, bath, and toilet facilities in adjoining room.
Do.....	Oxford.....	1 sleeping room and 1 wash room with accommodations for 9 men.
Do.....	West Chester.....	2 rooms on second floor of passenger station accommodating 15 men: 1 wash room and sewer connection.
Do.....	Edgemoor.....	Wooden building accommodating 60 men: 1 floor brick building accommodating 30 men. Washing facilities and sewer connections.
Do.....	Wilmington.....	Bunk room accommodating 4 men. Small recreation room. Wash room, sewer connections.
Do.....	Perryville.....	Frame building accommodating 23 men. Washing and toilet facilities. Lounging room.
Do.....	Baltimore, Bay View, Popes Creek, Washington, Potomac Yard, York.	Accommodations furnished in brick or wooden buildings, properly ventilated, heated, and illuminated; equipped with beds and necessary bed clothing. Janitor service provided. At York, sleeping accommodations furnished at outside hotel for extra crew.
Do.....	Dekmer, Babcock, Harrington, Clayton, Oxford, Centerville, Franklin City, Cape Charles	Bunk rooms and rest rooms provided, properly ventilated and well heated and with necessary toilet facilities.
Do.....	Crisfield.....	For passenger men: 2 sleeping rooms and 1 wash room on second floor of freight station; for the freight men: 2-story frame dwelling, 5 sleeping rooms, 1 recreation room, and 1 kitchen. Included are beds, mattresses, bed clothing, heat, light, laundry and janitor service.
Do.....	Remore.....	Sleeping room and recreation room in dwelling. Included are beds, mattresses, bed clothing, heat, light, laundry, and janitor service.
Do.....	Lock Haven.....	Pennsylvania R. R. Y. M. C. A.: 36 free beds for engine crews, 67 beds rented at 10 cents each, wash room and toilet facilities. Conditions sanitary. For passenger trainmen, rest room and toilet facilities in passenger station, bunks, tables, chairs, and locker room.
Do.....	Williamsport.....	3-story building, steam heat, washing and toilet facilities; sleeping accommodations for 68 men. Attendant on duty continuously.
Do.....		Building near passenger station containing sleeping accommodations for 16 men; rest room, shower bath, toilet facilities, beds completely equipped. Building on Pine Street containing completely equipped bunks for 34 men; bath and toilet facilities. Attendant on duty continuously.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity for feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Pennsylvania System (eastern region).	Honey Pot yard.....	2-story frame building with sleeping quarters, rest room, kitchen, and bath. Building kept perfectly clean. Bed linen changed after each use. Men furnish own food and cook it on the range provided.	
Do.....	Mount Carbon.....	Condition practically same as at Honey Pot. Everything kept in sanitary condition.	
Do.....	Ralston.....	Building containing sleeping room, dining room, and kitchen. Sleeping room provided with completely equipped double-tier bunks, dining room with tables and benches, kitchen with stove and water available. Building heated and lighted with oil lamps. Janitor service.	
Do.....	Southport.....	Double-tier bunks completely equipped, furnished by Y. M. C. A. at a charge of 15 cents. Toilet convenience, including shower baths, provided.	
Do.....	Canandaigua.....	Bunk room in freight station for engine crews; completely equipped, double cots, comfortable lounging and eating room, kitchen provided with stove, hot and cold water, sink, etc. Proper sanitary facilities available. Rooms provided in nearby house for passenger trainmen. Rooms provided with bunks, electric lights, steam heat, and all sanitary facilities. Freight trainmen lying over occupy cabin cars, which are provided with sufficient cushions for comfortable beds.	
Do.....	Sodus Point.....	Bunk room on second floor of the passenger station, equipped with bunks, heated and provided with stoves for cooking and lighted by oil lamps. Outside toilet facilities. No running water, but pumps near by.	
Do.....	Potsville.....	For passenger trainmen, 3 well-ventilated rooms with sleeping accommodations for 6 men. Facilities provided for preparation of meals, recreation room, shower, toilet facilities, and janitor service.	
Do.....	Mount Carbon.....	For freight trainmen, engine men, and firemen, 3-story stone building, well heated and lighted, with sleeping accommodations for 30 men. Facilities for preparation of meals, recreation room, shower, toilet facilities, and janitor service.	
Do.....	Reading.....	2 well-ventilated rooms in Y. M. C. A. Building, with sleeping accommodations for 6 men, bath, shower, toilet facilities, recreation room, and janitor service.	
Do.....	Franklin Avenue (Norristown).....	9 well-ventilated rooms in Y. M. C. A. Building, with sleeping accommodations for 28 persons; facilities for preparation of meals, recreation room, bath and toilet facilities, janitor service.	

Do.....	Philadelphia (Broad Street Station).....	For passenger trainmen, large building equipped with beds, steam heat, windows and doors screened, awnings on windows in summer, fire escapes, fire alarm, fire extinguishers, shower baths, toilet rooms, washrooms, locker rooms, reading room with library of 2,000 volumes, writing tables, piano, telephones, large recreation room equipped with games. No food provided, but ample reasonable public restaurants in vicinity.
Do.....	Philadelphia (Forty-sixth Street, Greenwich, Grays Ferry).....	For freight trainmen, 2-story wooden building, containing sleeping quarters, washing and toilet facilities. Sanitary condition excellent.
Do.....	Broad Street Station.....	For engine crews, room provided with heat, table, chairs, and washbasin, with running cold water.
Do.....	Thirtieth Street.....	For engine crews, building containing 2 cots, table, and chairs. Extensive bunk room facilities not necessary, as bunk room at West Philadelphia engine house is convenient.
Do.....	West Philadelphia engine house.....	For engine crews, 2-story brick building, containing cots, wash room, shower baths, toilet facilities, etc.
Do.....	Forty-sixth Street, Grays Ferry.....	For engine crews, 2-story buildings provided with cots, wash rooms, bath rooms, tables, chairs, etc.
Do.....	South Philadelphia engine house.....	For engine crews, bunk room with cots, tables, chairs, toilets, showers, etc. This bunk room closed at present, as there is no call for its use.
Do.....	D-14.....	For engine crews, 2-story wooden building with wash room, shower baths, toilet facilities, etc.
Do.....	Frankford Junction.....	For passenger trainmen, building equipped with beds, wash stands, rest rooms, and lockers. Restaurants not far distant. For freight trainmen, 1-story, galvanized sheet-iron building containing sleeping quarters and washing facilities. Toilets about 20 yards from building. Sanitary condition of buildings excellent. For engine crews, 1-story wooden building, steam heated, containing chairs.
Do.....	Chestnut Hill.....	For passenger trainmen; rooms provided in large recently constructed concrete building, furnished with beds, shower bath, toilet facilities, wash stands, lockers, conductors' work room, and trainmen's rest room; heated by vapor. Restaurants available in vicinity. For engine crews, concrete building furnished with beds, shower baths, toilet facilities, wash bowls, lockers, etc. At these points a few freight crews lie over. Trainmen rest in cabin cars of their trains which are equipped for that purpose. Restaurants at which food can be secured at reasonable cost are available in vicinity.
Do.....	East Altoona, Northumberland, Lewistown Junction, Cresson, Bellwood, Irvona, Wehrum, Cherry Tree, Penns Grove, Bridgeton, Cape May.....	
Pennsylvania System (northwestern region).....	Chicago (Union Station).....	2 rooms equipped with couches and lockers on second story of brick freight house are used without charge by passenger trainmen, who provide own bedding and janitor service. Meals can be secured at reasonable cost from near-by lunch rooms.

Present accommodations adequate.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Pennsylvania System (northwestern region).	Fourteenth Street.....	Cars fitted up with doors, windows, steel bunks, and stores for use of engine-men. No charges. Men furnish own bedding. Meals can be obtained at reasonable rates from near-by lunch rooms.	Investigation now being made with view to improving conditions.
Do.....	Fifty-ninth Street.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. provides lodging and lunch-room facilities. Sleeping accommodations for 32 men, steel beds, mattresses, clean bedding. Beds, 20 cents per night for members, 30 cents for nonmembers; meals, 45 cents. Building, 3-story frame structure, in good condition.	
Do.....	Fifty-fifth Street.....	Adequate hotel and boarding-house accommodations available.	
Do.....	Schererville.....	2-story frame house provided by railroad. Sleeping accommodations for 16 men, steel bunks, mattresses, bedding. Charge, 25 cents a night for bed. Lunch-room meals, 40 to 60 cents each. House in charge of manager paid by railroad. Existing conditions not entirely satisfactory.	
Do.....	Bay Junction.....	Frame building containing 2 rooms, one equipped with bunks and other with cookstove and water. No charges. Sanitary conditions good.	
Do.....	Valparaiso, Plymouth, Effner, Converse, Muncie, Lima.	Home terminals for many employees. At all terminal points where accommodations not now provided by railroad adequate outside facilities are available.	The provision of more modern facilities at Indianapolis and Bicknell is contemplated, but details not yet worked out.
Pennsylvania System (southwestern region).	Rose Lake.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. 2-story frame building constructed by railroad. It contains 43 sleeping rooms, also dining room. Meals, 35 cents to railroad employees, 50 cents to others; beds, 25 cents.	
Do.....	Indianapolis, Bushrod, Bicknell, Midway.	Passenger equipment fitted up as kitchen and dining-room cars, wash room, and bath cars, lounging cars, sleeping quarters, etc. Sleeping accommodations for 10 men provided in each sleeping car. Average rates, 25 cents for beds, 35 cents for regular meals. Short-order service.	
Do.....	Columbus.....	2-story brick dwelling which is used exclusively for Pennsylvania employees and is operated by Railroad Y. M. C. A. There are 6 bedrooms, 18 beds, and a few bathrooms. Sanitation not very good. Railroad furnishes building, fuel, light, and water. Railroad contributes \$1,500 a year to maintenance. Rates, 15 cents to members for bed and 25 cents for nonmembers; meals, 35 cents each. Also Railroad Y. M. C. A. connected for benefit of employees of all railroads. There are 110 bedrooms,	

Do.....	Bradford.....	147 beds, and the sanitation is fair. Rates for beds, 30 to 60 cents for members and 50 to 75 cents for non-members. Railroad owns and maintains 3-story building operated by Y. M. C. A. It contains living and reading rooms, 75 bedrooms, kitchen, restaurant, and shower bath, etc. Sanitation good. Rates for beds, 15 cents to members, 25 cents to nonmembers. Meals 35 cents to members, 50 cents to nonmembers. Room in engine house is equipped with washstands, hot and cold water, and lockers. Desk room and chairs are provided. Sanitary conditions good.	Sleeping quarters to be enlarged, but this improvement deferred for the present.
Do.....	Lancaster.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. conducts necessary accommodations for sleeping and eating. Very few men required to be over and therefore it is not difficult for them to secure accommodations. In some cases trainmen are permitted to eat and sleep in caboose. Moderate prices at hotels. Outside boarding houses and restaurants available.	With the exceptions noted present accommodations are adequate.
Pennsylvania System (central region).		Frame bunk house, sleeping accommodations for 36 men, kerosene sanitation tank. Beds free to trainmen. Separate restaurant building is furnished and leased to outside parties. Frame bunk house for freight trainmen and rooms leased in private house for passenger trainmen. No charges. Public restaurants available. Frame bunk house for freight trainmen. Public eating facilities available. Bedrooms, running water, toilet facilities, etc. in private residence are furnished by railroad to trainmen free of charge. Attendant provided by railroad. Meals are served in same house. Private residence leased by railroad and sleeping accommodations furnished trainmen. No charge. Public lunchrooms available. 3-story frame building maintained by Railroad Y. M. C. A.; 36 beds which are furnished free of charge to employees, and 67 beds for which there is a charge of 10 cents each. Building contains wash rooms, toilets, etc. Conditions sanitary.	With addition noted below accommodations will be adequate at all points.
Do.....	Chester.....	2-story frame building; steam heat, electric lights, janitor service, lockers, lavatories, shower baths, toilet facilities, rest and reading rooms; sleeping accommodations for 36 men. No charges.	
Do.....	Rochester.....	2 large rooms on second floor of office building; toilet and shower bath. One room is used for reading and locker room, the other is equipped with 8 single bunks. No charge.	
Do.....	Brocton.....	1 room, 4 double bunks, janitor service 8 hours per day, separate room for toilet and shower bath. Accommodations free of charge.	
Do.....	Emporium Junction.....		
Do.....	Reno.....		
Do.....	Kane.....		
Do.....	St. Marys.....		
Do.....	Ridgway.....		

Toilet facilities not yet installed, but material on hand for same.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Pennsylvania System (central region).	Pittsbn.	3 bunk rooms, 46 beds, lavatory, wash room, and bath free; also room, 6 bunks, lavatory, and wash room free for use of passenger trainmen.	
Do.	Youngwood.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.: 18 single bedrooms, wash room, bath, etc. Sanitary condition good. Rates for use of bedrooms, 25 cents to nonmembers, 15 cents to members.	
Do.	Derry.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.: 17 single beds, wash room, baths. Sanitation good. Charge for use of beds, 10 cents to members and 25 cents to nonmembers.	
Do.	Conemaugh.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.: 40 beds, 12 bunks, clean, sanitary; wash rooms provided. Charges for use of beds, 10 cents to members and 25 cents to nonmembers; 10 cents to nonmembers for use of bunks.	
Do.	Rainey.	Room containing 3 double-deck bunks; no charge.	
Do.	Verona.	Railroad Y. M. C. A. provides sleeping accommodations for 6 men. Reading room, pool room, wash room. Conditions sanitary. Charges 15 cents to members for beds and 25 cents to nonmembers.	
Do.	West Brownsville Junction.	2-story frame building, electric light, steam heat, 25 beds, 2 shower baths, wash room. Sanitary condition, fair. Charges for beds, 10 cents to members and 25 cents to nonmembers.	
Do.	Titusville.	Rooms in private homes provided as sleeping quarters for employees; no charge.	
Do.	Oil City.	Building equipped with beds for 54 men, lavatory, shower baths, toilet facilities, lounging and reading room; janitor service. No charges. Meals can be obtained by special arrangement.	
Do.	Phillipsston.	Building containing sleeping accommodations for 60 men, rest room, wash room, shower baths and toilet facilities; janitor service. No charge. Railroad restaurant available.	
Do.	New Bethlehem.	Rooms are provided in private home.	
Do.	Reynoldsville.	Body of passenger coach fitted up with beds. Janitor service provided to keep car in sanitary condition.	
Do.	Driftwood.	Building fitted up with beds; wash stands and janitor service provided.	
Do.	Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania Station).	Building equipped with 93 individual beds and 15 couches; shower baths and lavatories free for use of passenger trainmen.	
Do.	Twenty-eighth Street.	Y. M. C. A. building containing 11 individual rooms and 11 double-deck bunks, also baths and wash rooms, reading room, smoking room, and library. A charge of 15 cents to members and 25 cents to nonmembers for use of rooms. Use of bunks is free to members, and a charge of 10 cents is made to nonmembers.	

Do.....	Thirtieth Street.....	Y. M. C. A., 3-story building, 26 single bedrooms, 3 shower baths, wash room, reading room, pool tables, lobby, dining room, etc. Sanitary conditions good. Lunch to employees 35 cents. A charge of 10 cents to members and 25 cents to nonmembers for use of beds and 25 cents to nonmembers for use of bath.	6 additional double deck beds; also shower bath to be installed and ready for use in May, 1920.
Do.....	Forty-third Street.....	Y. M. C. A., 2 buildings, sleeping quarters for 30 men, locker room, shower baths, bowling alley, pool tables, game and reading rooms, janitor service. Sanitation good. Charge of 15 cents to members and 25 cents to nonmembers for beds.	
Do.....	Allegheny.....	Third floor of hotel equipped with steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water, bath room, sleeping accommodations for 35 men. No charges.	
Do.....	Freeport.....	Rest house, 6 rooms and bath. Sanitary conditions good, 3 sleeping rooms equipped with 14 double-deck beds and 2 cots. Kitchen in which men may prepare own food. Janitor service. Charges 10 cents per night for bed and 10 cents for bath.	
Do.....	Blairville.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. sleeping quarters for 24 men. Janitor service; conditions sanitary. Reading room, library, wash room, etc. Charges, 25 cents to members and 35 cents to nonmembers for beds.	
Do.....	Shiro Oaks.....	1-story frame building, electric lights, steam heat, 33 beds, wash stands, shower bath. Sanitary conditions fair.	
Do.....	Warren, South Fork, Sligo, Kittanning, Corry, Collier.....	Charge of 25 cents for beds. The men sleep in their cabin cars and eat at restaurants and hotels. Bunk cars, heated by stoves and lighted by oil lamps. Cars clean and sanitary. Accommodations for 12 men; no charges.	Bunk cars soon to be installed at Burgettstown and Washington.
Do.....	Steubenville.....	Bunk cars to accommodate 24 men; electric lights, steam heat, water, and kept in clean and sanitary condition. No restaurant service. No charges.	With improvements noted accommodations will be adequate.
Do.....	Dennison.....	Accommodations similar to those at Steubenville furnished for 30 men.	
Do.....	Conway.....	Restaurants charging reasonable rates available at these points. Railroad Y. M. C. A., frame building, steam heated, 84 sleeping rooms, single beds. Charges, 20 to 30 cents per rest period. Meals served.	
Do.....	Canton.....	Trainmen accommodated in bunk cars pending completion of Y. M. C. A. Public eating facilities available.	Railroad Y. M. C. A. being constructed at Canton. With this improvement accommodations furnished will be adequate.
Do.....	Dover, Newcomerstown, Marietta.....	Adequate accommodations furnished by outside hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants.	Company accommodations impracticable because of small number of trainmen lying over.
Pennsylvania System (central region): Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.			
Do.....			
Do.....			
Pennsylvania System (central region): Toledo, Columbus and Ohio River R. R. Co.			

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Pennsylvania System (central region): Lorain, Ashland & Southern R. R.	Lorain, Ashland.....	Train crews sleep in cabin cars. Box cars furnished at Ashland for engine crews, employees furnishing their own beds and bed clothing. No provisions for food made by the road.	Additional company accommodations impracticable in view of small number of trainmen lying over at other than their home terminals.
Pennsylvania System (central region): Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	Alliance, Bayard.....	Some employees sleep in cabin cars; others obtain lodging and meals at boarding houses and restaurants.	
Do.....	Cleveland, Mingo Junction, New Philadelphia, Bellaire, Wellsville.	Restaurant and lodge-house keepers honor coupons issued by railroad to employees, cost thereof being deducted from employees' wages.	New rest house will be provided at Mingo Junction; at other points company accommodations unwarranted in view of available outside accommodations.
Pennsylvania System (central region): Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. Co.	Youngstown, Niles, Ashtabula.....	Meal coupon books issued employees and cost deducted from wages. Arrangements made with certain restaurants to honor coupons for meals and lodging. Outside accommodations available.	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	Zanesville, Woodsfield.....	Employees use local outside accommodations such as boarding houses, hotels, and restaurants.	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Western New York & Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	Erie, Linesville, Sharon, Wheatland.....	Meal coupon books issued employees and cost deducted from wages. Arrangements made with certain restaurants to honor coupons for meals and lodging.	
Do.....	Oil City, Mahoningtown.....	do.....	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Youngstown & Ravenna R. Co.	.....	No company accommodations necessary as no crews lie over.	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley & Cincinnati R. R. Co.	.....	.....do.....	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co.	.....	.....do.....	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Franklin & Cleveland R. R. Co.	.....	.....do.....	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Monongahela R. R. Co.	.....	.....do.....	
Pennsylvania System (central region): Ohio Connecting R. R. Co.	.....	.....do.....	

Pennsylvania System (central region), Pittsburgh, Charlestown & Younglonsky E. R. Co.	do.....	Substantial brick building in charge of Y. M. C. A. Sleeping accommodations, 10 cents per night. No food served. Up-to-date rooming house. Charge, 15 cents per night. No meals served.	
Pennsylvania System (central region), Wheeling Terminal Ry Co.	do.....	2-story buildings, iron beds, day and night janitors, kitchen for men to prepare meals. No food is furnished. Also dining and rooming rooms, etc. Toilet and shower bath facilities. Charge, 10 cents per day or night for men; 15 cents for women.	
Philadelphia & Reading R. Co.	Tunawake.....	4-story brick building, hot water heat, lavatories, shower bath, 80 single beds, kitchen and facilities for men to prepare own food. Lockers, pool table, checker tables, reading room, etc. Free except 20 cents for beds and 3 cents a game for pool.	Have in view enlargement of present rest house at East Pennsylvania Junction to provide additional sleeping facilities, cooking, lounge room, and toilet facilities.
Do.....	Newberry Junction.....	Frame building, janitor service; 4 sleeping rooms, 24 beds, fresh linen for each occupant; no charge. Food not furnished, but facilities for preparing food which employees may personally provide.	
Do.....	St. Clair, Reading, Bridgeport, East Pennsylvania Junction.....	Room on second floor of station, 9 beds with mattresses and bed linen.	
Do.....	Rutherford.....	Bunk room, 11 bunks, only 6 now being used. No food or cooking utensils provided.	
Do.....	Port Reading.....	Rest house, 18 bunks, mattresses, blankets, pillows, etc., face.	In course of construction new rest house which will contain all modern improvements and 6 large sleeping rooms; janitor service; no food.
Do.....	Lansdale.....	New yard.....	
Do.....	Manville.....	Y. M. C. A. maintained; lodging, 15 cents to members, 20 cents to nonmembers. Baths free or for nominal charge. At Spring Garden Street meals furnished, 25 cents and up, with 10 per cent discount to all employees.	Camden terminal recently destroyed by fire. Adequate accommodations can not be provided until terminal is rebuilt.
Do.....	Bethlehem.....	Accommodations located in temporary station. Lockers, tables, chairs, toilet, washstand, steam heat. In trainmaster's building, 1 room, containing 16 beds during summer. Charge, 10 cents for bed. There is wash room and steam heat.	
Do.....	Sancon Creek.....	Passenger coach, wheels removed, is provided free of charge for conductors and brakemen; contains lockers, table, and wash room.	
Do.....	Philadelphia (Spring Garden Street, Twentieth and Hamilton Streets, Third and Berks Streets, Port Richmond).	Frame building containing lockers, wash stands, toilets, tables, and chairs. No charge.	
Do.....	Kaighns Point (Camden).....	Room containing tables and chairs provided on second floor of passenger station.	
Do.....	Bakers Street (Camden).....		
Do.....	Atlantic City.....		
Do.....	Tuckahoe.....		

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	Cape May.....	Plans on foot to provide accommodations. With these exceptions accommodations considered adequate. Accommodations adequate.
Do.....	West Milton.....	
Do.....	Hammoncton, Ocean City, Columbia, Lancaster, Wilmington, Birdsboro.	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.	Haselton.....	
Do.....	Ferrona, New Castle Junction, College, South Brownville.	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	McKees Rocks.....	
Do.....	Pittsburgh.....	
Do.....	Glasport.....	
Do.....	Newell.....	Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Dickerson Run.....	
Pittsburgh & West Virginia R. R., West Side Belt.	Brewster.....	
Do.....	Avela.....	

Accommodations in 1-story frame building heated, tables, chairs, 2 berths, wash room and toilet close by. No charge.

No accommodations now provided by company.....

Crews laying over at these points use cabooses.....

Y. M. C. A. building, 129 rooms, 140 beds. Rate, \$7 a month; 35 cents a night to members and 50 cents to non-members. Each room heated and electrically lighted. Fresh linen for each occupant. Restaurant and lunch counter. Average cost of meals, 37 cents. Barber shop, bowling alleys (10 cents a game), gymnasium (free), library, lockers, shower baths, etc., free. Tobacco, cigars, overalls, jackets, gloves, socks, etc., kept in stock and sold practically at cost.

Bunk room, seating 100 men; mattresses, blankets, etc.; running water; also hot plate for cooking purposes; all free.

Y. M. C. A. building, 9 rooms, 19 beds. For private rooms per month, \$7; for members, 30 cents a night; for non-members, 50 cents. Heat, electric lights, clean linen, bowling alleys (10 cents), billiard tables, gymnasium, library, lockers, shower baths, etc., free.

Home terminal for passenger men only. Trainmen's room, wash room, toilets, shower baths, and 125 lockers, free.

Y. M. C. A., 52 rooms, each with single bed, radiator, and electric light. (Rates, see McKees Rocks, above). Two dining rooms, seating capacity, 46; 60 cents per meal. Library.

Y. M. C. A., 34 rooms, each with single bed, radiator, electric lights, fresh linen. (Rates, see McKees Rocks.) Lunch room, 60 cents per meal. Library and shower baths. Tobacco, cigars, confectionery, gloves, overalls, etc., carried in stock and sold at cost.

Y. M. C. A., description as above, 57 rooms; also bowling alley, billiards, etc. Lunch room, 60 cents a meal, etc. Home terminal for many men. One engine and train crew lie over. Y. M. C. A. hotel, and accommodations such as buildings, sanitation, food, and accommodations such as usual in town of several thousand inhabitants.

2 rooms containing several beds set aside for use of employees; 50 cents a night for bed. Meals at all hours, 50 cents a meal. These accommodations furnished by outside party under contract.

Do.....	Wayco.....	Fitted up room with cots, etc., but men declined to use it as it was about 400 feet from station. Company has now provided a bunk car equipped with cots, blankets, etc., and arranged to have meals at all hours furnished the men at 40 cents a meal. Sanitary conditions considerably above average in mining settlement.
Do.....	Rock.....	Home terminal; also ample outside accommodations. All West Side Belt crews live and are tied up at this point.
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R. R.	St. Mary, Olean, Bolivar, Angelica, Wayland, Hornell.	Public hotels and boarding houses available at all these points. Men have no trouble getting satisfactory accommodations. Caboose cars assigned crews at nearly all lay-over points. An effort made along lines under consideration by providing clean, sanitary buildings and sleeping quarters, good food, baths, etc., at less than cost at Angelica, N. Y., proved a failure. Employees would not patronize the company quarters and apparently preferred to carry their own food, do their own cooking, and sleep in cabooses, or patronize boarding houses.
Prescott & Northwestern R. R.	Grayson, Stanley.....	Hotel at Grayson and private home at Stanley. Company pays board and lodging.
Fullan Co.	Albuquerque.....	Conductors, rooms with privilege of bath, Y. M. C. A.
Do.....	Agua.....	Conductors, rooms with privilege of bath, hotel.
Do.....	Alanta.....	Conductors, rooms with privilege of bath, Y. M. C. A.
Do.....	Billing.....	Conductors, rooms with privilege of bath, hotel.
Do.....	Birmingham.....	do.
Do.....	Beth.....	Porters, 3-story basement brick house, baths.
Do.....	Buffalo.....	Conductors, rooms with the privilege of bath, hotel. Porters, rooms with bath.
Do.....	Charleston.....	Conductors, room.
Do.....	Charlotte.....	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel.
Do.....	Chattanooga.....	do.
Do.....	Chicago.....	Conductors, 3-story stone building, 2 baths. Porters, 3-story brick building, bath.
Do.....	Cincinnati.....	Conductors, room. Porters, 2-story brick house, baths.
Do.....	Columbus.....	Conductors, rooms with the privilege of bath, Y. M. C. A. Porters, rooms.
Do.....	Dallas.....	Conductors, rooms and bath. Porters, room and bath.
Do.....	Denver.....	Conductors, rooms with the privilege of bath, hotel. Porters, 2-story brick house, baths.
Do.....	El Paso.....	Conductors, rooms with the privilege of bath, hotel. Porters, rooms with the privilege of bath.
Do.....	Spafford.....	Porters, room, hotel.
Do.....	Fort Worth.....	Conductors, rooms with the privilege of bath, hotel. Porters, rooms.
Do.....	Galveston.....	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel.
Do.....	Houston.....	Porters, car No. 1176 set aside for porters' use.
Do.....	Indianapolis.....	Porters, rooms with the privilege of bath, Y. M. C. A.
Do.....	Jacksonville.....	Conductors, second floor at 1216 and 1218 West Bay Street. Porters, third floor, 2 baths at 615 $\frac{1}{2}$ West Ashley Street. Dining car crews, rooms with privilege of bath, hotel.

Do

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Pullman Co.	Miami.	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel. Dining car crews, room.	
Do.	Kansas City.	Conductors, rooms.	
Do.	Los Angeles.	Porters, car No. 2317, equipped with shower baths, set aside for use of porters.	
Do.	Barstow.	Conductors, room.	
Do.	Yuma.	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel.	
Do.	Memphis.	Conductors, car Orleans, equipped with bath. Porters, car Longos, equipped with bath.	
Do.	Montgomery.	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel.	
Do.	Montreal.	Porters, second floor of house, with bath.	
Do.	Minneapolis.	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel.	
Do.	Nashville.	Conductors, room on second floor in baggage room building, Union Station.	
Do.	New Orleans.	Porters, 2-story frame building, with bath.	
Do.	New York.	Porters, house with baths.	
Do.	Ogden.	Conductors, car No. 4067, equipped with bath.	
Do.	Omaha.	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel. Porters, rooms.	
Do.	Chadron.	Conductors, room, C. & N. W. Ry. Dining car department.	
Do.	Pennsylvania Terminal, New York.	Porters, rooms with bath in Service Building, Sunnyside Yard.	
Do.	Philadelphia.	Conductors, 2 floors, with bath, brick building. Porters, car No. 4067, equipped with bath.	
Do.	Cape Charles.	Conductors, rooms. Porters, rooms.	
Do.	Pittsburgh.	Conductors, second floor, 4-story brick building with bath. Porters, second and third floors, with bath.	
Do.	Rock Springs.	Conductors, room, with the privilege of bath, hotel.	
Do.	Portland.	Conductors, rooms, with the privilege of bath, hotel. Porters, car No. 4030, equipped with bath.	
Do.	Salt Lake City.	Conductors, room, with the privilege of bath, hotel.	
Do.	San Antonio.	Porters, car Diadem, equipped with shower bath.	
Do.	San Francisco.	Conductors, car No. 4075, equipped with bath. Porters, car Nos. 1145 and 2513, equipped with bath.	
Do.	Seattle.	Conductors, room with the privilege of bath, hotel. Porters, frame building, with baths.	
Do.	Shreveport.	Conductors, room.	
Do.	Port Arthur.	Do.	
Do.	Spokane.	Conductors, room, with the privilege of bath, hotel.	
Do.	St. Louis.	Conductors, 2-story brick building, with baths. Porters, rooms, with privilege of bath, Y. M. C. A.	
Do.	Washington.	Porters, rooms, in brick building.	

		Present accommodations adequate.	Accommodations considered adequate.	No additional accommodations considered necessary.	Present accommodations adequate.
Raritan River R. R. Do. Do. Do. Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Rutland R. R. Do. Do. Do. Do. St. Louis & Hannibal R. R. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Do. Do. Do. St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas R. R. Do.	South Amboy. New Brunswick. Do. Do. Potomac yard. Quantico. Fredericksburg. Edmund. Do. Bellows Falls, Ogdensburg. Albany. Malone, New York. Fort Ticonderoga. Chatham, North Bennington, Burlington, Rutland. Gilmore. Snyder. Monett. Sapulpa. Harvard. Thayer. Sapulpa, Franks, Hugo. Sherman, Fort Worth, Brownwood, Monett, Fort Smith, Muskogee.	A locker and register building, with lounging room. Passenger station and passenger cars available. No crews lie over at terminals away from their own homes, therefore sleeping quarters are unnecessary. Adequate sleeping quarters furnished without charge to employees. Food not furnished. Modern brick building, known as bunk house, containing lockers, wash room, lounging room and bed rooms, 32 double and 17 single beds. Also 15 beds in second story, separate building. Total capacity 96, no food, but facilities for cooking furnished. Bunk rooms with beds for 10. Bunk rooms with beds for 16. Bunk rooms with beds for 9, lockers, wash rooms, and lounging room. Portion of engine house partitioned off as sleeping quarters, is equipped with bunks, tables, chairs, and is heated. Locker rooms. At Ogdensburg cabooses assigned as living quarters for trainmen. Hotels and boarding houses also available. Bunk room near engine house, especially fitted for bunk purposes and used by trainmen. Locker rooms. Caboose used as living quarters for trainmen. Hotels and boarding houses also available. Only 1 crew lies over at this point and they reside there. Hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants. Conveniently located. At Rutland there are lockers provided. Men may put in their own beds and bedding and may prepare meals. Some trainmen take lunch and sleep in cabooses. Harvey House furnishes board and lodging. Rooms \$1 to \$1.50 per night. Meals one-third less than price to public. Railroad Y. M. C. A. rooms may be secured for a nominal sum, and meals may be secured from hotels or restaurants. As above, also railroad eating house operated by Fred Harvey. Meals to employees one-third less than price to public. Railroad-owned hotel operated by Fred Harvey Co. Sanitary plumbing, steam heat, first-class food. Meals and lodging at reduced rates. Y. M. C. A. building, sanitary plumbing, steam heat, swimming pool, etc. Lodging at nominal expense. Railroad contributes \$1,000 yearly to help defray expenses. Meals from restaurants or hotels. Railroad eating houses, lockers, and wash rooms. Shower baths at Franks. Lockers and wash rooms. Shower baths at Sherman and Brownwood.			

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry.	Okmulgee, Stephenville, Hope, McGill, Dublin, Paris, Ada, Rogers, Menard.	Public hotels, restaurants, and rooming houses.	Only point where men are inconvenienced to any extent by lack of accommodations is Fayette Junction. To provide facilities for crews tied up at that point would require 10 sleeping rooms with accommodations for 20 men; the necessary lunch counter, baths, and toilet facilities, etc.
Do.	Fayette Junction.	No accommodations of any kind available closer than 2 miles.	Present accommodations adequate.
Salt Lake & Utah R. R.	Salt Lake City.	Rest room, with lockers, tables, chairs, toilets, etc., in station; also a restaurant where good food can be had at reasonable prices.	
Do.	Magna.	No accommodations needed; crews lie over only a few minutes.	
Do.	Payson.	Home terminal, good boarding accommodations available.	
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry.	Altair, West Point.	Caboose used as sleeping quarters for engine and train men. Men furnish own bedding, no charge. No meals furnished by railroad, but crews provide the commissary and cook in their cabooses.	Adequate and entirely satisfactory.
San Diego & Arizona Ry.		No company facilities at present, as outside accommodations available at all terminals.	
Do.	Coyote Wells.		A helper station at Coyote Wells is planned and by the time it is permanently established good buildings with the necessary sanitary conveniences will be ready for engine crews; probably in a year.
Shreveport, Houston & Gulf R. R.	Manning.	Ample housing accommodations furnished at home terminal (Manning) for all employees. Rate approximately \$9 a month. No lie over terminals; crews make a round trip each day.	Present accommodations adequate.
Seaboard Air Line.	Hermitage.	Small wooden houses provided for enginemen and firemen. Men furnish own bedding.	
Do.	Raleigh.	Eating house operated by commissary contractor, frame structure, sanitary conditions satisfactory.	
Do.	Cayce, Howells.	Eating and rooming house operated by commissary contractor. Steam heat, hot and cold showers, sanitary conditions satisfactory.	
Do.	Monroe, Abbeville.	Eating house operated by commissary contractor.	
Do.	Nalae.	2 box cars have been fitted up for sleeping and cooking quarters.	
Do.	Venice.	1 box car fitted up for sleeping quarters.	

Do.....	Perkinsmouth, Hamlet, Norlina, Wilmington, Rutherfordton, Birmingham, Thalmann, McBee, Hartsville, Sumter, Fummons, Poston, Anderson, Georgetown, Charleston, Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, Coney Island.	At these points crews have access to hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants.	Do.
South Brooklyn Ry.....			Do.
Southern Ry.....	Monroe, Spencer.....	Waiting rooms, toilets, restaurant. Accommodations adequate, clean, and sanitary. Sleeping quarters not required. Buildings owned by railroad and operated by Y. M. C. A. are clean, sanitary, heated, well ventilated, equipped with beds and lunch counters.	Do.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas, Pacific Ry.	Oakdale.....	Hotel building owned by railroad and operated by Y. M. C. A. It is 4 stories, has dining rooms, kitchen, lobby, assembly and reading rooms. Lavatories and shower baths; 64 bedrooms; rate 20 cents a night to members 40 cents to nonmembers. Meals, 50 to 75 cents. Continuous lunch counter service.	Do.
Alabama Great Southern Ry.		No facilities provided by railroad, as adequate facilities provided at reasonable cost at all terminals by outside parties.	Do.
New Orleans & North Eastern R. R.		As above.....	
Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.		do.....	
Northern Alabama Southern Pacific Co. (Pacific System).	Tracy, Roseville, Dunsun, Sparks, Imley, Carlin, Yuma, Gila, Tucson, Montello, Tucson.	Modern sanitary clubhouse buildings. On desert and other hot districts, screened sleeping porches are provided. Tub and shower baths, barber shops, recreation rooms. No company sleeping accommodations at Dunsun and Tucson. Baths, 20 cents; rooms, 30 to 50 cents; beds in dormitory, 25 cents. Eating facilities provided and food served are the same as provided for the traveling public. Employees receive 33 1/3 per cent discount. Company hotels and restaurants where employees obtain meals and lodging.	Plans under consideration for enlargement of facilities at Gila to take care of increasing business at that point.
Do.....	Truckee, Ashland.....	Company building operated by outside parties. Meals and lodging furnished.	Existing accommodations adequate.
Do.....	Timber.....	Company restaurant; no sleeping accommodations furnished by company.	
Do.....	Sacramento.....	At all these points either outside accommodations available or only a few men live over, and they live in cabooses or cabins on company property and provide their own meals at low cost.	
Do.....	San Jose, Gerber, Fresno, Watsonville Junction, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Oxnard, Saugus, San Fernando, Los Angeles, Colton, Calexico, Mojave, Bakersfield, Fresno, Coalinga, Goshen Junction, Roseburg, Junction City, Portland, Ogden, Lordsburg, Bowie, Nogales, El Paso.		

Company contemplates installing a lunch counter, dining room, and sleeping accommodations at Royal, Tex., where there has been recent development.

Accommodations at other points now adequate.

At Toledo, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Big Four, and Toledo & Ohio Central remodeling old hotel building and will contribute to operating expense; place to be a Y. M. C. A. Expected to begin operations in the near future. Present accommodations adequate.

Do.

5 additional cottages to be constructed at Arhee within next few months and 5 at Watson.

Texas & Pacific Ry.	Boye.	Frame building 178 by 56 feet, 2 stories. Lunch and dining room, kitchen, 22 bedrooms, all supplied with hot and cold water. There are porches, baths, toilets, etc. Food substantial and furnished at cost with board-order privileges.
Do.	Adds.	2-story frame building 75 by 52 feet. Office, lunch counter, dining room, kitchen, storeroom, 13 bedrooms, baths, toilets. Food substantial and furnished at cost with board-order privileges.
Do.	Ranger.	10 4-room cottages with sleeping porches, 1 dormitory containing office, lancing room, kitchen, dining room, and 10 bedrooms. Food substantial and furnished at cost with board-order privileges. At other points except Royal, adequate outside accommodations are available.
Toledo & Ohio Central R. R.	Whitmore, St. Marys, Corning, Chauncy, Kenton.	Bunk room provided with open bedding. Lockers for men and which men can keep bedding. No charge is made for use of these accommodations.
Zanesville & Western.	Bucyrus, Columbus.	Company furnishes to accommodations. Hotels, boarding houses, etc., available. Majority of trainmen sleep and eat in cabooses at away-from-home terminals. Cabooses well equipped with cushions, cook stove, ice boxes, etc.
Kanawha & Michigan Ry.	Dickinson.	Commodious bunk house for engineers and trainmen. Is equipped with wire-spring cots and good felt mattresses. Also wash and rest room in good sanitary condition. No charge. Food apparently clean and wholesome is furnished by outside party who conducts restaurant.
Kanawha & West Virginia Ry.	Hobson.	Small building accommodates 6 men. Beds, good springs and mattresses. This bunk house is used only by foreign crews. Restaurant close by is conducted by outside party.
Tonopah & Goldfield R. R.	Mina.	Bunk house equipped with bunks, men occupying it supply their own bedding. Mina is the only point where crews lie over away from home terminal.
Tuckerton R. R.	Whitings.	Bunk house, 1 large room for sleeping quarters, stove heat, men furnish own cots and bedding, 1 smaller room with cook stove. Also caboose near bunk house which will accommodate 4 to 6 men. No charge. Only 1 crew away from home overnight.
Uintah Ry.	Mack.	Company has up-to-date hotel. Rates 50 cents for meals, 75 cents for lodging. Also company has built cottages which are rented to the men on basis of 10 per cent of cost.
Do.	Arhee.	Company boarding house. Meals 50 cents. Also cottages rented to employees on basis of 10 per cent of cost.
Do.	Dragon.	Cottages as above. Also small hotel run by outside parties.
Do.	Watson.	Cottages as above. No trainmen required to lie over away from home terminals.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana; Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co.; Louisiana Western R. R.; Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R. Co.; Texas & New Orleans; Houston & Texas Central R. R.; Houston East & West Texas Ry.; Houston & Shreveport R. R. Do.	New Orleans, Lafayette, Beaumont, Houston, Spofford, Del Rio, Sanderson, Valentine, El Paso, Victoria, Hempstead, Hearne, Bremond.	Van Noy Interstate Co. under contract, furnishes employees food at two-thirds the regular rates. Service generally satisfactory and is closely supervised by railroad officials.	Present accommodations generally adequate.
Do.	Echo, Oldden.	As above, lodging also furnished by Van Noy Co.; rooms screened, fairly well kept; kerosene lamps, no running water, and one stove; at Echo charge 35 cents a night. Van Noy Co. under contract, furnishes food to employees at two-thirds regular rates; Y. M. C. A. furnish rooms at low rates; baths, etc.; railroad contributes to the support of these Y. M. C. A.'s; private or commercial accommodations are reasonably adequate at all points. Due to oil boom, employees are experiencing difficulty in securing sleeping accommodations, but it is believed this is temporary condition.	Railroad is considering the installation within the next 30 days of bunks and wash room in abandoned baggage room of the station. Present accommodations adequate.
Do.	Earls, San Antonio.	Local hotel consisting of 5 rooms and restaurant provides accommodations; food served between 6 a. m. and 9 p. m.	Adequate at all terminals.
Do.	Shreveport.	Railroad provides a restaurant building leased to tenant who furnishes meals to railroad men at 30 cents each; food fair, sanitation good; trainmen use caboose.	
Do.	North Zulch.	Men provide their own living quarters.	
Spokane International Ry. Co.	Eastport.	Restaurant 40 by 60 ft.; 3 rooming houses, 16, 18, and 20 rooms respectively; modern steam heat, electric lights, toilets and baths; rates 35 and 40 cents a night; regular meals 40 cents; a la carte meals at reasonable prices.	
Do. Portland, Astoria, Seaside, R. R.; Oregon Electric Ry.; Oregon Trunk Ry.	Cornish Junction, Fallbridge.	No facilities provided by the company. Crews lie over only 20 minutes.	
Sugar Land Ry.	Anchor.	Ample facilities but none provided by the railroad company.	
Do.	Houston.	1 building, 1 room; 1 building, 3 rooms; 1 box car, screened, fitted up for sleeping quarters. No charge for sleeping accommodations. No food furnished.	Accommodations furnished are the best can do under present condition.
Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia R. R.	Gadsden.		

Company contemplates installing a lunch counter, dining room, and sleeping accommodations at Loyal, Tex., where there has been recent development.

Accommodations at other points now adequate.

At Toledo, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Big Four, and Toledo & Ohio Central remodeling old hotel building and will contribute to operating expense; place to be a Y. M. C. A. Expected to begin operations in the near future. Present accommodations adequate.

Do.

5 additional cottages to be constructed at Atchae within next few months and 5 at Watson.

Texas & Pacific Ry.....	Boyer.....	Frame building 78 by 56 feet, 2 stories. Lunch and dining room, kitchen, 22 bedrooms, all supplied with hot and cold water. There are porches, bathtubs, toilets, etc. Food substantial and furnished at cost with board-order privileges.
Do.....	Adams.....	2-story frame building 75 by 52 feet. Office, lunch counter, dining room, kitchen, storeroom, 13 bedrooms, bathtubs, toilets. Food substantial and furnished at cost with board-order privileges.
Do.....	Ranger.....	10 4-room cottages with sleeping porches, 1 dormitory containing office, bathing room, kitchen, dining room, and 10 bedrooms. Food substantial and furnished at cost with board-order privileges. At other points except Royah, adequate outside accommodations available.
Toledo & Ohio Central R. R.....	Whitmore, St. Marys, Corning, Chauncy, Kenton.....	Bunk room provided with cots and mattresses. Engineers and trainmen turn over bedding. Lockers provided in which these can keep bedding, and no charge is made for use of these accommodations. Hotels, boarding houses, etc., available. Majority of trainmen sleep and eat in cabooses at away-from-home terminals. Cabooses well equipped with cushions, cook stove, ice boxes, etc.
Zanesville & Western.....	Bucyrus, Columbus.....	Commodious bunk house for engineers and trainmen. Is equipped with wire-spring cots and good felt mattresses. Also wash and rest room in good sanitary condition. No charge. Food apparently clean and wholesome is furnished by outside party who conducts restaurant.
Kanawha & Michigan Ry.....	Dickinson.....	Small building accommodates 6 men. Beds, good springs and mattresses. This bunk house is used only by foreign crews. Restaurant close by is conducted by outside party.
Kanawha & West Virginia Ry.....	Hobson.....	Bunk house equipped with bunks, men occupying it supply their own bedding. Mina is the only point where crews lie over away from home terminal.
Tonopah & Goldfield R. R.....	Mina.....	Bunk house, 1 large room for sleeping quarters, stove heat, men furnish own cots and bedding, 1 smaller room with cook stove. Also caboose near bunk house which will accommodate 4 to 6 men. No charge. Only 1 crew away from home overnight.
Tuckerton R. R.....	Whitings.....	Company has up-to-date hotel. Rates 50 cents for meals, 75 cents for lodging. Also company has built cottages which are rented to the men on basis of 10 per cent of cost. Company boarding house. Meals 50 cents. Also cottages rented to employees on basis of 10 per cent of cost.
Utah Ry.....	Mack.....	Cottages as above. Also small hotel run by outside parties. Cottages as above.
Do.....	Atchae.....	No trainmen required to lie over away from home terminals.
Do.....	Dragon.....	
Do.....	Watson.....	

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.	Present accommodations adequate.
Ulster & Delaware R. R.	Kaaterskill Station, Rondout Station (Kingston).	Company maintains detached buildings as follows: 1 containing bedrooms, 1 with lounging room, dining room, lavatory, shower bath and wash basins; and 1 containing kitchen and bedrooms. Company furnishes beds and bedding. No food furnished.		
Do.	Phoenixia, Hunter, Arkville.	Public hotels and boarding houses available.		
Do.	Oneonta.	This terminal now operated by Delaware & Hudson Co.		
Union Pacific R. R., including St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry.	Grand Island, North Platte, Sidney, Cheyenne.	Company provides meals at its hotels or passenger-station restaurants. Rates to employees one-third less than rates to public. Housing facilities adequate; no provision of this character required by the company.		
Do.	Rawlins, Green River, Evanston, Ogden, Topeka, Ellis.	Meals as above. Living accommodations provided in railroad company's hotels or employees' clubs, which are under supervision of company and maintained in sanitary conditions. The clubhouses at Rawlins, Green River, and Evanston are new, of permanent modern construction, with sanitary bathing and rooming facilities. These accommodations furnished at moderate prices.	It is proposed during 1920 to enlarge the facilities in the clubhouses at Rawlins and Green River by the addition of 40 rooms at each place. Present accommodations considered otherwise adequate.	
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Green River, Montpeller, Ferry, Huntington, Lima.	Meals in company restaurant in passenger stations, furnished employees at reduced rates. Modern clubhouses, tub, shower baths, hot and cold water, modern sanitary toilet facilities, individual sleeping rooms.		
Do.	Pocastello.	Rooms provided by railroad Y. M. C. A.		
Do.	Salt Lake, Cache Junction.	Meals provided in company eating houses at reduced rates to employees. Rooms provided by outside parties at moderate prices.		
Do.	Butte.	Meals provided in Northern Pacific R. R. Co. eating house at reduced rates to employees. Rooms furnished by outside parties at moderate prices.		
Do.	Idaho Falls.	Company has arrangements with outside restaurants at all points where crews lie over and where there is no company eating house, whereby they accept as cash coupons from meal books issued by company.		
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co.	Huntington.	Railroad operates a restaurant and lunch counter in passenger station. Food served to employees at one-third less than the price to the public. Also adequate public accommodations available.		
Do.	Rath.	Railroad has provided a clubhouse with dining room for employees; light, heat, and water free. Meals 40 cents and beds 25 cents.		
Do.	Ayer Junction.	As above, only 2 crews regularly lie over at Ayer Junction.		

Present accommodations adequate.

Do.

Do.	Do.	Do.
Upper Merion & Plymouth R. R.	Mill Road.....	Company provides room for employees' use at mealtimes, etc., with lockers for clothes. No occasion for additional provision in the way of sleeping accommodations.
Utah R. R.	Provo, Hiawatha.....	3 public dwellings available; rates reasonable.
Do.	Martin.....	3 frame dwellings and 1 modern apartment house provided by the company. Rentals on basis of cost.
Virginian Ry.	Sewalls Point.....	Small 2-room buildings and one 2-story building. No sani- tary arrangement. Food is purchased by a cook-attend- ant (furnished by the railroad) and sold to employees as they order. Sleeping accommodations fair. Regular men furnish own bed clothing, company furnishes bed clothing for extra men.
Do.	Princeton.....	Accommodations furnished under contract by outside concern. Rooms 25 cents and meals 35 cents.
Do.	Elmore.....	As above, 2 steam-heated frame buildings used.
Do.	Page.....	Arrangements made by railroad for use of 3 heated frame dwellings. Rooms 25 cents and meals 40 cents.
Do.	Roanoke.....	Public boarding houses available.
Do.	Fireco.....	Conductors and brakemen sleep in cabooses, while engi- neers and firemen board with private families.
Wabash R. R.	Montpelier, Peru, Tilton, Decatur, Litchfield, Brooklyn, Landers, Lu- thet, Moberly, Council Bluffs, Springfield, Bluffs, Hannibal.	Railroad arranges for persons operating boarding houses, restaurants, or hotel buildings to provide living accom- modations for train and engine men lying over at these points, but does not operate any of these facilities.
Washington & Lincoln R. R.	Lincolnton.....	Proper sanitary conditions. Rates reasonable. Company provides sleeping quarters in room at depot for engineer, conductor, and fireman. Negro brakeman sleeps in passenger coach.
Do.	Washington.....	Home terminal.
Washington & Old Damin- ton Ry.	Do.....	Trainmen's room is provided with chairs, tables, lockers, heat, and electric lights. Toilet facilities in adjoining building. No sleeping or dining accommodations pro- vided by the company.
Do.	Great Falls.....	Only 1 trainman lie over. They are permitted to use a small cottage completely furnished by the company.
Do.	Blument.....	Toilet facilities, running water, etc., in company building. No charges made by company.
Washington Terminal Co.	Union Station, Washington.....	Home terminal. Only very few trainmen lie over at this point. Board and lodging available at boarding houses or in private families.
Do.	Ivy City shops.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A. on fourth floor of Union Station, 201 beds, wire springs, mattresses, clean linen, 15 sleeping rooms, also 30 emergency cots, 6 showers, 1 bathtub, washbasins, toilet facilities, lockers, reading, writing, and billiard rooms. Library, piano, gramophone, bowling alley, gymnasium, etc., moving pictures, and educa- tional courses. Sanitation good; 15 cents per night for beds; 50 cents to \$1 per year for lockers.
		5 bunk rooms in second story of 2-story building, wash- basins, bathtubs, shower, toilet facilities, oil stoves for heating food, 2 rest rooms with tables. Sanitation good. No charges for the use of these facilities.

3 additional dwelling houses to be constructed
this year at Martin. With these additions
accommodations will be reasonable.
Present accommodations adequate.

A accommodations now generally adequate.

Men seem satisfied under existing circumstances.

Reasonably adequate and satisfactory.

Present accommodations adequate.

Accommodations provided by railroad companies for train-service employees lying over between trips at terminals—Continued.

Railroads.	Terminals.	Accommodations furnished.	Necessity and feasibility of extending and increasing accommodations.
Washington Western Ry...	Three Lakes.....	Home terminal. Men own or rent homes or live in a sanitary hotel owned by Three Lakes Lumber Co. No trainmen lie over at any other point on this line.	Present accommodations adequate.
Western Maryland Ry.....	York, Highfield, Emory Grove, Union Bridge.....	Caboose cars equipped with stove and bunks for use of trainmen. Sanitary conditions and sleeping accommodations good. Food is furnished by the men themselves.	Do.
Do.....	Port Covington.....	No charge for use of these accommodations. 1-story frame building, equipped with kitchen, reading room, and bunk room containing 10 beds. Sanitary conditions good. Men provide own food or can purchase meals at rest house. Sleeping conditions good. All privileges free except beds, for which charge of 20 cents a night is made.	
Do.....	Thomas.....	1-story 8-room house, comprising 4 bedrooms with a total of 36 beds, 2 kitchens, 1 dining room, 1 rest room, electric lights, natural gas, heat, running water, no charges. Meals 50 cents each.	
Do.....	Maryland Junction.....	Rest room, desk, tables, chairs, locker. Sleeping room containing 30 beds, bathroom, toilet, and wash rooms. Charges 25 cents a night. Men furnish their own food.	
Do.....	Hagerstown.....	Railroad Y. M. C. A., to which various railroads make contributions. Beds 15 cents per night to members and 25 cents to nonmembers. Men eat and sleep in dining room.	
Western Pacific R. R.....	Portola, Wandover.....	Railroad hotels containing lunch counter and dining room, sleeping accommodations, baths, toilet facilities, steam heat. Food served employees at one-third less than prices charged public. Beds 25 cents per night.	Sleeping accommodations at Wandover crowded. Reading room temporarily equipped with 10 cots. An additional building had been planned, but inability to secure necessary labor and material will probably postpone this improvement a year.
Do.....	Gesbach.....	Railroad hotel and restaurant, sanitary conditions good, steam heat. Food to employees at one-third less than prices to public.	
Do.....	Oakland, Stockton.....	Home terminal for many employees. Outside eating and sleeping facilities available. Railroad protects boarding-house keepers for meal tickets issued to train and engine men.	
Do.....	Oroville.....	As above, also railroad has leased to outside parties space in passenger depot. Restaurant operated where employees can obtain good food.	
Do.....	Winnemucca, Elko, Reno.....	Home terminal for many employees. Outside eating and sleeping accommodations available.	
Do.....	Salt Lake City.....	As above, also railroad restaurant operated by Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry..	Cleveland Yard. Huron, Brewster, Ironville.	Railroad Y. M. C. A.'s furnish food and sleeping quarters. Minimum cost for meals is 34 cents; for sleeping accom- modations 25 cents per night for members, and 40 cents for nonmembers. Accommodations available.....	Enlargement of the facilities of each of these Y. M. C. A.'s is contemplated, but it is impos- sible to state when such improvements will be made. Accommodations are adequate to meet require- ments under normal conditions. Present accommodations adequate.
Do.....	South Lorain, Mingo Junction, Zanes- ville.	Suitable hotels, rooming houses, and restaurants available Sleeping accommodations, sanitary, comfortable. Steel cots furnished. Men supply own bedding. No charge. Home terminal. Also hotel and private accommodations available.	
Wisconsin & Michigan R. R.	Pathorn Junction.....	Men have use of room in station building, free. Generally prepare own meals. Outside restaurants available. Except on the run between Shawano and Crandon men at home terminals each night. Regular boarding house.....	
Do.....	Menominee.....		
Wisconsin & Northern R. R.	Osmond.....		
Zenith & Eastern Ry.....	Converse.....		Do.

APPENDIX B.

Railroads which have reported that no living accommodations are provided by them for train-service employees at terminals.

Railroad.	Summary of report.
Alabama Central Ry.	Trainmen at home terminals at night.
Alabama, Florida & Gulf R. R.	Do.
Allegheny & South Side Ry. Co.	Switching corporation operating yard switching crews on an 8-hour basis.
Aliquippa & Southern R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminals at night.
Alton & Southern R. R.	Switching line within the city limits of East St. Louis, Ill.
Anthony & Northern Ry. Co.	Trainmen are at home terminal every night.
Appalachicola Northern R. R. Co.	
Arcade & Attica R. R. Corporation.	Trainmen are able to sleep at home; no lay-over at terminals.
Arcadia & Betsey River Ry. Co.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. (S. F. P. & P.)	
Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminals at night.
Atlanta & West Point R. R. Co.	None provided by railroad company.
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R.	No accommodations furnished where trainmen are required to lie over at terminals.
Atlanta Terminal Co.	Company does not employ any of the classes named in the docket.
Atlantic & Western R. R.	Trainmen at home terminals at nights.
Augusta R. R. Co.	2 miles long; trainmen at home nights.
Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal.	All employees are returned to home terminal and not obliged to lie over.
Baltimore Steam Packet Line.	Operates no railroads; no trainmen of any character or description.
Batesville Southwestern R. R.	Trainmen all live at home terminal.
Bayfield Transfer Ry. Co.	No conditions calling for housing or eating.
Beaver Valley R. R. Co.	Switching business exclusively; trainmen all live at home terminal.
Bellefonte Central R. R.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Belt Ry. Co. of Chicago.	Terminal switching lines within the city of Chicago, Ill.
Bennettsville & Chewaw R. R.	Trainmen at home terminals at night.
Bevier & Southern R. R. Co.	Do.
Big Fork & International Falls Ry. Co.	Men have no difficulty in securing proper accommodations while away from home terminals.
Big Sandy & Cumberland R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Big Sandy & Kentucky River Ry.	Only 9½ miles of track therefore do not need accommodations for employees.
Birmingham Terminal Co.	Does not employ any of the classes named in docket.
Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Brownstone & Middletown R. R. Co.	Trainmen not required to lie over at nights.
Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Co.	
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R.	
Buffalo Creek & Gauley R. R. Co.	Trainmen not compelled to lie over at terminals.
Bullfrog Goldfield R. R. Co.	Trainmen do not lie over between towns.
Bush Terminal R. R. Co.	Train crews are not held out or away from home.
Butler County R. R. Co.	
Cacho Valley R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal every night.
Cairo & Kanawha Ry. Co.	1 train makes trip in morning and back in afternoon. Crew uses passenger coach to rest and eat lunch.
California & Oregon Coast R. R.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Cambria & Indiana R. R. Co.	Do.
Campbells Creek R. R. Co.	Do.
Cape Girardeau Northern Ry.	No lay-overs other than home terminals which permit all employees their home accommodations.
Cedar Rapids & Iowa City Ry.	No lay-over, except at home terminals.
Central Indiana Ry.	Nonrailroad accommodations adequate at all terminals.
Central New York Southern R. R.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Central R. R. of South Carolina.	Leased to the Atlantic Coast Line.
Central Ry. Co. of Arkansas.	Trainmen home every night.
Central West Virginia & Southern R. R.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Charles City Western Ry. Co.	Do.
Charleston & Western Carolina Ry. Co.	Public facilities available.
Charleston Terminal Co.	Whole property located within the limits of the city of Charleston, S. C.
Charleston Union Station Co.	Joint facility for the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Ry.
Charlotte Harbor & Northern Ry.	Entire property is within the city of Charleston, S. C.
Chattahoochee Valley Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Chesapeake Western Ry.	Trainmen all live at home terminal.
Chestnut Ridge Ry. Co.	Trainmen lie over at terminal in which they live.
Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry. Co.	Men home each night.
Chicago & Illinois Western R. R.	All crews lie over at home terminal.
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R.	Company handles switching business only. All trainmen and enginemen work from one terminal only.
Chicago Junction R. R.	Terminal switching line within the city of Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Ry.	Terminal switching carriers only; no trainmen required to lie over between trips.
	Trainmen at home terminals at night.

Railroads which have reported that no living accommodations are provided by them for train-service employees at terminals—Continued.

Railroad.	Summary of report.
Chicago, Ottawa & Peoria Ry.	Trainmen not compelled to lie over between trains.
Chicago River & Indiana R. R.	Terminal switching carriers only; no trainmen required to lie over between trips.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.	
Chicago Short Line Ry. Co.	Switching terminal, wholly within the city of Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Ry. Co.	Have no lay-overs.
Chicago, West Pullman & Southern	Trainmen not required to lie over between trains.
Christie & Eastern Ry. Co.	No lay-over at terminals for train crews.
Cimarron & Northwestern Ry. Co.	Trainmen lie over at home terminal.
Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth R. R. Co.	Trainmen are at home on lay-overs.
Clarendon & Pittsford R. R. Co.	Trainmen not obliged to lie over between trips at terminals.
Cliffside Railroad Co.	Trainmen spend nights at home.
Colfax Northern Ry. Co.	Trainmen lie over at home terminals.
Colorado & Wyoming Ry. Co.	Trainmen not compelled to lie over except at home terminals.
Copper Range R. R.	Trainmen tie up at home terminal each night.
Cornwall E. R. Co.	Trainmen do not lie over at terminals.
Coudersport & Fort Allegheny R. R.	Trainmen not compelled to lie over between trips at terminals.
Craig Mountain Lumber Co.'s Ry.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Cumberland & Manchester R. R.	Men home at night.
Cumberland County Power & Light Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Cuyahoga Valley Ry. Co.	Trainmen perform all duties at one switching terminal.
Dansville & Mount Morris R. R.	Employees live at headquarters terminal.
Dardanelle & Russellville R. R.	Train crews not required to lie over at opposite terminal.
Derrington Southwestern Ry.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Delaware & Northern R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminals at night.
Delray Connecting R. R. Co.	No terminal points where men lie over between trains.
Dents Run R. R. Co.	Trainmen living near the terminal at Dents Run Village.
De Queen & Eastern R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminals at night.
Des Moines Union Station.	Terminal railroad and has no road crews.
Dus West Ry. Co.	Trainmen spend nights at home.
Duluth & Iron Range R. R.	Do not furnish accommodations where trainmen are obliged to lie over between trains.
Duluth & Northeastern R. R. Co.	Trainmen not required to lie over away from home terminal.
Duluth & Northern Minnesota Ry. Co.	Does not provide accommodations at terminals.
Durham & Southern Ry. Co.	
East Carolina Ry.	Trainmen at home terminals each night.
East Jersey R. R. & Terminal Co.	Trainmen not required to be away from home at night.
East Jordan & Southern R. R. Co.	Trainmen lie over at home terminal.
East St. Louis & Suburban Ry.	Trainmen do not lie over at terminals.
East St. Louis Junction R. R.	Ample rest rooms provided; men all locally engaged and not compelled to leave home.
East Tennessee & Western North Carolina R. R.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Eastern Kentucky Ry. Co.	Trainmen home every night.
Eastern Massachusetts Steam Ry. Co.	Trainmen do not lie over at terminal.
Etna & Montrose R. R. Co.	All crews engaged in switching service only, at home terminals at night.
Eureka Nevada Ry.	
Farmers Grain & Shipping Co.	Trainmen are at home on lay-overs.
Felicity & Bethel R. R. Co.	Trainmen lie over in home terminal.
Flemmingsburg & Northern R. R. Co.	Company furnishes no accommodations at lay-over terminals.
Florida East Coast Ry. Co.	No lie over for crews, home every night.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co.	
Fore River R. R. Corporation.	No instances in operation presenting conditions as under consideration.
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R.	Trainmen lie over at home terminal.
Fort Wayne & Northwestern Ry.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Fourche River Valley & Indian Territory Ry. Co.	Trainmen always home at night.
Frankfort & Cincinnati Ry. Co.	All trainmen are at home terminal every night.
Franklin & Pittsylvan R. R.	Trainmen lie over at home terminal.
Galveston Midland R. R.	Trainmen live at terminals.
Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminals.
Georgia R. R.	
Georgia & Florida Ry.	
Georgia Northern Ry. Co.	Employees at home practically every night.
Georgia Southwestern & Gulf R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Glady & Alpena R. R. Co.	No trainmen lie over between trips; round trip in 4 hours.
Goldsboro Union Station Co.	Located wholly within the city of Goldsboro, N. C.
Great Western Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Greene County R. R. Co.	Do.
Groveton, Lufkin & Northern Ry. Co.	Do.
Gulf & Northern Ry. Co.	Trainmen are not compelled to lie over at terminals.
Gulf & Sabine River R. R. Co.	Trainmen home every night.
Gulf & Ship Island R. R. Co.	Company does not furnish accommodations to trainmen who are obliged to lie over at terminals.

70 LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Railroads which have reported that no living accommodations are provided by them for train-service employees at terminals—Continued.

Railroad.	Summary of report.
Gulf Terminal Co.	No trainmen employed.
Hoboken Manufacturers R. R. Co.	Small terminal railroad located entirely within the city of Hoboken, N. J., and men are in position to go home when off duty.
Illinois Northern Ry.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Illinois Terminal R. R.	Switching and terminal line.
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Indianapolis Union Ry. Co.	Operated a terminal and switching railroad located wholly within the city of Indianapolis and has but one terminal, which is home terminal for all crews.
Inland Empire R. R. Co.	There are ample accommodations at terminals, which are Spokane, Wash., and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Intermountain Ry. Co.	Trainmen are seldom obliged to lie over at other than home terminals.
Interstate Public Service Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Interurban Ry. Co.	Trainmen lie over at home terminals.
Iowa Southern Utilities Co.	All trainmen home every night.
Ironton R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Jacksonville Terminal Co.	Entire property located within the city of Jacksonville, Fla.
Jefferson & Northwestern Ry.	Trainmen lie over at home terminal nights.
Johnstown & Stony Creek R. R. Co.	Trainmen do not make road trips.
Kahului R. R. Co.	Trainmen not compelled to lie over at terminals.
Kalamazoo, Lake Shore & Chicago Ry.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern R. R.	All employees live at terminals, eat and sleep at home.
Kansas City Terminal R. R.	Switching line only inside the city limits of Kansas City.
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R.	The away-from-home terminals are Joplin, Mo., and Miami and Allen, Okla. No accommodations for trainmen obliged to be away over night.
Kelleys Creek R. R.	Train crews do not lie over at any time.
Kentucky & Tennessee Ry.	Trainmen lie up in terminal every night.
Kentwood & Eastern Ry. Co.	All crews lie over at terminal.
Kentucky Midland R. R.	Nothing to report; trainmen at their own homes every night.
Kinder & Northwestern R. R. Co.	Train crews do not lie over at terminals.
Kosciusko & South Eastern R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Lake Champlain & Moriah R. R. Co.	Trainmen not compelled to lie over between trips at terminals.
Lake Erie & Port Wayne R. R. Co.	Trainmen never leave terminal.
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion R. R.	Trainmen at home terminals nights.
Lakeside & Marblehead R. R. Co.	Trainmen do not have to lie over between trips at terminals; all live at home.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Ry.	All crews at home terminal at night.
Lancaster & Chester Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home every night.
La Salle & Bureau County R. R. Co.	Trainmen are at home every night.
Lawdale Ry. & Industrial Co.	No lay-overs except at terminals.
Linnville River Ry. Co.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Louisiana & Pacific Ry. Co.	
Louisville & Northern Ry. & Lightering Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	Do.
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.	
McCloud River R. R. Co.	Employees required to lie over between trains, or for other reasons when at points, are provided with suitable hotel accommodations.
Macomb Industry & Littleton R. R.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Magma Arizona R. R. Co.	Do.
Miami Mineral Belt R. R. Co.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Manufacturers Ry. Co.	Switching and terminal company within the corporate limits of St. Louis. No employees are required to lie over between trips.
Marianna & Blountstown R. R. Co.	Trainmen spend each night at home.
Marion & Eastern R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Marion & Glenn Springs R. R. Co.	Do.
Maryland Electric Rys.	Train crews make quick turn arounds and complete their work within 8 hours.
Massena Terminal R. R. Co.	Crews never compelled to stay away from home terminals.
Mason City & Clear Lake R. R. Co.	Trainmen all stay at home each night.
Manufacturers Junction Ry. Co.	Switching terminal and employees do not have to be away from home.
Massachusetts Northeastern Street Ry.	Employees are able to reach homes at night.
Mercer Valley R. R. Co.	All crews engaged in switching service only. At home terminals at night.
Meridian Terminal Co.	No trainmen employed.
Midland Continental R. R.	No trainmen required to lie over at terminals.
Midland Terminal Ry. Co.	
Midland Valley R. R. Co.	No accommodations furnished trainmen where they are obliged to lie over at terminals.
Mineral Point & Northern Ry.	Trainmen home every night.
Minneapolis & Rainy River Ry.	
Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Minnesota & International Falls Ry.	Men have no difficulty in securing proper accommodations while away from home terminals.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS. 71

Railroads which have reported that no living accommodations are provided by them for train-service employees at terminals—Continued.

Railroad.	Summary of report.
Mississippi Central R. R. Co.	Switching and terminal line.
Missouri & Illinois Bridge & Belt R. R.	Trainmen at home terminals.
Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R.	No accommodations furnished at any terminal.
Missouri Southern R. R. Co.	No trainmen employed.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home nights. Operates wholly within the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mobile Docks Co.	Employees are never away from home terminal at night.
Monongahela Connecting R. R. Co.	Crews are not required to lie over at terminals other than home terminals.
Montana, Wyoming & Southern R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Montour Railroad Co.	No lay-overs between trains.
Morehead & North Fork R. R. Co.	One terminal where trainmen are obliged to remain away over night, Munising, Mich. Only accommodation company furnishes is a caboose.
Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Ritterville R. R.	No lay-over between trips at terminal.
Munising, Marquette & Southeastern Ry.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Newaunkum Valley Ry. Co.	Do.
Neame, Carson & Southern R. R.	Exclusively terminal business; trainmen not required to lie over away from home.
Nevada Copper Belt R. R. Co.	Terminal facilities located within the city limits.
Newburgh & South Shore Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home every night at terminal.
New Iberia & Northern R. R.	Trainmen not required to be away from home terminal.
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
New Orleans & Great Northern R. R.	Does not require trainmen to lie over between trips at terminals.
New Orleans, Natchitoches & Natchez Ry.	Terminal switching carrier. Trainmen all live in their own homes, and are not required to leave terminals.
New York & Pennsylvania Ry. Co.	Company does not furnish accommodations at any terminal.
New York Dock Ry.	Trainmen at home terminals at night.
Niagara Junction Ry. Co.	Do.
Norfolk Southern Ry. Co.	Do.
Northwestern R. R. Co.	Trainmen spend night at home.
Oakdale & Gulf Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Ocella Southern R. R. Co.	Do.
Ocklawaha Valley R. R. Co.	Do.
Ohio & Kentucky Ry. Co.	Do.
Oil Fields Short Line R. R. Co.	Do.
Ontonagon R. R. Co.	Do.
Ouachita & Northwestern R. R. Co.	Do.
Ouachita Valley Ry. Co.	Do.
Owasco River Ry.	Trainmen not required to lie over between trains.
Pacific & Arctic Ry. & Navigation Co.	Trainmen all live at home terminal.
Pacific & Idaho Northern Ry. Co.	Trainmen sleep in cabooses.
Pacific Coast Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Paris & Mount Pleasant R. R. Co.	Train crews lie over at home terminal nights.
Patapsco & Back River R. R. Co.	No instances in operation presenting conditions as under consideration.
Pearl River Valley R. R. Co.	Trainmen lie over at home terminal.
Pencoyd & Philadelphia R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home every night.
Petaluma & Santa Rosa R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Philadelphia Belt Line R. R. Co.	Switching railroad; owns no equipment; no trainmen in its employ.
Philadelphia, Bethlehem & New England R. R.	No instances in operation presenting conditions under consideration.
Pine Bluff & Northern Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Pittsburgh & Allegheny River R. R.	Switching line; employees not required to lie over between trains.
Pittsburgh & Ohio Valley Ry. Co.	All crews engaged in switching service only; at home terminals at night.
Pittsburgh, I Lisbon & Western R. R.	Employees at home terminal nights.
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern R. R.	Accommodations provided for crews in caboose cars when they are obliged to lie over at terminals.
Puget Sound & Cascade Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home every night.
Rosario Ry. Co.	Terminal lay-over is at home.
Rockingham R. R. Co.	Continuous daylight run; no necessity for providing accommodations of any kind for trainmen.
Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Ry. Co.	Trainmen do not lie over; at home terminal nights.
St. Clair Terminal Co.	All crews engaged in switching service only; at home terminals at night.
St. Louis & Belleville Electric Ry.	Trainmen do not lie over at terminals.
St. Louis & O'Fallon Ry.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
St. Louis, Kennett & Southeastern R. R.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals other than home.
Salem, Winona & Southern R. R. Co.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminals.
Salina Northern R. R. Co.	Osborne, Kans., is the only terminal where trainmen are obliged to remain away from home at night. Company does not furnish any accommodations.
Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Ry.	Trainmen are not required to lie over at terminals.
San Antonio Southern Ry.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf R. R.	Box-car bodies are furnished for sleeping quarters. Company does not furnish food.
San Luis Central R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home every night.
San Luis Southern Ry. Co.	No trainmen required to lie over at terminals.

72 LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Railroads which have reported that no living accommodations are provided by them for train-service employees at terminals—Continued.

Railroad.	Summary of report.
Sardis & Delta R. R. Co.	Trainmen do not lie over between trips at terminals.
Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Co.	Not an operating company.
Savannah & Atlanta Ry.	No accommodations furnished trainmen at terminals.
Savannah & Southern Ry.	Men at home terminal nights.
Shearwood Ry. Co.	
Sibley, Lake Bistineau & Southern Ry.	Trainmen reach home terminal each night.
Silverton Northern R. R. Co.	All trainmen at home terminal at night.
Smoky Mountain Ry. Co.	Employees at home terminal at night.
South Buffalo Ry. Co.	All employees are in the nature of yardmen and enabled to go home.
South Carolina Pacific Ry. Co.	
South Manchester R. R. Co.	Trainmen not required to lie over at terminal.
Southern Michigan Ry. Co.	Have no lay-overs.
Southern R. R. in Mississippi.	
Spokane & Eastern Ry. & Power Co.	There are ample accommodations at terminals. Company does not furnish same.
Spokane & British Columbia Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Steelton & Highspire R. R. Co.	No instances in operation presenting conditions as under consideration.
Sugar Pine Ry. Co.	No trainmen in employ.
Sumpter Valley R. R. Co.	
Tabor & Northern R. R. Co.	No terminals where trainmen are required to lie over.
Tennessee & North Carolina R. R.	No accommodations at terminals.
Tennessee, Kentucky & Northern R. R.	Only lay-over of a few hours at terminals.
Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis.	All trainmen live at terminals.
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	No trainmen are compelled to remain away over night.
Texas Mexican Ry. Co.	
Texas Midland R. R.	
Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern R. R. Co.	Short line, and seldom away from terminals.
Texas Southeastern R. R. Co.	Train crews tie up only at home terminals.
Texas State R. R.	Trainmen do not lie over at terminal.
Tionesta Valley Ry. Co.	No employees are required to lie over away from their home terminal.
Toledo & Indiana R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Toledo & Western R. R. Co.	No reason for such facilities as covered in order.
Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co.	
Tonopah & Tidewater R. R. Co.	Crews not required to lie over at terminal.
Tooele Valley Ry.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Tremont & Gulf Ry. Co.	The terminals of this company are located at Winnfield and Tremont, La. All of the crews with the exception of one tied up at Winnfield, where there is adequate housing facilities. One crew ties up at Tremont, where there is also adequate facilities for crew.
Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. Co.	Trainmen tie up at home terminal every night, except one crew every other night; no accommodations furnished them.
Trinity Valley Southern R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Union R. R. Co. (Pittsburgh).	Practically all crews engaged in switching service. Accommodations not required for trainmen.
Union Point & White Plains R. R.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha.	All employees live at home terminal.
Union Transportation Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
United Verde & Pacific Ry. Co.	Do.
Ursina & North Fork Ry.	Trainmen lie over at home terminal every night.
Verde Tunnel & Smelter R. R.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.
Virginia & Carolina Southern.	No lay-overs at terminals.
Virginia & Truckee Ry.	Trainmen home each evening.
Visalia Electric R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Wabash, Chester & Western R. R.	Do.
Walla Walla Valley Ry. Co.	Do.
Warren & Ouachita Valley R. R.	Do.
Washington Run R. R. Co.	One crew, home every night.
Washington-Virginia Ry. Co.	Schedules so arranged that all employees upon completion of duty are enabled to be at home.
Western Ry. of Alabama.	
Wilmington Railway Bridge Co.	
Winfield R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home every night.
Winona Interurban Ry. Co.	Trainmen lie over one trip and sleep in car.
Winston-Salem Southbound Ry. Co.	Trainmen live at home terminals.
Woodstock Ry. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal at night.
Woodworth & Louisiana Central Ry.	Trainmen reach home terminal nights.
Youngstown & Northern R. R. Co.	All crews engaged in switching service only, at home terminal nights.
Yreka R. R. Co.	Trainmen at home terminal nights.

APPENDIX C.

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	C. M. & St. P.; G. N.; M. & St. L.; C. N. W.	350	150	.....	No.	
Addis, La.	T. & P.	300	200	.....	No.	
Afton, Okla.	St. L. & S. F.	125	175	.....	No.	
Akron, Colo.	Burlington	100	200	.....	No.	
Alamosa, Colo.	D. & R. G.	150	150	.....	No.	
Albany, Ala.	L. & N.	1,500	500	.....	Yes.	Rest house, dormitory.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	A. T. & S. F.	600	200	.....	Yes.	
Alburg, Vt.	Rutland; C. Vt.	.....	.....	1,000	No.	Bunk cars.
Albany, Ga.	Seaboard; A. C. L.; C. of Ga.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Alexandria, La.	Mo. P.; C. R. I. & P.; T. & P.	368	57	.....	No.	
Alexandria, Va.	W. S.; Southern	850	650	.....	No.	
Algiers, La.	S. P. lines; T. & P.	1,544	600	.....	No.	
Alliance, Nebr.	C. B. & Q.	1,000	200	.....	No.	
Allston, Mass.	B. & A.	.....	.....	550	No.	Small clubhouse.
Altoona, Pa.	Pennsylvania	.....	.....	18,000	Yes.	
Altoona, Wis.	C. St. P. M. & O.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Amorilla, Tex.	Ft. W. & D. C.	1,500	300	.....	No.	
Amory, Miss.	St. L. & S. F.	75	150	.....	No.	
Andover, Va.	Interstate	500	.....	.....	No.	
Antigo, Wis.	C. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Argentine, Kans.	A. T. & S. F.	800	200	.....	Yes.	
Asheville, N. C.	Southern	700	300	.....	No.	
Ashfork, Ariz.	A. T. & S. F.	.....	150	.....	No.	
Ashland, Ky.	C. & O.	465	175	.....	Yes.	
Ashland, Oreg.	S. P. lines	300	200	.....	No.	
Ashland, Wis.	N. P.; C. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Atchison, Kans.	M. P.; A. T. & S. F.	400	200	.....	No.	
Atlanta, Ga.	Southern; C. of G.; A. L. & N.; A. W. P.; Ga. Ry.	5,000	3,000	.....	Yes.	
Atlantic City, N. J.	Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Aulurn, N. Y.	L. V.; N. Y. C.	475	.....	.....	No.	
Auburn, Wash.	N. P.	565	.....	.....	No.	
Augusta, Ga.	Georgia; G. S. & F.; C. of G.; Southern.	.....	.....	1,500	No.	
Aurora, Ill.	C. B. & Q.	.....	.....	600	No.	
Austin, Minn.	C. M. & St. P.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Avery, Idaho.	 do.	100	200	.....	No.	
Ayer Junction, Mass.	B. & M.	.....	.....	300	No.	Bunk cars.
Baird, Tex.	T. & P.	50	300	.....	No.	
Bakersfield, Calif.	S. P. lines	225	20	.....	No.	
Baltimore, Md.	B. & O.; Pennsylvania	5,339	400	.....	Yes.	
Bangor, Me.	Me. C.	300	100	.....	No.	
Baraboo, Wis.	C. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	
Battle Mountain, Nev.	N. C.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Bayshore, Calif.	S. P. lines	112	1,145	.....	No.	
Beech Grove, Ind.	C. C. C. & St. L.	.....	.....	2,500	No.	Bunk house.
Bellefontaine, Ohio.	 do.	718	150	.....	Yes.	
Belle Plaine, Iowa.	C. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Bellevue, Ohio.	N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	150	.....	Yes.	
Bellows Falls, Vt.	B. & M.; N. Y. C.	75	25	.....	No.	
Bellwood, Pa.	Pennsylvania	.....	.....	600	Yes.	
Benwood, W. Va.	B. & O.	1,700	1,500	.....	Yes.	
Big Springs, Tex.	T. & P.	400	200	.....	Yes.	
Billerica, Mass.	B. & M.	.....	.....	2,100	No.	
Binghamton, N. Y.	D. L. & W.; D. & H.; Erie; St. Ry.	800	.....	.....	Yes.	
Birmingham, Ala.	L. & N.; Southern	3,000	800	.....	No.	
Blairsville, Pa.	Pennsylvania	.....	.....	700	Yes.	
Bloomington, Ill.	C. & A.	.....	.....	1,500	No.	
Bluefield, W. Va.	N. & W.	1,000	500	.....	Yes.	
Colored	 do.	200	200	.....	Yes.	
Blue Island, Ill.	C. R. I. & P.	.....	.....	400	No.	

74 LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Boone, Iowa.....	C. & N. W.....				Yes..	
Bonne Terre, Mo.....	M. R. & B. T.....	75	5		No..	
Boston, Mass.....	B. & M.....			7,500	Yes..	
South Terminal.....	N. Y. N. H. & H., B. & A.....			8,500	No..	Rest room in station.
Bowling Green, Ky.....	L. & N.....	105	25		No..	
Boyce, La.....	T. & P.....	300	100		No..	
Bradford, Ohio.....	Pennsylvania.....	550	525		Yes..	
Bradford, Va.....	N. & W.....		100		No..	
Brainerd, Minn.....	N. P.....			700	Yes..	
Breckenridge, Minn.....	G. N.....				No..	
Brewster, Ohio.....	W. & L. E.....	500	300		Yes..	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	N. Y. N. H. & H.....	185	170		No..	
Brinkley, Ark.....	C. R. I. & P.; M. P.; St. L. S. W.....	100	250		No..	
Bristol, Tenn.....	Southern.....	25	75		No..	
Bristol, Va.....	Southern; N. & W.....	200	100		No..	
Brookfield, Mo.....	C. B. & Q.....	350	100		No..	
Brownsville, Va.....	C. & L. E.....				Yes..	
Brownsville Junction, Me.....	C. P.....				Yes..	
Brownwood, Tex.....	S. F., St. L. & S. F.....	150	250		No..	
Brunswick, Md.....	B. & O.....	6,000	1,000		Yes..	
Bucyrus, Ohio.....	T. & O. C.; Pennsylvania.....	657	36		No..	
Buffalo, N. Y.; Ebenezer Union terminal.....	Pennsylvania; N. Y. C.; M. C.; N. P.; Erie; Pennsylvania; Wabash.....		750		No..	
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	B. R. & P.....			900	Yes..	
Burlington, Iowa.....	C. B. & Q.....				Yes..	
Bush, Ill.....	M. P.....			200	Yes..	
Butler, Wis.....	C. & N. W.....				No..	
Calexico, Calif.....	S. P. lines.....		50		No..	Rest house and dormitories.
Camden, N. J.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,787	1,560		Yes..	Bunk house and trainmen's room.
Canadian, Tex.....	S. F.....	40	150		No..	Club house.
Canandaigua, N. Y.....	N. Y. C.; Pennsylvania.....	27	20		No..	Bunk house.
Cane Fork, W. Va.....	C. & O.....	10	250		Yes..	
Canton, Miss.....	I. C.....	75	225		Yes..	
Canton, Ohio, Pennsylvania terminals.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,000	500		Yes..	
Cape Charles, Va.....	N. Y., P. & N. (Pennsylvania).....	750	150		No..	Rest rooms.
Carbondale, Ill.....	I. C.....			250	No..	
Carlin, Nev.....	S. P. lines.....				No..	Clubhouse and dormitory.
Carson City, Nev.....	V. & T.....				No..	
Casper, Wyo.....	C. B. & Q.; C. & N. W.....	400	600		No..	
Central City, Ky.....	I. C., L. & N.....	66	120		No..	
Centralia, Ill.....	I. C.; Southern; C., B. & Q.....			750	Yes..	Salvation Army rooms.
Chadron, Nebr.....	C., B. & Q.; C. & N. W.....	1,500	500		Yes..	
Chaffee, Mo.....	St. L. & S. F.....	200	100		No..	
Champaign, Ill.....	I. C.....			500	No..	
Charleston, S. C.....	A. C. L.; S. A. L.; Southern.....	500	100		No..	
Charlottesville, Va.....	C. & O.....	50	50		No..	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	N. C. & St. L.; C. N. O. & T. P.; Southern; C. of G.; Chattanooga terminals.....	3,290	1,030		No..	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	U. P.; C. & S.; C. B. & Q.....	1,800	425		No..	Bunk houses.
Chicago, Ill.: Barnsides Clearing Yards.....	I. C.....	4,000			No..	
Dalton Junction.....	B. of C.....			500	No..	
Dearborn Station.....	C. & E. I.....			450	Yes..	
	C. I. & L.; Wabash; G. T.; S. F.; C. & O.; C. & W. J.; Erie; R. I.; C. & E. I.....			1,250	Yes..	
Fifty-ninth Street.....	Pennsylvania.....			300	Yes..	
Glenn Yards.....	C. & A.....			250	No..	
Godfrey Yards.....	C. M. & St. P.....				No..	
Passenger terminal.....	C. & N. W.....			500	No..	

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Chicago, Ill.—Con.						
Proviso.	C. & N. W.			300	No.	
South Chicago.	G. T.			1,000	Yes.	
Stony Island.	N. Y. C. & St. L.					
West Chicago.	C. & N. W.			850	Yes.	
Childress, Tex.	Ft. W. & D. C.	400	250		Yes.	
Chillicothe, Ill.	A. T. & S. F.			300	No.	Clubhouse operated by railroad.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	C. C. & C. St. L.; B. & O.; C. I. & W.	150	250		Yes.	
Clare, Ohio.	N. & W.		250		Yes.	
Clarksburg, W. Va.	B. & O.	300	100		No.	Bunk house.
Cleburne, Tex.	C. C. & S. F.	1,200	200		Yes.	
Cleveland, Miss.	Y. & M. V.	40	20		No.	
Cleveland, Ohio.	W. & L. E.	250	150		Yes.	
Collinwood.	N. Y. C.	2,500	900		Yes.	
Union Station.	Pennsylvania; N. Y. C.; C. C., C. & St. L.	2,000	1,500		No.	
Cleveland, Tenn.	Southern.	50			No.	
Clifton Forge, Va.	C. & O.	1,000	400		Yes.	
Clinton, Iowa.	C. & N. W.	1,900			No.	Clinton City Y. M. C. A. has aided.
Clovis, N. Mex.	A. T. & S. F.	250	100		No.	
Coffeyville, Kans.	M. P.	500	300		Yes.	
Colton, Calif.	S. P. lines.	200	20		No.	Rest house.
Columbia, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	542			Yes.	
Columbia, S. C.	Southern.	1,700	300		No.	
Columbus, Ga.	C. of G.; S. A. L.; Southern.			1,010	No.	
Columbus, Miss.	S. in M.	400	50		No.	
Columbus, Ohio.	Pennsylvania; B. & O.; C. C., C. & St. L.; H. & N. W.	14,885	775		Yes.	
Concord, N. H.	B. & M.	900	300		Yes.	
Conemaugh, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	1,900	200		Yes.	
Connellsville, Pa.	B. & O.	1,550	800		Yes.	
Conway, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	2,000	500		Yes.	
Corbin, Ky.	L. & N.	2,000	1,000		Yes.	
Corning, Ohio.	T. & O. C.; K. & M.	600	200		No.	Small bunk house.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	C. & N. W.; C. G. W.; C. M. & St. P.; C. R. I. & P.; I. C.; U. P.; Wabash; Burlington.			4,500	No.	
Covington, Ky.	L. & N.; C. & O.	10,000	500		Yes.	
Cowan, Tenn.	N. C. & St. L.	25			No.	
Coxton, Pa.	L. V.	900	400		Yes.	
Crestline, Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	900	750		Yes.	
Creston, Iowa.	C. B. & Q.			700	No.	
Crewe, Va.	N. & W.	500	500		Yes.	Commissary.
Crookston, Minn.	G. N.				No.	
Dalhart, Tex.	R. I. lines.	325	125		No.	
Danbury, Conn.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	650	200		No.	
Dante, Va.	C. C. & O.		200		Yes.	
Danville, Ky.	Southern.	300	400		No.	
Deadwood, S. Dak.	C. B. & Q.; C. N. W.	50	25		No.	
Decatur, Ill.	I. C.; Wabash.			1,500	Yes.	Washroom.
De Coursey, Ky.	I. & N.	500			No.	
Deer Lodge, Mont.	N. P.; C. M. & St. P.	500	300		No.	
De Leon, Tex.	M., K. & T. of T.	50	200		No.	
Delmar, Del.	Pennsylvania.	300	300		No.	Some beds.
Del Rio, Tex.	S. P. lines.	100	200		No.	
Denison, Tex.	M., K. & T. of T.	1,500	250		Yes.	
Denver, Colo.	C. & S.; S. F.; D. & R. G.; M. P.; U. P.; C. R. & P.; Burlington.	1,000	3,000		No.	
Derby, Me.	B. & A.	175	150		No.	B. & A. hotel for employees only.
Derry, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	1,000	322		Yes.	
De Soto, Mo.	M. P.	400			No.	
Dickerson Run, Pa.	P. & L. E.			400	Yes.	
Dillonvale, Ohio (Pine Valley).	W. & L. E.	100	250		Yes.	
Dodge City, Kans.	A. T. & S. F.; C. R. I. & P.	100	200		No.	
Douglas, Ariz.	E., P. & S. W.	400	100		Yes.	
Downs, Kans.	M. P.	75	50		No.	
DuBois, Pa.	B., R. & P.			1,500	Yes.	
Dubuque, Iowa.	I. C.				No.	

76 LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Dunsmuir, Calif.	S. P. lines.	300			No.	Clubhouse.
DuPo, Ill.	M. P.; St. L. S. W.			250	Yes	
Durango, Colo.	D. & R. G.	150	150		No.	
Earlington, Ky.	L. & N.	120	74		No.	
East Buffalo, N. Y.	D., L. & W.	1,480	740		Yes	
East Deerfield, Mass.	B. & M.	15	575		Yes	
East Deering, Me.	G. T.				Yes	
East Kansas City, Mo.	M. P.	600	100		No.	
East Las Vegas, N. Mex.	A., T. & S. F.	300	150		Yes	
East St. Louis, Ill.	B. & O.; C. B. & Q.; C. & A.; C. C. & St. L.; C. & E. I.			2,500	Yes	
East Salamanca, N. Y.	B., R. & P.	700	200		Yes	Baths.
East Syracuse, N. Y.	N. Y. C.	1,000	1,500		Yes (2)	
East Youngstown, Ohio.	P. & L. E.	450	700		Yes	
Eckman, W. Va.	N. & W.		300		No.	
Edgemont, S. Dak.	C., B. & Q.	40	30		No.	
El Dorado, Ark.	M. P.; C., R. I. & P.	400	50		No.	
Elkhart, Ind.	N. Y. C.	1,700	800		Yes	
Elizabethport, N. J.	C. of N. J.				No.	
Elkins, W. Va.	W.	250	200		No.	
Elko, Nev.	W. P.				No.	
Ellensburg, Wash.	N. P.	563	504		No.	
Ellis, Kans.	U. P.	300	100		Yes	
Elmira, N. Y.	Pennsylvania; D., L. & W.			4,464	Yes	
El Paso, Tex.	S. P.; T. & P.; A., T. & S. F.	1,800	300		No.	
El Reno, Okla.	C., R. I. & P.	500	150		No.	
Ely, Nev.	N. N.				No.	
Emery Gap, Tenn.	T. C.	25			No.	
Enderlin, N. Dak.	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	300			No.	
Enid, Okla.	St. L. & S. F.	200	50		No.	Bunk house. Hotel.
Ennis, Tex.	H. & T. C.	450	150		Yes	
Enola, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	1,455	500		Yes	
Erwin, Tenn.	C., C. & O.	750	125		Yes	
Etowah, Tenn.	L. & N.		13		No.	
Eunice, La.	C., R. I. & P.	22			No.	
Evanston, Wyo.	U. P.	100	300		No.	
Evansville, Ind. (Howell).	L. & N.			600	No.	
Everett, Wash.	G. N.	600			No.	
Everts, Ky.	L. & N.		15		No.	
Fayetteville, N. C.	A. C. L.	350	50		No.	
Fitzgerald, Ga.	S. A. L.; A., B. & A.	600			No.	
Florence, S. C.	A. C. L.	800	300		Yes	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	C. & N. W.; M., S. & S. S. M.				No.	
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	C. G. W.; F. D.; I. C.; D. M. M. & S.; C. & N. W.; M. & St. L.				No.	Hotels: Rooms and cafe.
Fort Pierce, Fla.	F. E. C.			118	No.	
Mount Scott, Calif.	St. L. & S. F.; M. P.; M., K. & T. of T.	1,150	300		Yes	
Fort Smith, Ark.	M. P.; K. C. S.; St. L. & S. F.	500	200		No.	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pennsylvania; G. R. & I. N. Y. C. & St. L.; Wabash.			6,000	Yes	
Fort Worth, Tex.	M., K. & T. of T.; R. I.; T. & P.; S. F.; I. & G. N.; St. L. & S. F.	3,000	100		No.	
Francis, Okla.	St. L. & S. F.	150	100		No.	
Frankfort, Ind.	C. L.			400	No.	
Fresno, Calif.	S. P. lines.	133	20		No.	
Fulton, Ill.	C. & N. W.			300	No.	
Gainesville, Tex.	S. F.	200	100		No.	
Galesburg, Ill.	C., B. & Q.			600	No.	
Gallup, N. Mex.	A., T. & S. F.	200	100		No.	
Galveston, Tex.	S. F.; M., K. & T. of T.; S. P.; I. & G. N.	800	200		No.	
Gardenville, N. Y.	N. Y. C.		800		Yes	
Other end of Gardenville yards.	do.		200		No.	

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Garrett, Ind.	B. & O.			1,200	No.	Boarding houses.
Gary, Ind. (Kirk yards)	E., J. & E.			400	Yes.	
Gassaway, W. Va.	B. & O.	629			No.	
Gerber, Calif.	S. P. lines.	50	200		No.	
Gerlach, Nev.	W. P.				No.	
Gila Bend, Ariz.	S. P. lines.				No.	
Gladstone, Va.	C. & O.			300	No.	Clubhouse.
Glendive, Mont.	C. & O.			300	Yes.	
Glenns Ferry, Idaho	U. P.; O. S. L.	300	200		No.	
Glenwood, Pa.	B. & O.	150	300		No.	Clubhouse.
Goldfield, Nev.	T. & T.; B. G.; T. & G.			2,000	No.	
Grafton, W. Va.	B. & O.	350	1,500		No.	
Grand Fork, N. Dak.	G. N.	100			No.	Bunk house.
Grand Island, Nebr.	U. P.; C. B. & Q.		60		Yes.	
Grand Junction, Colo.	D. & R. G.	250	150		No.	
Great Falls, Mont.	G. N.; C. M. & St. P.			900	No.	
Green Bay, Wis.	C. M. & St. P.; G., B. & W.				No.	
Green River, Utah	D. & R. G.	50	35		No.	
Green River, Wyo.	U. P.	300	100		No.	
Greenville, S. C.	Southern.	200	50		No.	
Greenville, Tex.	M., K. & T. of T.	100	200		No.	
Greenwood, Miss.	S. in M.	100	175		No.	
Greybull, Wyo.	C., B. & Q.	100	300		No.	
Groveland, N. Y.	D., L. & W.	150	75		Yes.	
Guernsey, Wyo.	C., B. & Q.	100	200		No.	
Gulfport, Miss.	G. & S. I.	275	50		No.	
Guthrie, Ky.	L. & N.	15	36		No.	
Gwin, Miss.	I. C.; Y. & N. V.	80	320		No.	Do.
Hachita, N. Mex.	E. P. & S. W.		250		No.	
Hagerstown, Md.	N. & W.				Yes.	
Haileysville, Okla.	C., R. I. & P.	500	250		Yes.	
Hamlet, N. C.	S. A. L.	800	200		Yes.	
Hammond, Ind. (Gibson).	L. H. B.; N. Y. C.	900	400		Yes.	
Hampton, Pa.	D., L. & W.				Yes.	
Handley, W. Va.	C. & O.	100	300		Yes.	
Hannibal, Mo.	Burlington Rt.	1,300	200		No.	
Harlem River, N. Y.	N. Y., N. H. & H.		500		No.	Do.
Harlowston, Mont.	C. M. & St. P.	650	150		No.	
Harmon, N. Y.	N. Y. C.		500		No.	Do.
Harrison, Ark.	M. & N. A.	300	200		No.	
Hartford, Conn.	N. Y., N. H. & H.; C. N. E.	500	100		No.	
Harvard, Ark.	St. L. & S. F.	40	350		No.	Company hotel operated by Harvey Co.
Harvey, Ill.	I. C.				No.	
Hattiesburg, Miss.	G. & S. I.	225	45		No.	
Havelock, Nebr.	C., B. & Q.	1,100			No.	
Havre, Mont.	G. N.			700	No.	
Hazard, Ky.	L. & N.	325	149		No.	
Helper, Utah	D. & R. G.	260	50		Yes.	
Henderson, Ky.	I. C.; L. & N.; L. H. & St. L.	12	3		No.	City Y. M. C. A.
Herington, Kans.	C., R. I. & P.	300	200		No.	
High Springs, Fla.	A. C. L.			250	No.	
Hillyard, Wash.	G. N.	1,400			Yes.	
Hinton, W. Va.	C. & O.	600	400		Yes.	
Hoboken, N. J.	D., L. & W.	800	1,200		Yes.	2 bunk houses.
Holsington, Kans.	M. P.	575	250		Yes.	
Holidaysburg, Pa.	Pennsylvania				Yes.	
Holly Rock Junction, Tenn.	N. C. & St. L.		20		No.	Bunk house and eating.
Horace, Kans.	M. P.	300	40		Yes.	
Horton, Kans.	C., R. I. & P.	350	250		No.	
Houston, Tex.	S. P.; I. & G. N.; M., K. & T. of T.; S. F., T. & B. V.; G. C. L.	2,500	750		No.	
Hoxie, Ark.	M. P.	200	250		Yes.	
Hugo, Colo.	U. P.	50	100		No.	
Hugo, Okla.	St. L. & S. F.	100	75		No.	
Huntington, Ind.	Erie.			500	No.	Hotels.
Huntington, Oreg.	O. S. L.; U. P.; O.-W. R. R. & N.	200	300		No.	Very small club house.

78. LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at Railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Huntington, W. Va.	C. & O.	4,000	300	.....	No.	
Huron, Ohio	W. & L. E.	75	150	.....	Yes	
Huron, S. Dak.	G. N.; C. N. W.	100	60	.....	No.	
Indianapolis, Ind.:						
Brightwood	C., C., C. & St. L.	900	500	.....	Yes	
Hawthorne yard	Pennsylvania			400	No.	Cars, bunks, and calca.
Union station	All lines			2,400	No.	Hotels, rooms, and café.
India, Calif.	S. P. lines	115	125	.....	No.	Clubhouse
Irrington, Ky.	L., H. & St. L.	32	5	.....	No.	
Island Pond, Vt.	G. T.	150	100	.....	Yes	
Jackson, Miss.	G. & S. I.; Y. & M. V.; N. O.; G. M.	250	100	.....	No.	
Jackson, Tenn.	I. C.; G., M. & N.; M. & O.	1,200	75	.....	No.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	J. T. Co.			1,500	No.	City Y. M. C. A.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Erie	250	100	.....	No.	Hotel caters to railroad employ-
Jamestown, N. Dak.	N. P.	200		.....	No.	ees.
Janesville, Wis.	C., M. & St. P.; C. & N. W.			.....	Yes	
Jefferson City, Mo.	M. P.	200	200	.....	No.	
Jersey City, N. J.	Erie; C. of N. J.; Penn- sylvania.	16,000	4,000	.....	Yes	Rest and bunk house.
Jersey Shore, Pa.	N. Y. C.			.....	Yes	
Jonesboro, Ark.	St. L. S. W.	250	50	.....	Yes	
Joplin, Mo.	M. P.; St. L. & S. F.; M. & N. A.; K. C. S.; M., K. & T.; S. F.	180	50	.....	No.	
Junction City, Kans.	U. P.	100	100	.....	No.	
Juniata, Pa.	Pennsylvania	1,500	200	.....	Yes	
Kansas City, Kans.	M. & P.; U. P.; C., R. I. & P.	1,000	300	.....	No.	
Kansas City, Mo.	M. P.	4,500	4,500	.....	Yes	
Kaukauna, Wis.	C. & N. W.			.....	Yes	
Kent, Ohio	Erie	850	166	.....	No.	Small bunk house.
Keyser, W. Va.	B. & O.	400	280	.....	No.	Bunk house.
Key West, Fla.	F. E. C.			60	No.	
Kingman, Ariz.	A., T. & S. F.	200	200	.....	No.	Clubhouse.
Kingsville, Tex.	G. C. lines	300	150	.....	No.	
Knoxville, Tenn.	L. & N.; Southern	2,075	185	.....	Yes	
La Fayette, Ind.	C. I. & L.	250		.....	Yes	
La Fayette, La.	S. P. lines	158	205	.....	No.	
La Grande, Oreg.	U. P.; O.-W. R. R. & N.	600		.....	Yes	Small clubhouse.
La Junta, Colo.	S. F. lines			.....	No.	Clubhouse.
Lake Charles, La.	M. P.	75		.....	No.	
Lake George, N. Y.	G. & H.	25		.....	No.	
Lakewood, Fla.	A. C. L.	300		.....	No.	
Lander, Wyo.	C. & S. lines	100	200	.....	No.	
Las Vegas, Nev.	L., A. & S. L.			.....	No.	
Laurel, Miss.	G. & S. I.; G., M. & N.	300	100	.....	No.	
Lawrence, Va.	Southern	100	75	.....	No.	
Leavenworth, Wash.	G. N.	155	240	.....	No.	
Leighton, Pa.	L. V. C. of N. J.			1,800	No.	
Lenox, Ill. (Mitchell)	C. & E. I.			75	Yes	
Lexington, Ky.	C. & O.	215	376	.....	Yes	
Liberal, Kans.	C., R. I. & P.	130	50	.....	No.	
Lima, Ohio	Pennsylvania; B. & O.; Erie; L. E. & W.; D., T. & I.	2,101	227	.....	No.	
Limon, Colo.	C., R. I. & P.	100	200	.....	No.	
Little Rock, Ark.	M. P.; C., R. I. & P.; St. L. S. W.	700	50	.....	No.	
Livingston, Mont.	N. P.			900	No.	Da.
Logan, Ohio	H. V.	500		.....	No.	
Logan, W. Va.	C. & O.			.....	Yes	
Logansport, Ind.	C. & O. of Ind.; Penn- sylvania.			1,500	Yes	
Long View, Tex.	I. & G. N.; T. & P.	100	250	.....	No.	
Lorain, Ohio	Pennsylvania; B. & O.; N. Y. C. & St. L.	800	200	.....	No.	

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Lordsburg, N. Mex.	S. P. lines.		200		No.	
Louisville, Ky.	L. & N.	7,300	100		Yes.	
Louisville, Miss.	G. M. & N.	40	25		No.	
Ludlow, Ky.	Southern.	1,000			No.	
Lyndonville, Vt.	B. & M.	400			No.	
Lynndyll, Utah	L. A. & St. L.	125	25		No.	
Macon, Ga.	C. of G.; Southern; G. S. F.; M. D. & S. C. & N. W.; C. N. & St. P.	3,000			No.	Bunk house.
Madison, Wis.	C. & N. W.; C. N. & St. P.				No.	
Mahoningtown, Pa.	Pennsylvania; B. & O.			1,600	No.	
Manchester, Ga.	A. B. & A.			350	No.	
Mandan, N. Dak.	N. P.	600			No.	
Mansfield, Ohio	Erie; B. & O.; Pennsylvania.	502	135		No.	
Marceline, Mo.	A. T. & S. F.	475	20		No.	Clubhouse.
Marion, Ohio.	Erie.	850	50		No.	Rest house, 25 beds.
Marshall, Tex.	T. & P.	1,000	250		No.	
Marshalltown, Iowa.	M. & St. L.				No.	
Mart, Tex.	I. & G. N.	400	200		Yes.	
Martinsburg, W. Va.	B. & O.	2,000			No.	Central Y. M. C. A.
Mason City, Iowa.	C. & N. W.; C. G. W.; C. M. & St. P.				No.	
Mattson, Ill.	I. C.; C. C. C. & St. L.			1,000	Yes.	
Maybrook, N. Y.	Erie; L. & N. E.; C. N. E.; N. Y. N. H. & H.; L. & H. R.	250	1,000			
McComb, Miss.	I. C.	2,400	100		No.	
McCook, Nebr.	C. B. & Q.	1,100	625		No.	
McGehee, Ark.	M. P.	1,200	150		Yes.	
McKees Rocks, Pa.	P. & L. E.	1,910	1,500		Yes.	
Meadville, Pa.	Erie.			2,000	No.	
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	B. & M.; D. & H.	2,000	700		Yes.	Bunk house & D. & H. yards.
Melstone, Mont.	C. M. & St. P.	350			No.	
Memphis, Tenn.	N. C. & St. L.; Y. & M. V.; L. & N.; U. R. & B.; M. P.; St. L. & S.; St. L. & S. F.	6,165	150		No.	
Meridian, Miss.	Q. C. & M. & O.	520	200		Yes.	
Miami, Fla.	F. E. C.			568	No.	City Y. M. C. A.
Middleport, Ohio.	K. & M.	820	50		Yes.	
Middlesboro, Ky.	L. & N.	125			No.	
Middletown, N. Y.	Erie; M. & U.; N. Y., O. & W.	800	150		No.	
Miles City, Mont.	N. P.; C. M. & St. P.	750	250		Yes.	
Millford, Utah.	L. A. & S. L.	150			No.	
Millinocket, Me.	B. & A.	50	30		No.	Small bunk house.
Milwaukee, Wis.	C. & N. W.; C. M. & St. P.; M., St. P. & S. S. M.				No.	
Minot, N. Dak.	G. N.	400			No.	
Minturn, Colo.	D. & R. G.	50	250		Yes.	
Missoula, Mont.	C. M. & St. P.; N. P.	700	500		No.	
Missouri Valley, Iowa.	C. & N. W.				No.	
Mitchell, S. Dak.	C. N. W.; C. M. & St. P.	75	40		No.	
Moberly, Mo.	Wabash.	600	50		Yes.	
Mobile, Ala.	M. & O.			1,000	No.	
Mobridge, S. Dak.	C. M. & St. P.	50	40		No.	
Mokane, Mo.	M. K. & T.	100	50		No.	
Monett, Mo.	St. L. & S. F.	800	200		Yes.	
Monroe, La.	M. P.; V. S. & P.	400			No.	
Monroe, N. C.	S. A. L.	250	250		No.	
Monroe, Va.	Southern.		450		Yes.	Box cars.
Monterey, Tenn.	T. C.	100			No.	
Montgomery, Ala.	L. & N.	500	200		No.	
Montpelier, Idaho.	U. P.; O. S. L.	100	300		No.	Clubhouse.
Montpelier, Ohio.	Wabash.	200	200		No.	
Mounds, Ill.	I. C.			1,000	Yes.	
Murphysboro, Ill.	M. & O.			400	No.	
Muskogee, Okla.	M. K. & T.; K. O. & G.; M. V.; St. L. & S. F.	1,950	200		Yes.	

80 LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Nashville, Tenn.....	L. & N.; N. C. & St. L.; T. C.	6,900	450	.....	No.....	
Natchez, Miss.....	Y. & M. V.	100	50	.....	No.....	
Nevada, Mo.....	M. P.; M. K. & T.	400	300	.....	No.....	
Newbury, Mo.....	St. L. & S. F.	500	200	.....	No.....	
New Durham, N. J.	W. Shore.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	
Newell, Pa.....	P. & L. E.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	
Newell, S. Dak.....	C. N. W.	30	15	.....	No.....	
New Haven, Conn.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4,745	650	.....	Yes.....	
New London, Conn.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.; C. N. E.	500	200	.....	No.....	Rest rooms, restaurant.
New Orleans, La.....	Southern: L. & N.; I. C.; T. & P.	5,452	729	.....	No.....	
Newport, Vt.....	B. & M.; C. P.	175	50	.....	No.....	Bunk house.
Newport News, Va.....	C. & O.	250	225	.....	No.....	
New Smyrna, Fla.....	F. E. C.	.....	.....	617	No.....	
Newton, Kans.....	A., T. & S. F.	1,200	200	.....	No.....	
New York City:						
Grand Central Terminal.	N. Y. C.; N. Y., N. H. & H.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	
Mott Haven.....	N. Y. C.	250	175	.....	Yes.....	
Pennsylvania Terminal.	Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	
West Seventy-second Street.	N. Y. C.	375	375	.....	Yes.....	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	P. M.; N. Y. C.; Erie; L. V.	871	530	.....	No.....	Bunk houses, restaurants.
Norfolk, Nebr.....	C. B. & Q.	600	.....	.....	Yes.....	
Norfolk, Va.....	N. & W.	900	900	.....	Yes.....	
Norline, N. C.....	S. A. L.	.....	.....	.....	No.....	
North LaCrosse, Wis.....	C. B. & Q.; C. M. & St. P.	.....	.....	.....	No.....	
North Little Rock, Ark.....	M. P.	2,700	400	.....	Yes.....	
North Platte, Nebr.....	U. P.	1,000	300	.....	No.....	
Norton, Va.....	Int.; L. & N.; N. & W.	75	100	.....	No.....	
Norwich, N. Y.....	N. Y., O. & W.	500	100	.....	Yes.....	
Oakdale, Tenn.....	C., N. O. & T. P.	250	350	.....	Yes.....	
Oakland, Calif.....	W. P.	300	53	.....	No.....	
Oakland Pier, Calif.....	S. P. lines.	.....	.....	.....	No.....	
Oelwein, Iowa.....	C. G. W.	.....	.....	1,600	No.....	
Ogden, Utah.....	D. & R. G.	740	220	.....	No.....	
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	A., T. & S. F.; St. L. & S. F.; M. K. & T.; C., R. I. & P.	600	100	.....	No.....	
Oroville, Calif.....	W. P.	152	20	.....	No.....	
Osawatimie, Kans.....	M. P.	500	250	.....	No.....	
Oswego, N. Y.....	N. Y. C.; D., L. & W.; N. Y., O. & W.	1,286	360	.....	Yes.....	
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	C., M. & St. P.; C., B. & Q.	.....	.....	.....	No.....	
Page, Ky.....	L. & N.	55	72	.....	Yes.....	
Palestine, Tex.....	I. & G. N.	1,500	500	.....	Yes.....	
Palisade, Nev.....	E. N.	.....	.....	.....	No.....	
Paragould, Ark.....	M. P.; St. L. S. W.	300	50	.....	No.....	
Paris, Tenn.....	L. & N.	650	.....	.....	No.....	
Parsons, Kans.....	M. K. & T. of T.; St. L. & S. F.	3,864	750	.....	Yes.....	
Pasco, Wash.....	N. P.	1,041	153	.....	No.....	Clubhouse.
Peach Creek, W. Va.....	C. & O.	150	300	.....	Yes.....	
Pen Argyl, Pa.....	L. & N. E.	350	150	.....	Yes.....	
Pendleton and Pilot Rock Junction, Oreg.	U. P.; O.-W. R. & N.	200	100	.....	No.....	
Peoria, Ill.....	P. & P. U.	.....	.....	1,000	Yes.....	
Peru, Ind.....	L. E. & W.; C. & O. of Ind.; Wabash.	.....	.....	2,000	Yes.....	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Pennsylvania	21,000	500	.....	Yes.....	
Third and Berk Streets.	P. & R.	1,150	300	.....	.....	
Port Richmond Division.	do.....	700	800	.....	Yes.....	
Spring Garden Division.	do.....	2,000	800	.....	Yes.....	
Piedmont, Mo.....	M. P.	35	25	.....	No.....	

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Pierre, S. Dak.	C. N. W.	100	50	.....	No.	
Pine Bluff, Ark.	St. L. S. W.; M. P.	2,100	225	.....	Yes.	
Pitners Point, Va.	A. C. L.	150	125	.....	No.	
Pinecain, Pa., Twenty-eighth Street.	Pennsylvania.	5,500	1,700	.....	Yes.	
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Forty-third Street.	do.	2,500	300	.....	Yes.	
Monongahela.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	D. & H.	300	.....	.....	Yes.	
Plean, N. Y.	Pennsylvania.	3,200	400	.....	No.	
Pocatello, Idaho.	U. P.; O. S. L.	3,000	.....	.....	Yes.	
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.	M. P.	400	50	.....	Yes.	
Portage, Wis.	C. M. & St. P.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Erie.	2,500	500	.....	Yes.	
Portland, Me.	Me. C.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	
Portland, Oreg.	U. P.; O.-W. R. R. & N.; N. P.; S. P.; S., P. & S. G. N.	2,200	.....	.....	No.	Small club house at Portland Alb- nia shops.
Portola, Calif.	W. P.	275	25	.....	No.	
Portsmouth, Ohio.	N. & W.	2,000	500	.....	Yes.	
Portsmouth, Va.	S. A. L.	2,000	.....	.....	No.	
Pottsville, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	2,025	350	.....	Yes.	
Pratt, Kans.	U. P.; R. I. & P.	400	100	.....	No.	
Princeton, Ind.	Southern.	.....	.....	800	No.	Bunk house.
Princeton, Ky.	I. C.	100	20	.....	No.	
Princeton, W. Va.	Virginian.	500	500	.....	No.	
Proctor, Minn.	D. M. & N.	.....	.....	1,000	Yes.	
Providence, R. I.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	.....	.....	500	No.	
Pueblo, Colo.	C. & S.; S. F.; D. & R. G.; M. P.	1,200	1,200	.....	Yes.	
Punkstutawney, Pa.	B. R. & P.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	
Raleigh, N. C.	N. S.; S. A. L.	1,000	1,000	.....	No.	
Rapid City, S. Dak.	R. C. B. H. & W.; C. N. W.	100	75	.....	No.	
Ravena, N. Y.	N. Y. C.	.....	.....	500	Yes.	
Ravenna, Ky.	L. & N.	1,156	150	.....	No.	
Rawlins, Wyo.	U. P.	100	400	.....	No.	
Reading, Pa.	P. & R.	3,000	800	.....	Yes.	Do.
Readville, Mass.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	.....	.....	2,000	No.	
Renovo, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	2,000	325	.....	Yes.	
Rensselaer, N. Y.	B. & A.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Richmond, Ind.	Pennsylvania.	300	50	.....	No.	
Richmond, Va.	Southern; C. & O.; A. C. L.; R. F. & P.; S. A. L.	3,800	700	.....	Yes.	Do.
Riverside, Ohio.	C. C., C. & St. L.	100	150	.....	No.	
Roadhouse, Ill.	C. & A.	.....	.....	300	Yes.	
Roanoke, Va.	N. & W.	.....	.....	5,000	Yes.	
Rochester, N. Y.	N. Y. C.; Erie.	1,500	225	.....	Yes.	
Rocky Mount, N. C.	A. C. L.	1,500	300	.....	Yes.	
Roseburg, Oreg.	S. P. lines.	300	200	.....	No.	
Rose Lake, Ill.	Pennsylvania.	.....	.....	300	Yes.	
Roseville, Calif.	S. P. lines.	400	250	.....	No.	Club with dormito- ries.
Rossville, Ill.	E., J. & E.	.....	.....	150	Yes.	
Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.	B. & M.; N. Y. C.	438	88	.....	Yes.	
Rouses Point, N. Y.	D. & H.; G. T.	255	180	.....	Yes.	
Russell, Ky.	C. & O.	400	400	.....	Yes.	
Russellville, Ky.	L. & N.	100	15	.....	No.	
Rutherford, Pa. (R. D. Harrisburg).	P. & R.	20	1,300	.....	Yes.	
Rutland, Vt.	Rutland.	400	100	.....	No.	
St. Albans, Vt.	C. V.	1,300	150	.....	No.	
St. Augustine, Fla.	F. E. C.	.....	.....	312	Yes.	
St. James, Minn.	C., St. P., M. & O.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
St. Louis, Mo.	M. P.	1,500	1,200	.....	Yes.	
Salamanca, N. Y.	Erie.	800	250	.....	No.	
Salem, Ill.	C. & E. I.	.....	.....	250	No.	
Salida, Colo.	D. & R. G.	300	1,000	.....	No.	
Salina, Kans.	U. P.; M. P.; C. R. I. & P.	400	100	.....	No.	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	O. S. L.; D. & R. G.; L. A. & S. L.	1,220	80	.....	No.	
San Antonio, Tex.	M., K. & T. of T.; S. P.; I. & G. N.; S. A. & A. P.; S. A., U. & G.	600	350	.....	Yes.	

82 LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Sanderson, Tex.	S. P. lines.	40	150		No.	
San Francisco, Calif.	do.	916	70		No.	
San Jose, Calif.	do.	333	12		No.	
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	do.	352	12		No.	
Santa Barbara, Calif.	do.	100	25		No.	
Sapulpa, Okla.	St. L. & S. F.	1,000	200		Yes.	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	B. & M.; D. & H.	365			No.	
Savannah, Ga.	C. of G.; S. A. L.; A. C. L.; A. & S.; Midland.			2,000	No.	
Savanna, Ill.	C. B. & Q.; C. M. & St. P.			300	No.	
Sayre, Pa.	L. V.			3,000	No.	
Scranion, Pa.	D. L. & W.	5,500			Yes.	
Seattle, Wash.	O. W. R. & N.; N. P.; G. N.; C. M. & St. P.	3,084			No.	
Secausus, N. J.	D. L. & W.; Erie.				Yes.	
Sedalia, Mo.	M. P.; M. K. & T.	2,500	50		No.	
Selma, Ala.	Southern.	350	50		Yes.	Rest house.
Selma, N. C.	do.	50	75		No.	
Sewells Point, Va.	Virginian.	150	350		No.	
Sharonville, Ohio.	C. C. C. & St. L.	160	350		Yes.	
Shelby, Ky.	C. & O.	31	110		No.	Bunk house.
Shenandoah, Va.	N. & W.	200	150		Yes.	
Sheridan, Wyo.	C. B. & Q.	100	300		No.	
Sherman, Tex.	St. L. & S. F.	400	125		No.	
Shreveport, La.	K. C. S.; V. S. & P.	200	60		No.	
Sidney, Nebr.	C. B. & Q.	20			No.	
Silsbee, Tex.	S. F.	50	125		No.	
Silver Grove, Ky.	C. & O.	300	500		Yes.	
Silvis, Ill.	C. R. I. & P.			2,500	No.	
Sioux City, Iowa.	C. & N. W.; C. M. & St. P.; St. P., M. & O.; G. N.; I. C.; S. C. Term.; Burlington.				No.	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	C. M. & St. P.; G. N.; C. & N. W.	150	75		No.	
Smithville, Tex.	M. K. & T. of T.	500	50		Yes.	
Snyder, Okla.	St. L. & S. F.	500	385		No.	
Soldier Summit, Utah.	D. & R. G.	150	200		Yes.	
Somerville, Tex.	S. F.	50	125		No.	
Somerset, Ky.	Southern.	800	75		No.	
South Amboy, N. J.	Pennsylvania.	700	100		Yes.	Shed with several beds.
South Braintree, Mass.	N. Y., N. H. & H.			600	No.	
South Cumberland, Md.	B. & O.	3,000	1,000		Yes.	
South Hammond, Ind.	C. I. & L.			100	No.	
South Jacksonville, Fla.	F. E. C.			107	No.	
South Tacoma, Wash.	N. P.	1,050			No.	
Sunrise, Wyo.	C. & W.	60			Yes.	
Superior, Wis.	G. N.; M., St. P. & S. S. M.; C., St. P., M. & O.				No.	
Sparks, Nev.	S. P. lines.				No.	Clubhouse and dormitory.
Sparta, Tenn.	N. C. & St. L.	50			No.	
Spartanburg, S. C.	Southern.	400	100		No.	
Spencer, N. C.	Southern.	1,000	1,000		Yes.	
Spokane, Wash.	G. N.; C. M. & St. P.; N. P.; U. P.	1,415	485		No.	
Springfield, Mass.	N. Y., N. H. & H.; B. & M.; B. & A.	1,500	500		Yes.	
Springfield, Mo.	St. L. & S. F.	5,000	100		No.	
Stamps, Ark.	L. & A.; St. L. S. W.	400	100		Yes.	
Staples, Minn.	N. P.			100	No.	
Stockton, Calif.	W. P.	328			No.	
Sunbury, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	2,800	400		Yes.	
Susquehanna, Pa.	Erie.				Yes.	
Syracuse, N. Y.	N. Y. C.; D., L. & W.	2,000	575		No.	
Tabernash, Colo.	D. & S. L.	100	150		No.	
Tacoma, Wash.	O. W. R. & N.; U. P.; N. P.; C. M. & St. P.	2,398			No.	
Tamaque, Pa.	P. & R.				Yes.	
Tamms, Ill.	M. & O.			600	No.	
Tampa, Fla.	T. T.	500			No.	City Y. M. C. A.
Taunton, Mass.	N. Y., N. H. & H.			850	No.	

LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS. '83

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
Taylor, Tex.	I. & G. N.	125	175	.....	No.	
Temple, Tex.	G. C. & S. F.	600	300	.....	Yes.	
Terre Haute, Ind.	Pennsylvania.	.....	.....	200	No.	
Texarkana, Ark.	M. P.; T. & P.; K. C. S.; St. L. S. W.	600	400	.....	Yes.	
Thayer, Mo.	St. L. & S. F.	300	150	.....	Yes.	
Thomasville, Ga.	A. C. L.; A. B. & A.	.....	.....	300	No.	
Thurmond, W. Va.	C. & O.	100	250	.....	No.	Hotel, beds, and meals at hotel rates.
Tirburon, Calif.	N. W. P.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Tifton, Ga.	G. S. & F.; A. B. A.; A. C. L.	.....	.....	150	No.	Clubhouse.
Tipton, Ind.	L. E. & W.	125	75	.....	No.	
Toledo, Ohio, Air Line Junction.	N. Y. C.	1,500	500	.....	No.	
Toledo, Ohio (east side).	C. C., C. & St. L.; B. & O.; T. & O. C.	400	500	.....	Yes.	
Topeka, Kans.	U. P.; C. R. I. & P.; A. T. & S. F.	1,500	100	.....	Yes.	
Toyah, Tex.	T. & P.	40	150	.....	No.	
Tracy, Calif.	S. P. lines.	85	300	.....	No.	Clubhouse and dormitories.
Tracy, Minn.	C. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Trenton, Mo.	C. R. I. & P.	750	25	.....	No.	
Trenton, N. J.	Pennsylvania.	3,800	.....	.....	Yes.	Bunk house.
Troy, N. Y.	B. & M.; D. & H.; N. Y. C.; Rutland.	579	95	.....	Yes.	
Tucumcari, N. Mex.	C. R. I. & P.; E. P. & S. W.	350	200	.....	No.	
Tucson, Ariz.	E. P. & S. W.; S. P. L.	700	200	.....	No.	Clubhouse.
Tullahoma, Tenn.	N. C. & St. L.	75	.....	.....	No.	
Tusla, Okla.	St. L. & S. F.	250	50	.....	No.	
Twin Cities.	Minn. trns.	.....	.....	600	Yes.	
Two Harbors, Minn.	D. & I. R.	.....	.....	1,000	Yes.	
Tyler, Tex.	St. L. S. W.	1,000	250	.....	No.	
Tyrone, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	1,076	788	.....	Yes.	
Umatilla, Oreg.	U. P.; O. W. R. & N.	75	150	.....	No.	
Urbana, Ill.	C. C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	500	Yes.	
Valley Junction, Iowa.	C. R. I. & P.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Van Buren, Ark.	M. P.; St. L. & S. F.	675	50	.....	No.	
Venice, Ill.	C. & A.	.....	.....	300	No.	
Verona, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	
Vicksburg, Miss.	Y. & M. V.; Q. C.	300	150	.....	No.	
Victoria, Va.	Virginian.	250	250	.....	No.	
Villa Grove, Ill.	C. & E. I.	.....	.....	250	No.	
Wabuska, Nev.	N. C. B.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Waco, Tex., Belle Meade.	M., K. & T. of T.	100	600	.....	Yes.	
Wallbridge, Ohio.	H. V.	50	150	.....	No.	Boarding house.
Wallsend, Ky.	L. & N.	26	.....	.....	No.	
Washington, D. C.	W. T.	3,500	400	.....	Yes.	Clubhouse.
Washington, Ind.	B. & O.	1,000	200	.....	No.	Bunk house and cafe.
Waterbury, Conn.	C. N. E.; N. Y., N. H. & H.	1,200	300	.....	No.	
Waterloo, Iowa.	I. C.	.....	.....	1,600	Yes.	Clubhouse and dormitories.
Watertown, N. Y.	N. Y. C.	1,500	600	.....	No.	
Watertown, S. Dak.	C. N. W.; C. R. I. & P.; G. N.; M. & St. L.	100	40	.....	No.	
Water Valley, Miss.	I. C.	750	50	.....	No.	
Waterville, Me.	M. C.	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	
Watsonville, Calif.	S. P. lines.	150	20	.....	No.	
Wausau, Wis.	C. M. & St. P.; C. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Waycross, Ga.	A. C. L.; A. B. A.	2,000	.....	.....	Yes.	
Wendover, Nev.	W. P.	.....	.....	.....	No.	
Wendover, Wyo.	C. & S. lines.	25	100	.....	No.	Bunk house and meals.
W. Albany, N. Y.	N. Y. C.	6,000	300	.....	Yes.	
W. Clinton, Ind.	C., T. H. & S. E.	.....	.....	100	No.	Bunk house and cafe.
W. Oakland, Calif.	S. P. lines.	.....	.....	.....	No.	

84 LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAINMEN AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Information furnished by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association relative to facilities provided at railroad terminals—Continued.

Location.	Railroads.	Approximate number of employees.			Railroad Y. M. C. A.	Facilities and equipment.
		Resident.	Non-resident.	Un-classified.		
W. Point, Miss.	S. in M.	100	175	.....	No....	
W. Springfield, Mass.	B. & A.	875	900	.....	Yes....	
Wheeling, W. Va. (terminal).	B. & O.	200	150	.....	No....	Clubhouse.
Whitefish, Mont.	G. N.	350	500	.....	No....	
Whitehall, N. Y.	D. & H.	200	100	.....	Yes....	
White River Junction and West Lebanon, N. H.	N. & M.; C. V.	350	250	.....	No....	
White River Junction, Vt.	B. & M.; C. V.; Woodstock.	200	250	.....	No....	
Wichita, Kans.	M. P.; C., R. I. & P.; A., T. & S. F.	1,750	400	.....	No....	
Wichita Falls, Tex.	M., K. & T. of T.	200	500	.....	No....	Bunk houses.
Wilcoe, W. Va.	N. & W.	25	200	.....	Yes....	
Willard, Ohio.	B. & O.	500	300	.....	Yes....	
Williamson, W. Va.	N. & W.	500	500	.....	Yes....	
Willmar, Minn.	G. N.	.....	.....	.....	No....	
Wilmington, Del.	Pennsylvania.	2,500	300	.....	No....	Rest house.
Wilson Center, Wash.	G. N.	50	100	.....	No....	
Winnemucca, Nev.	W. P.	.....	.....	.....	No....	
Winona, Minn.	C. & N. W.	.....	.....	.....	No....	
Winslow, Ariz.	A., T. & S. F.	300	100	.....	No....	Clubhouse.
Wolf Point, Mont. (Montana division).	G. N.	175	475	.....	No....	
Worcester, Mass.	B. & M.; B. & A.; N. Y., N. H. & H. C. & N. W.; C., S. P., M. & O.	.....	.....	450	No....	
Wyeville, Wis.	C. & N. W.; C., S. P., M. & O.	.....	.....	.....	No....	
Yankton, S. Dak.	C., M. & St. P.; G. N.; C. & N. W.	75	40	.....	No....	
Yates Center, Kans.	M. P.	50	150	.....	No....	Company hotel.
Yoakum, Tex.	S. A. & A. P.	400	200	.....	No....	
York, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	700	.....	.....	Yes....	
Youngwood, Pa.	do.	400	1,100	.....	Yes....	
Yuma, Ariz.	S. P.	600	300	.....	No....	Clubhouse.
Zanesville, Ohio.	B. & O.; W. & L. E.; Z. & W.; Pennsylvania.	850	75	.....	No....	

○

CLAIMS SETTLED BY THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING
BOARD.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A REPORT OF THE CLAIMS ARBITRATED OR SETTLED BY AGREEMENT FROM MARCH 9 TO OCTOBER 15, 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated or settled by agreement from March 9 to October 15, 1920.

This report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in admiralty act, approved March 9, 1920 (41 Stat. L., 525).

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. FLAHERTY,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920.

[41 Statutes at Large, 525.]

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Salvage.....	Owners steamship Nicholas.....	Settlement.....	\$21,000.....	
Do.....	Owners tug Harold.....	do.....	\$11,337.13(ship's proportion; \$0,000 kroner, total).	
Do.....	Owners steamship Montrolite.....	do.....	\$20,000.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship West Lashaway.....	do.....	\$500.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Maruba.....	do.....	\$12,000.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Edgewood.....	do.....	\$1,830.....	
Do.....	Crew Lake Calvenia.....	do.....	\$1,949.52.....	
Do.....	18 members crew steamship Louisiana.....	do.....	\$300.....	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Salvage.....	Crew steamship Bannack.....	Settlement.....	\$6,410.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Dauperata.....	do.....	\$3,428.77.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Montrolite.....	do.....	\$25,500.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Edgecomb.....	do.....	\$2,787.48.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Eastern Sun.....	do.....	\$9,000.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Hyades.....	do.....	\$5,000.....	
Do.....	Captain and chief engineer, steamship Lake Gaither.....	do.....	\$150.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship West Harcuvar.....	do.....	\$8,000.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Delfina.....	do.....	\$1,328.90.....	
Do.....	Meyer & Co.....	do.....	\$25,600.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship New Britain.....	do.....	\$21,373.63.....	
Do.....	Owners tugs Cunthia, Jacob Paulsen, and pilot boat Christobal.....	do.....	\$4,000.....	
Do.....	Owners tugs Sipsey, Buttercup, Corona, and Wilnot.....	do.....	\$7,076.25.....	
Do.....	Owners tug Liberty.....	do.....	\$4,500.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship West Maximus.....	do.....	\$2,720.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Monao.....	do.....	\$25,000.....	
Do.....	Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.....	do.....	\$26,000.....	
Do.....	Bowring Bros. (Ltd.).....	do.....	\$15,000.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Adrian Iselin.....	do.....	\$500.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Monarch.....	do.....	\$52,500.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Oskawa.....	do.....	\$5,658.....	
Do.....	Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.....	do.....	\$22,000.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Lurline.....	do.....	\$17,500.....	
Do.....	Owners tug Cecelia and Waban.....	do.....	\$5,000.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Federal.....	do.....	\$3,500.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship West Wind.....	do.....	\$10,000.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Nordhavet.....	do.....	\$35,000.....	
Do.....	New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$35,000.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Saluda.....	do.....	\$4,000.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Schroom.....	do.....	\$3,200.....	
Do.....	Crew of Lake Ellenorah.....	do.....	\$7,900.....	
Do.....	Moran Towing & Transportation Co. tugs.....	do.....	\$200.....	
Do.....	McWilliams Bros. (Inc.) barge Liberty.....	do.....	\$15,500.....	
Do.....	T. A. Scott (Inc.).....	do.....	\$15,000.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Bannock.....	do.....	\$6,165.50.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Clairton.....	do.....	\$6,000.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Western Front.....	do.....	\$1,714.87.....	
Do.....	Crew of Westchester.....	do.....	\$6,401.25.....	
Do.....	Liverpool, Brazil & River Platts Navigation Co. (Ltd.), steamship Mallais.....	do.....	\$85,000.....	
Do.....	Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co., wrecking steamer.....	do.....	\$40,000.....	
Do.....	Lindsey, Swan, Hunter (Ltd.), steamship Nemesis.....	do.....	\$22,800.....	
Do.....	Atlantic Transportation Co., steamship Westmoreland.....	do.....	\$50,000.....	
Do.....	Svitzer Salvage Co., Sigyn, Viking.....	Arbitration.....	\$154,336.....	
Do.....	Malmö Bogsen Antubolag Flin-tranon.....	Settlement.....	\$5,337.50.....	
Do.....	Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co., salvage equipment.....	do.....	\$150,000.....	
Do.....	Atlantic Salvage Co., Amphitrite.....	do.....	\$70,000.....	
Do.....	Alfred Atchinson salvage equipment.....	do.....	\$22,500.....	
Do.....	Crew of tug Diligent.....	do.....	\$3,250.....	
Do.....	Independent Pier Co., tugs Active, Java, India.....	do.....	\$1,810.....	
Do.....	Atlantic Salvage Co.....	do.....	\$125,000.....	
Do.....	Crew Steamship Salvation Lass.....	do.....	\$1,503.75.....	
Do.....	T. A. Scott Co.....	do.....	\$40,000.....	
Do.....	T. A. Scott & Co.....	do.....	\$12,563.07.....	
Do.....	Providence Steamboat Co.....	do.....	\$190.....	
Do.....	Crew Steamship Lake Calvenia.....	do.....	\$1,479.14.....	
Do.....	Owners Steamship H. C. Floger.....	do.....	\$1,435.....	
Do.....	Crew tug John O'Carroll.....	do.....	\$100.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Edisto.....	do.....	\$4,000.....	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Salvage.....	Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co., salvage boats.	Settlement....	\$30,000.....	
Do.....	Pilots Association of Delaware River and Bay, steamship Philadelphia.	do.....	\$2,000.....	
Do.....	A. S. Hughes, John F. Lewis.....	do.....	\$750.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Baganite.....	do.....	\$3,500.....	
Do.....	Crew of tug Buttercup.....	do.....	\$700.....	
Do.....	W. P. Coyle & Co., tug Buttercup.....	do.....	\$6,055.....	
Do.....	W. R. Porter, yacht Thendara.....	do.....	\$5,000.....	
Do.....	Pilots Association of Delaware River and Bay, steamship Philadelphia.	do.....	\$3,000.....	
Do.....	Consolidation Coastwise Co., Baldrock.	do.....	\$2,055.....	
Do.....	T. A. Scott Co. (Inc.), salvage boat.	do.....	\$926.77.....	
Do.....	New England Transportation Co., steamship Everett.	do.....	\$931.57.....	
Do.....	Kirlin, Woolsey, Campbell, Hockox & Keating, steamship Karoo.	do.....	\$17,500.....	
Do.....	Caspian, Trenton; Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.	do.....	\$65,000.....	
Do.....	Admiral Line, President.....	do.....	\$2,000.....	
Do.....	Atlantic Transportation Co., Makinaw.	do.....	\$29,512.14.....	
Do.....	Putnam, Putnam & Bue Niceto de Larranogo.	do.....	\$34,000.....	
Do.....	Haight, Sandford, Smith & Griffin, Conquixen.	do.....	\$9,434.43.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Shannock.....	do.....	\$4,000.....	
Do.....	Maritime Wrecking & Salvage Co.	do.....	\$65,000.....	
Do.....	Tokyo Salvaging Co. (Ltd.), salvage steamer.	do.....	\$10,275.....	
Do.....	Lindsey, Swan & Hunter, Nemesis.	do.....	\$8,400.....	
Do.....	Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co.	do.....	\$93,611.68.....	
Do.....	C. M. Murphy, Manuel Fernandez & Byxne Oyarbide.	do.....	\$40,000.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship West Lashaway.	do.....	\$2,600.....	
Do.....	Cook, Cummer Steamship Co.	do.....	\$1,000.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Eclipse.....	do.....	\$4,000.....	
Do.....	Crew of steamship Wankegoa.....	do.....	\$4,000.....	
Do.....	Domingo Nazibal & Co.	do.....	\$50,000.....	
Do.....	Steamship Nemesis.....	do.....	\$12,000.....	
Do.....	Owners of steamship Shinbu Maru.	do.....		\$1,500.
Do.....	Owners steamship Hohenlinden.	do.....		\$1,458.
Do.....	Owners steamship Nipponier.	Arbitrated.		\$50,750.
Do.....	Owners schooner Josephine.....	Settlement.		\$550.
Do.....	Owners steamship Afel.....	do.....		\$220.80.
Do.....	Owners steamship Beech Leaf.....	do.....		\$7,226.25.
Do.....	Eagle Oil Co.	do.....	\$1,042.75.....	
Do.....	Owners Freeport Sulphur No. 2.	do.....	\$7,500.....	
Do.....	Crew of Cradford.....	do.....	\$3,337.50.....	
Do.....	Crew of Elmsport.....	do.....	\$9,000.....	
Do.....	Owners Scotia Queen.....	do.....	\$1,500.....	
Do.....	Owners Delfina.....	do.....	£100.....	
Do.....	Federal and Cargo of Casmalia.....	do.....		£900.
Do.....	Pilot Englewood.....	do.....	£200.....	
Do.....	Callooh.....	do.....	£100.....	
Do.....	Cripple Creek.....	do.....		£5,250.
Do.....	Bethlehem Bridge.....	do.....	£100.....	
Do.....	Enhallee.....	do.....	£3,125.....	
Do.....	Western Scout.....	do.....	£1,200.....	
Do.....	Tunica & Nipponier.....	do.....		£14,500.
Do.....	Wakulla.....	do.....	£3,273.....	
Do.....	New England Fuel & Transportation Co.	do.....	\$200.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Gaffney.....	do.....	\$500.....	
Do.....	M. A. Nickerson.....	do.....	Part of wireless apparatus.	
Do.....	Betts Bros. & Co.	Award.....	\$900.....	
Do.....	Robert S. Boles.....	do.....	\$200.....	
Do.....	Maritime Wrecking & Salvage Co.	do.....	\$4,280.84.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Kehuken.....	do.....	\$1,200.....	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Salvage.....	Crew steamship Bonicaa.....	Award.....	\$600.....	
Do.....	Crew Maratanza.....	do.....	\$2,596.24.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Berwyn.....	do.....	\$3,120.02.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Woyaco.....	Agreement.....	\$2,000.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship West Hepburn.....	Compromise.....	\$5,937.50.....	
Do.....	Miami Fisheries Co.....	do.....	\$2,000.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Casmalia.....	do.....	\$3,110.....	
Do.....	Crew steamship Lahigh.....	do.....	\$5,000.....	
Do.....	Staples Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$6,500.....	
Collision.....	Theo. A. Crane's Sons Co.....	Settlement.....		\$75.02.....
Do.....	Lloyd Brasillero.....	do.....		\$1,750.....
Do.....	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	do.....		\$350.....
Do.....	Navigazione Generale Italiana.....	do.....		\$350.49.....
Do.....	James Shewan & Sons.....	do.....		No cash. Repairs made by Shewan & Sons without cost to Shipping Board.
Do.....	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	do.....		\$550.....
Do.....	James Shewan & Sons.....	do.....		\$375.....
Do.....	Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.....	do.....		No cash. Repairs made by Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Do.....	Shawmut Steamship Co.....	do.....		\$250.....
Do.....	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	do.....		\$5,000.....
Do.....	Olsen Water & Towing Co. (Inc.).....	do.....		No cash. Repair bills paid by Olsen Water & Towing Co. (Inc.).
Do.....	Morgan Engineering Co.....	do.....		No cash. Repairs made by Morgan Engineering Co. without cost to Shipping Board.
Do.....	Daly Towing Co.....	do.....		No cash. Repair bills paid by Daly Towing Co.
Do.....	Strachan Shipping Co.....	do.....		No cash. Repair bills paid by Strachan Shipping Co.
Do.....	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	do.....		\$109.54.....
Do.....	Foreign Transport & Mercantile Corporation.....	do.....		\$44.42.....
Do.....	Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.....	do.....		No cash. Repairs paid by Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		Do.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....		Do.....
Do.....	Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.....	do.....		\$285.....
Do.....	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	do.....		\$11.23.....
Do.....	Great Lakes Barge & Tug Co.....	do.....		\$15.....
Do.....	Flannery Towing Co.....	do.....		\$38.52.....
Do.....	United States Railroad Administration.....	do.....		\$432.38.....
Do.....	Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.....	do.....		No cash. Repairs made by Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Do.....	Houlder Weir & Boyd (Inc.).....	do.....		\$144.62.....
Do.....	Fred B. Dalzell & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....		\$195.....
Do.....	Ellerman Lines (Ltd).....	do.....		\$750.....
Do.....	American Transportation Co.....	do.....		\$44.22.....

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Collision.....	Bank Line (Ltd.).....	Settlement.....		\$144.62.
Do.....	Jos. Lassarach.....	do.....	\$250.....	
Do.....	Moran Towing Co.....	do.....	\$4,100.....	
Do.....	Bleakley Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$65.....	
Do.....	Furness, Witnes & Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	\$55.....	
Do.....	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	do.....	\$55.....	
Do.....	W. Ruys.....	do.....	\$784.....	
Do.....	Union Commercial Co.....	Arbitration.....	22,972 francs 65 centimes.	
Do.....	White Bank Towing Co.....	Settlement.....	\$946.25.....	
Do.....	Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co.....	do.....	\$75.32.....	
Do.....	Jarvis Lighterage Co.....	do.....	\$347.85.....	
Do.....	Standard Oil Co. of New York.....	do.....	\$300.....	
Do.....	Jos. F. O'Boyle.....	do.....	\$875.....	
Do.....	Owners Delaware Lackawanna & Western Barge No. 206.....	do.....	\$27.50.....	
Do.....	G. Siccardi.....	do.....	\$694.54.....	
Do.....	Phelps Bros.....	do.....	\$2,350.....	
Do.....	Moore & McCormack Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	\$95.....	
Do.....	Di Giorgio & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	\$134.60.....	
Do.....	J. C. Fields.....	do.....	\$2,539.50.....	
Do.....	Phelps Bros. & Co.....	do.....	\$230.....	
Do.....	C. H. R. Christensen.....	do.....	\$1,000 and replacement of 1 new 10-inch manila hawser and 1 new 4-inch wire cable.	
Do.....	Owners row boat Capt. John McLeod.....	do.....	\$80.....	
Do.....	Owners sailing vessel Helen.....	do.....	\$11,499.90.....	
Do.....	Owners barge St. Romans.....	do.....	\$4,720.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Rottli.....	do.....	\$744.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Wildomino.....	do.....	\$256.10.....	
Do.....	Owners lighter Jerome.....	do.....	\$347.85.....	
Do.....	Owners tug Eugene F. Moran.....	do.....	\$100.....	
Do.....	D. W. Wood.....	do.....	\$653.85.....	
Do.....	Haight, Sanford, Smith.....	do.....	\$9,496.10.....	
Do.....	Crowell & Thurlow.....	do.....	\$377.13.....	
Do.....	W. R. Grace & Co.....	do.....	\$3,474.23.....	
Do.....	Blodgett, Jones, Buonham & Buonham.....	do.....	\$16,582.16.....	
Do.....	Park & Mattison.....	do.....	\$1,126.....	
Do.....	Italian consulate.....	do.....	\$694.54.....	
Do.....	Pierce Navigation Co.....	do.....	\$553.50.....	
Do.....	Wills & Sons.....	do.....	\$1,344.18.....	
Do.....	Italian owners Leopoldina.....	do.....	\$250.....	
Do.....	Macklin, Brown, Lurdy & Van Wyck.....	do.....	\$875.....	
Do.....	New York & Baltimore Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$162.53.....	
Do.....	Hughes, Little, Seawell.....	do.....	\$750.....	
Do.....	Bartello Bros.....	do.....	\$1,917.50.....	
Do.....	Norwegian Bank.....	do.....	\$1,035.....	
Do.....	New England Fuel & Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$1,587.73.....	
Do.....	Southern Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$100.....	
Do.....	Owners tug Juvigny.....	do.....	\$81.73.....	
Do.....	Hughes, Little & Seawell.....	do.....	\$17,661.87.....	
Do.....	Defendants Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.....	do.....		\$30.03
Do.....	Texas Co.....	do.....		
Do.....	Pan American Petroleum & Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$75.32.....	\$1,713.30.
Do.....	Owners Glendola.....	do.....	\$8,432.85.....	
Do.....	Owners Chinese Junk.....	do.....	\$1,815 Mexican (about \$1,090 United States)	
Do.....	Owners Neishin Maru.....	do.....	1,422 yen.....	
Do.....	Owners Marcia C. B.....	do.....	\$200.....	
Do.....	Owners motor boat Acme.....	do.....	\$450.....	
Do.....	C. R. Ry.....	do.....		\$218.21.
Do.....	Owners Ada.....	do.....	\$125.....	
Do.....	Owners Lydia.....	do.....	\$500.....	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Collision.....	Owners steamship Hegira.....	Settlement.....		£300.
Do.....	Owners steamship Dory.....	do.....	£97 17s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Easton.....	do.....	£175.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Year.....	do.....	£22.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Katie.....	do.....	£5.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Lake Gretna.....	do.....		£12 10s.
Do.....	Owners steamship Andalusia.....	do.....		£180.
Do.....	Owners steamship Kovno.....	do.....	£19 10s. 3d.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Pimlico.....	do.....	£25.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Haine.....	do.....	£200.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Banago.....	do.....		£35.
Do.....	Owners steamship Lehigh.....	do.....		£75 4s.
Do.....	Owners steamship Echo.....	do.....	£110.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Livonia.....	do.....	£30.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Nore.....	do.....	£42 7s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Hebe.....	do.....	£28 7s. 6d.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Orion.....	do.....		£38 10s. 8d.
Do.....	Owners steamship Flasiar.....	do.....		£52.
Do.....	Owners steamship Appleleaf.....	do.....	£108 10s. 6d.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Ferti.....	do.....	£15.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Duke of Cornwall.....	do.....	£20.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Gardiner G. Deering.....	do.....	£23 10s. 9d.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Lake Flovilla.....	do.....		Our vessel repaired, Mount Everest, pay-inc exp.
Do.....	Owners steamship Lake Gretna.....	do.....		£30.
Do.....	Owners steamship Owatama.....	do.....		Owatama repaired by War Power Agent.
Do.....	Owners steamship Flying Foam.....	do.....		£15.
Do.....	Owners steamship Aviateur de Terlines.....	do.....		£60.
Do.....	Owners steamship Wait.....	do.....		£17 2s.
Do.....	Owners steamship Sneppe.....	do.....		£82 8s. 6d.
Do.....	Owners steamship Kibi Maru.....	do.....		£12.
Do.....	Owners steamship Sneppe.....	do.....		£15.
Do.....	Owners steamship Yomachichi.....	do.....		£21 15s. 6d.
Do.....	Owners steamship Gracefield.....	do.....	£86 6s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Hariside.....	do.....		£20.
Do.....	Owners steamship Coahoma County.....	do.....		Feb. 10. Canadian Pacific admit liability for damage done to Coahoma County.
Do.....	Owners steamship Flying Breeze.....	do.....	£120.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Anselm.....	do.....	£38.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Baxley.....	do.....		£150.
Do.....	Owners steamship Dundrennan.....	do.....	£35.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Drundrennan.....	do.....	£293 10s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Tashmoo.....	do.....		£35.
Do.....	Owners steamship Falkland.....	do.....	2,902 francs.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Hunslet.....	do.....	£528 18s. 4d.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Dalphin.....	do.....	20,045 guilders.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Creteangle.....	do.....	£45 1s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Lake Favonia.....	do.....		£17 10s.
Do.....	Owners steamship Segura.....	do.....	£509 5s. 11d.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Zora.....	do.....	£150.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Almora.....	do.....	£35.	
Do.....	Owners steamship B. B. L.....	do.....	£17 10s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Newmark.....	do.....	£65 15s. 6d.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Martaban.....	do.....	£35.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Victoire.....	do.....	25,000 francs.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Ardgarth.....	do.....	£17 10s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Orduna.....	do.....	£11.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Sylvana.....	do.....	£157 7s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Kurland.....	do.....	£45.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Bloomington.....	do.....		£16.
Do.....	Owners steamship Rose.....	do.....	£8 10s.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Dalgada.....	do.....		£80.
Do.....	Oriental Navigation Co.....	Agreement.....		\$8,432.85.

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Collision.....	Owners steamship Kokomo.....	Settlement.....		Kokomo repaired to our satisfaction: French marine paid all expenses.
Do.....	Owners steamship Gustav Vigeland.....	do.....	578.75 guilders.	
Do.....	Ohlson Steamship Co.....	do.....	£12 10s.....	
Do.....	Owners Western Spirit.....	do.....		£17 15s.
Do.....	H. L. Fava & Co.....	do.....	£412 8s.....	
Do.....	Owners oil tanker Orange Leaf.....	do.....	£44 9s.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Luxpallie.....	do.....		1,000 francs.
Do.....	Owners steamship Tonesit.....	do.....		655 francs.
Do.....	Owners steamship Westward Ho.....	do.....	2,000 francs.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Fernandina.....	do.....	1,270.90 francs.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Rouher (barge).....	do.....	424.50 francs.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Ville d'Isigny.....	do.....	4,935 francs.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship La Nouvelle.....	do.....	6,750 francs.....	
Do.....	Owners barge Pas de Calais.....	do.....	5,063 francs.....	
Do.....	Cooke-Cummer Steamship Co.....	Agreement.....	\$420.....	
Do.....	Staten Island Rapid Transit Co.....	do.....	\$144.73.....	
Do.....	Zenith Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$450.....	
Do.....	Furness, Withy & Co. (Ltd.).....	Award.....	\$55.....	
Do.....	M. H. Tracy & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	\$89.29.....	
Do.....	DeGiorgio & Co. (Inc.), agent.....	Compromise.....	\$134.60.....	
Do.....	Standard Oil Co.....	Agreement.....		\$200.
Do.....	Warren Transportation Co.....	do.....		\$3,750.
Do.....	Owners lighter.....	do.....	750 guilders.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Erholm & Veloz.....	do.....	10,000 guilders.....	
Do.....	Owners tug Hercules.....	do.....	1,750 francs.....	
Do.....	Owners Valrath Tham.....	do.....	\$1,200.....	
Do.....	Frank Fender.....	do.....	\$800.....	
Do.....	Eastern Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$13,556.68.....	
Do.....	Owners Jonancy.....	do.....	No cash settlement.	
Do.....	Owners steamship Federica.....	do.....	\$2,350.....	
Do.....	Owners canal boat Schuyler.....	Compromise.....	\$200.....	
Do.....	Owners Pere Marquette No. 8.....	do.....	\$295.44.....	
Do.....	Owners Python.....	do.....	\$1,000.....	
Do.....	Owners tug Vanguard.....	do.....	\$50.....	
Do.....	Owners schooner Smyrni.....	do.....	\$10,500.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Ryndjk.....	do.....	\$172.90.....	
Do.....	Owners barge Cardenas.....	do.....	\$4,241.02.....	
Do.....	Owners bark Prompt.....	do.....		\$6,836.60
Do.....	Owners tug Overbrook.....	do.....		\$432.38
Do.....	Owners tug Eureka.....	do.....		\$11,410
Do.....	Owners steamship Vigor.....	do.....		\$136.75
Do.....	Owners steamship Cabolia.....	do.....		\$992.22
Do.....	William Dennon.....	Arbitration.....	\$15,000.....	
Do.....	Owners steamship Fernhill.....	Agreement.....	£86.....	
Do.....	Thos. Niven, agent steamship Flaminian.....	do.....	\$1,472.....	
Do.....	Owners Roma.....	do.....	£50.....	
Do.....	United States Navy Department.....	do.....	\$106.72.....	
Do.....	Owners Media Maru.....	do.....	\$350.....	
Do.....	Owners Dutch Wassenaar.....	do.....	\$50.....	
Demurrage.....	Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co.....	Settlement.....		\$676.58.
Do.....	Vogel.....	do.....		\$11,028.97.
Do.....	Sundry consignees.....	do.....		\$1,350.24.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$1,791.32.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$851.82.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$8,137.44.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$361.44.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$1,731.04.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$1,022.20.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$2,907.82.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$1,079.69.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$727.30.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$1,204.45.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$1,566.58.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$1,566.58.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$2,089.29.
Do.....	Schall Co.....	do.....		\$1,583.85.
Do.....	Sundry consignees.....	do.....		\$925.51.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$752.74.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$3,115.10.
Do.....	Spring Coal Co.....	do.....		\$1,047.50.

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Demurrage.....	Charterers steamship Lake Forkville.	Settlement....		£4,219 3s. 2d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship West Chester.	do.....		135,731.75 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Aspenhill.	do.....		£2,452 15s. 7d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Kokomo.	do.....		£3,503 18s. 6d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Cabeza.	do.....		£4,680 2s. 8d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Farber.	do.....		£2,116 11s. 3d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Elon.	do.....		28,689.49 francs
Do.....	Charterers steamship Massick.	do.....		20,192.70 francs
Do.....	Charterers steamship Boone.	do.....		\$5,000.
Do.....	Lamb Lumber Co.	do.....	\$153.	
Do.....	United States Steel Product Co.	do.....	\$106.68	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$419.98	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$420.10	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$358.07	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$109.20	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$417.86	
Do.....	American Pitch Pine Export Co.	do.....	\$1,487.	
Do.....	Ichabod T. Williams.	do.....	\$945.	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.	do.....	\$109.20	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$122.61	
Do.....	R. J. Darnell.	do.....	\$12.	
Do.....	Harriss Magill & Co.	do.....	\$101.	
Do.....	Smith & Terry.	do.....	\$3,000.	
Do.....	C. C. Mengel Co.	do.....	\$2,705.25.	
Do.....	Admiral Line.	do.....	\$672.	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.	do.....	\$163.20	
Do.....	Arbuckle & Co.	do.....	\$390.	
Do.....	Swedish Railways.	do.....	\$8,735.20.	
Do.....	Berwind White Coal Co.	do.....		\$1,141.86.
Do.....	American Smelting & Refining Co.	do.....		\$4,740.74.
Do.....	Atlantic Refining Co.	do.....		\$1,040.
Do.....	Fenaille & Despeaux.	do.....		\$8,674.74.
Do.....	New England Fuel and Transportation Co.	do.....		\$243. 40.
Do.....	J. J. Hobbs.	do.....		\$1,604.
Do.....	Dexter & Carpenter (Inc.).	do.....		\$6,194.10.
Do.....	Matlack Coal & Iron Corporation.	do.....		\$126,981.26.
Do.....	Whitney, Kemmerer Co.	do.....		\$3,500.
Do.....	Owners Thelma.	do.....		\$5,355.50.
Do.....	Sundry consignees.	do.....		\$2,139.70.
Do.....	Vogel.	do.....		\$1,974.30.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Freeze-out.	do.....		\$3,133.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Blooming-ton.	do.....		£1,300.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Chantier.	do.....		10,922.85 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Ardena.	do.....		104,719.65 frs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Coquitt.	do.....		56,363.35 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Berdan.	do.....		\$6,939.80.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Frecks.	do.....		452,725.65 frs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Freed.	do.....		5,011.20 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Redlands.	do.....		17,783.30 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Bulano.	do.....		61,862.30 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Festus.	do.....		£2,024 3s.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Nupolea.	do.....		\$157.30.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lewiston.	do.....		4,298.21 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Johnson City.	do.....		\$3,207.86 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Nashotah.	do.....		\$2,736.67.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Medford.	do.....		£458.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Frumet.	do.....		\$8,961.06.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Biloxi.	do.....		£231 5s. 10d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Mitchell.	do.....		\$4,314.28.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Namecki.	do.....		1,355.09 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Arundel.	do.....		5,509.85 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Falmouth.	do.....		£139 10s.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Pipestone County.	do.....		7,823.50 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Caribou.	do.....		£249 15s. 8d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Wayhut.	do.....		£901 6s. 3d.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Bulana.	do.....		£771 18s.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Faxon.	do.....		20,854.15 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Covalt.	do.....		34,631.85 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Flush-ing.	do.....		\$935.75.

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Demurrage.....	Charterers steamship Lake Gravelle.	Settlement.....		2,510 francs.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Barabos.	do.....		£208 6s. 6d.
Do.....	Berwind White Coal Mining Co.	do.....		\$1,141.90.
Do.....	American Smelting & Refining Co.	do.....		\$4,740.74.
Do.....	New York Coal & Shipping Co.	do.....		\$5,434.17.
Do.....	Mathew Addy Steamship Corporation.	do.....		\$5,960.64.
Do.....	I. T. Williams & Sons.	do.....		\$1,378.90.
Do.....	Porvenior Sugar Co.	do.....		\$7,995.26.
Do.....	Charterers steamship Lake Delancey.	do.....		\$234.40.
Do.....	Isabod T. Williams.	do.....	\$945.	
Short delivery	Wessel Duval & Co.	do.....	\$36.35.	
Do.....	West India Oil Co.	do.....	\$38.40.	
Do.....	Central Leather Co.	do.....	\$170.	
Do.....	Federal Refining Co.	do.....	\$104.95.	
Do.....	Swift & Co.	do.....	\$110.67.	
Do.....	Wessel Duval & Co.	do.....	\$11.27.	
Do.....	Munson Steamship Line.	do.....	\$2 F. 00.	
Do.....	American Trading Co.	do.....	\$102.	
Do.....	Anderson Meyer & Co.	do.....	\$117.25.	
Do.....	Munson Steamship Line.	do.....	\$141.78.	
Do.....	James Lee & Sons.	do.....	\$100.	
Do.....	Munson Steamship Co.	do.....	\$135.94.	
Do.....	Pacific Commercial Co.	do.....	\$184.62.	
Do.....	Newmann & Schewiers.	do.....	\$13.04.	
Do.....	Davol & Co.	do.....	\$208.30.	
Do.....	W. R. Grace & Co.	do.....	\$2 0.	
Do.....	Mages Lynch Grain Co.	do.....	\$137.70.	
Do.....	Dutilh Smith & McMillen.	do.....	\$473.22.	
Do.....	Kerr Steamship Co.	do.....	\$217.	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$15.	
Do.....	Moore & McCormack.	do.....	\$280.40.	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$472.42.	
Do.....	J. F. Whitney.	do.....	\$126.	
Do.....	H. Mann & Co.	do.....	\$22.	
Do.....	Sucra de Gilet & Arce.	do.....	\$108.50.	
Do.....	Federal Sugar Refining Co.	do.....	\$417.27.	
Do.....	Munson Steamship Line.	do.....	\$327.02.	
Do.....	United Steamship Co.	do.....	\$13.17.	
Do.....	Zaldo & Co.	do.....	\$408.22.	
Do.....	Funch Edys & Co.	do.....	\$22.	
Do.....	Sprague & Son.	do.....	\$382.41.	
Do.....	La Cooperative Naval Filipina.	do.....	\$29.41.	
Do.....	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	do.....	\$40.64.	
Do.....	La Sociedad Industrial de Mayaguez.	do.....	\$137.89.	
Do.....	Cardona & Co.	do.....	\$115.05.	
Do.....	Garcia & Lopes.	do.....	\$264.50.	
Do.....	Swift & Co.	do.....	\$167.58.	
Do.....	Moore & McCormack.	do.....	\$100.	
Do.....	United Steamship Co.	do.....	\$181.97.	
Do.....	Alms & Doepke.	do.....	\$17.22.	
Do.....	Wm. Schall & Co.	do.....	\$240.05.	
Do.....	B. Mendes & Co.	do.....	\$492.31.	
Do.....	American Sugar Refining Co.	do.....	\$398.62.	
Do.....	Wessel Duval & Co.	do.....	\$244.95.	
Do.....	Linaries & Grace.	do.....	\$179.34.	
Do.....	John Rothschild.	do.....	\$105.21.	
Do.....	White Star Line.	do.....	\$36.	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$58.37.	
Do.....	Julio V. Polanco.	do.....	\$105.	
Do.....	Valdes & Co.	do.....	\$310.42.	
Do.....	Obregon y Gomes.	do.....	\$215.54.	
Do.....	Federal Sugar Refining Co.	do.....	\$140.85.	
Do.....	Gonzales Bosh Darrassen Co.	do.....	\$64.58.	
Do.....	Ashmead F. Pringle.	do.....	\$354.49.	
Do.....	Schuback Brown & Co.	do.....	\$2,325.93.	
Do.....	D. C. Andrews & Co.	do.....	\$2,313.60.	
Do.....	American Trading Co.	do.....	\$512.96.	
Do.....	Alfredo Gomes.	do.....	\$236.57.	
Do.....	Revere Sugar Refining Co.	do.....	\$332.98.	
Do.....	Texas Star Flour Mills.	do.....	\$345.10.	
Do.....	G. W. Sheldon & Co.	do.....	\$172.92.	
Do.....	Fruit Auction Co.	do.....	\$389.	
Do.....	Federal Sugar Refining Co.	do.....	\$875.17.	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Short delivery.....	Foreign American Shipping Corporation.	Settlement....	\$100.....	
Do.....	Martinez & Co.....	do.....	\$192.11.....	
Do.....	Howes Bros.....	do.....	\$271.40.....	
Do.....	Langstaff Ffranberg & Pollak.....	do.....	\$94.83.....	
Do.....	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$22.46.....	
Do.....	Overseas Corporation.....	do.....	\$84.28.....	
Do.....	G. Amstine & Co.....	do.....	\$23.11.....	
Do.....	J. L. Hachtmann.....	do.....	\$191.06.....	
Do.....	Barber Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$210.65.....	
Do.....	Wilcox Hayes & Co.....	do.....	\$8.....	
Do.....	Mazalo Bros.....	do.....	\$36.14.....	
Do.....	C. E. Disher & Co.....	do.....	\$30.....	
Do.....	Mitsul & Co.....	do.....	\$130.....	
Do.....	Griffith Durney Co.....	do.....	\$222.45.....	
Do.....	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	do.....	\$18.85.....	
Do.....	Texas Co.....	do.....	\$491.92.....	
Do.....	Hagemeyer Trading Co.....	do.....	\$149.65.....	
Do.....	G. Alvarez y Ca., S. en C.....	do.....	\$245.....	
Do.....	Maribona & Co.....	do.....	\$340.60.....	
Do.....	Italian Ministry of Shipping.....	do.....	\$189.17.....	
Do.....	H. E. Braisted & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	\$201.43.....	
Do.....	United States Rubber Export Co.....	do.....	\$174.94.....	
Do.....	Compania de Alumbrado Tiquique.....	do.....	\$10.50.....	
Do.....	Goodsell-Pratt Co.....	do.....	\$226.28.....	
Do.....	West India Oil Co.....	do.....	\$66.72.....	
Do.....	Armour & Co.....	do.....	\$125.50.....	
Do.....	Lenman, Boesch & Co.....	do.....	\$150.....	
Do.....	Texas Co.....	do.....	\$164.28.....	
Do.....	Mercado Bergnes & Co.....	do.....	\$231.....	
Do.....	Goodsell & Pratt.....	do.....	\$226.28.....	
Do.....	Erlanger & Galingier.....	do.....	\$100.....	
Do.....	Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.....	do.....	\$250.99.....	
Do.....	Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	do.....	\$160.34.....	
Do.....	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$64.60.....	
Do.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	do.....	\$4.89.....	
Do.....	Alfred Dohel & Co.....	do.....	\$131.05.....	
Do.....	Robinson Clay Products Co.....	do.....	\$43.17.....	
Do.....	B. Soberats.....	do.....	\$217.50.....	
Do.....	Kistler Lesh & Co.....	do.....	\$127.32.....	
Do.....	French High Commission.....	do.....	\$397.45.....	
Do.....	Not given (steamship Chetope).....	do.....	£55 9s. 2d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Aniwa).....	do.....	£373 14s. 6d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Woonsocket).....	do.....	£9 1s. 10.....	
Do.....	Not given (Hegira).....	do.....	£23 3d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Saucou).....	do.....	£107 15s.....	
Do.....	Not given (West Imboden).....	do.....	£9 7s. 5d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Saco).....	do.....	£33 6s. 6d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Dauperata).....	do.....	£67 8d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Landsdowne).....	do.....	£44 14s. 4d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Deerlodge).....	do.....	£44 1s. 7d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Mendora).....	do.....	£17 16s. 6d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Chamberino).....	do.....	£27 4s. 7d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Lake Gadsden).....	do.....	£26 5s.....	
Do.....	Not given (West Shore).....	do.....	£7 8s. 5d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Eastern Sun).....	do.....	£36 13s. 1d.....	
Do.....	Not given (Kerhonkson).....	do.....	£48 15s. 4d.....	
Cargo damage.....	Munson Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$148.27.....	
Do.....	Federal Sugar Refining Co.....	do.....	\$117.13.....	
Do.....	Legation of Switzerland.....	do.....	\$109.76.....	
Do.....	Oxford Paper Co.....	do.....	\$300.....	
Do.....	Legation of Switzerland.....	do.....	\$285.33.....	
Do.....	Munson Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$132.85.....	
Do.....	Warner Sugar Refining Co.....	do.....	\$272.60.....	
Do.....	Graham Co.....	do.....	\$142.26.....	
Do.....	Morris & Co.....	do.....	\$485.10.....	
Do.....	Alpini Evaporated Cream Co.....	do.....	\$2,763.26.....	
Do.....	A. Cardona & Co.....	do.....	\$368.60.....	
Do.....	Schwabacher Bros.....	do.....	\$180.25.....	
Do.....	Rosin & Turpentine Export Co.....	do.....	\$1,933.62.....	
Do.....	Morris & Co.....	do.....	\$3,987.12.....	
Do.....	J. F. Patton & Co.....	do.....	\$335.....	
Do.....	Birdsong & Co.....	do.....	\$45.80.....	
Do.....	Heydrieh & Muller.....	do.....	\$227.85.....	
Do.....	Muscogee Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	\$755.85.....	
Do.....	Lang & Co.....	do.....	\$31.35.....	
Do.....	Vacuum Oil Co.....	do.....	\$347.91.....	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Cargo damage.....	E. Clemens Horst Co.....	Settlement.....	\$1,149.00	
Do.....	Olympic Oil Co.....	do.....	2490	
Do.....	Not given (steamship Cushnoc).....	do.....	\$27 5a. 30d	
Do.....	Not given (steamship Kamezit).....	do.....	\$24 5a. 30d	
Do.....	Not given (steamship Dauperata).....	do.....	\$28 1a. 3d	
Do.....	United Fruit Co.....	do.....	\$16.01	
Failure to load cargo on time.	Vacuum Oil Co.....	do.....	\$1,168.86	
Do.....	C. C. Mengel & Co.....	do.....	\$5.92	
Do.....	Ruase & Burgess.....	do.....	\$176.80	
Do.....	Spencer & Kellogg.....	do.....	\$94.15	
Do.....	C. C. Mengel & Co.....	do.....	\$21.98	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$103.79	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$108.58	
Do.....	United Shoe Machinery Co.....	do.....	\$4.71	
Do.....	A. H. Benjamin.....	do.....	\$85	
Do.....	Kingan & Co.....	do.....	\$98.84	
Do.....	C. C. Mengel & Co.....	do.....	\$364.32	
Do.....	British American Tobacco Co.....	do.....	\$32.24	
Do.....	C. C. Mengel & Co.....	do.....	\$29.59	
Do.....	A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.....	do.....	\$450.10	
Do.....	Wilson & Co.....	do.....	\$15,400	
Do.....	North Packing & Provision Co.....	do.....	\$82.13	
Do.....	Bremen Packing Co.....	do.....	\$38.31	
Do.....	Perry Buxton Doane Co.....	do.....	\$62.75	
Do.....	Becker & Shillan Co.....	do.....	\$9.90	
Do.....	International Mercantile Marine.....	do.....	\$11.86	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.....	do.....	\$112.14	
Do.....	Morris & Co.....	do.....	\$46.95	
Do.....	C. H. Lilly & Co.....	do.....	\$7.90	
Do.....	Morris & Co.....	do.....	\$46.95	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.....	do.....	\$179.97	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$320.42	
Do.....	Kerr, Ellis & Co.....	do.....	\$22,702.40	
Do.....	Baldwin Universal Consolidated Co.....	do.....	\$69.35	
Do.....	Acme White Lead & Color Co.....	do.....	\$675.12	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.....	do.....	\$272.83	
Do.....	John H. Irvin.....	do.....	\$2,271.43	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.....	do.....	\$124.35	
Do.....	International Mercantile Marine.....	do.....	\$56.94	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.....	do.....	\$272.83	
Do.....	London Savannah Naval Stores.....	do.....	\$100	
Do.....	Rosin & Turpentine Export Co.....	do.....	\$76.75	
Do.....	American Overseas Forwarding Co.....	do.....	\$55.01	
Do.....	W. F. Gammage.....	do.....	\$29.44	
Do.....	United States Steel Products Co.....	do.....	\$357.21	
Do.....	Harris, Magill & Co.....	do.....	\$67.45	
Do.....	Fried & Maury.....	do.....	\$27	
Do.....	Hodge Tobacco Co.....	do.....	\$225.38	
Do.....	Rosin & Turpentine Export Co.....	do.....	\$194.76	
Do.....	Inman & Howard.....	do.....	\$14.56	
Do.....	Susquehanna Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$2,075	
Excess insurance.....	Pacific Commercial Co.....	do.....	\$971.58	
Do.....	El Reno Mill & Elevator Co.....	do.....	\$250.45	
Do.....	North Georgia Lumber Co.....	do.....	\$4	
Do.....	Geo. H. McFadden.....	do.....	\$326.67	
Do.....	American Sugar Refining Co.....	do.....	\$4,307.31	
Do.....	Smokeless Fuel Co.....	do.....	\$1,701.76	
Do.....	Patterson Shipping Co.....	do.....	\$2,471.24	
Do.....	Alex. Sprunt & Son.....	do.....	\$735.70	
Do.....	J. P. Morgan & Co.....	do.....	\$86	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$86	
Do.....	A. W. Tedcastle & Co.....	do.....	\$5.74	
Do.....	Harris, Magill & Co.....	do.....	\$304.52	
Do.....	Alex. Sprunt & Co.....	do.....	\$921.66	
Do.....	Harris, Magill & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	\$504.47	
Do.....	United Shoe Machinery Co.....	do.....	\$26.01	
Do.....	Patterson Shipping Co.....	do.....	\$2,688.84	
Do.....	Bashinsky Cotton Co.....	do.....	\$112.34	
Do.....	Atlantic Refining Co.....	do.....	\$446.63	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$50	
Do.....	United Shoe Machinery Co.....	do.....	\$36.15	
Do.....	Arkell & Douglas (Inc.).....	do.....	\$68.23	
Do.....	P. N. Gray.....	do.....	\$279.54	
Do.....	James A. Ross.....	do.....	\$814.45	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Excess insurance.	Suomen Osuuskappojen Keskus-kunta.	Settlement.	\$409.30	
Do.	Allied Machinery Co.	do.	\$12.84	
Do.	Esteve Bros. & Co.	do.	\$670.08	
Do.	Hagedorn & Co.	do.	\$333.63	
Do.	Perry & Co.	do.	\$136.43	
Do.	M. H. Tracy.	do.	\$1,384.43	
Do.	Henry W. Peabody & Co.	do.	\$1,104.79	
Do.	Harby & Co.	do.	\$410.08	
Wages.	Crow of Eastern Coast.	do.	\$754.30	
Do.	Stewardess of West Harcuvar.	do.	\$152.20	
Do.	R. H. Force of steamship Ahala.	do.	\$215.	
Do.	W. H. Clark of steamship Musketo.	do.	\$30.	
Do.	Cox, steward of Bethlehem Bridge.	do.	\$405.78	
Do.	Stowaways of steamship Yukon.	do.	50 per cent of wages.	
Do.	Capt. Webber of Isanti.	do.	\$357.50	
Do.	Charles Carlson.	do.		\$158.40.
Dispatch.	United Fruit Co.	do.	\$1,310.59	
Do.	Charterers steamship Kamesit.	do.	19,269.92 francs	
Do.	Charterers steamship Costilla.	do.	177.35 francs.	
Do.	do.	do.	2,733.70 francs.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charter hire.	Dampskibs Selk Danneborj.	Arbitration.	\$5,671.96.	
Stevedoring claim.	Steamship Namecki.	Settlement.		\$1,378.90.
Return of money for disbursement of vessel.	Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co.	do.		\$1,419.30.
Damage to vessel by stevedores.	Shaw & Noble (Inc.)	do.		\$685.
Freight money.	T. D. Downing & Co.	do.		\$31.20.
Do.	Esteve Sugar Refining Co.	do.		\$584.28.
Damage to vessel by stevedores.	G. F. Terrance & Co.	do.		\$500.
Reimbursement to shipper for property disposed of by officers.	Otto Dragher.	do.		\$250.
Freight moneys.	Arbuckle Bros.	do.		\$796.32.
Freight and interest.	American Fuel & Shipping Co.	do.		\$108,460.
Claim for idle time of stevedores.	C. C. Vernam.	do.		\$60.43.
Charter hire.	Owney's Steamship Jobshaven.	do.		Amount un-
Overcharge on freight.	A. G. Glover.	do.	\$8,844.37.	known.
Do.	Boston Hide & Leather Co.	do.	\$2,322.95.	
Do.	Russe & Burgess.	do.	\$176.80.	
Do.	French High Commission.	do.	\$21,450.	
Cargo loss and damage.	Legation of Switzerland.	do.	\$285.33.	
War risk.	Luckenbach Steamship Co.	do.	\$2,343.35.	
Freight charge.	South Atlantic Maritime Corporation.	do.	\$1,952.85.	
Cargo loss.	Kugan & Co.	do.	\$20.	
Overcharge on freight.	Remington Typewriter Co.	do.	\$72.25.	
Excess freight.	Edward Haynes (Inc.)	do.	\$4,918.19.	
Overcharge on freight.	Northern Trading Corporation.	do.	\$7.08.	
Pilferage.	Minota Shokar.	do.	\$138.	
Cargo loss.	Bloom's Son.	do.	\$69.98.	
Do.	Francisco Diaz.	do.	\$101.47.	
Do.	do.	do.	\$184.02.	
Do.	Bernabe Sanchez e Hijo.	do.	\$138.45.	
Commission.	Chesapeake & Ohio Coal & Coke Co.	do.	\$1,611.20.	
Overcharge on freight.	French High Commission.	do.	\$904.03.	
Do.	do.	do.	\$1,320.61.	
Cargo loss.	Bloom's Son.	do.	\$69.98.	
Do.	Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co.	do.	\$379.45.	
Labor.	Karr, Ellis & Co.	do.	\$100.	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Pilferage.....	National Grocery Co.....	Settlement....	\$26.55.....	
Cargo loss.....	G. W. Sheldon & Co.....	do.....	\$2.80.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	French High Commission.....	do.....	\$1,320.62.....	
Cargo loss.....	Jesus Janeiro.....	do.....	\$231.....	
Do.....	J. M. Ruiz & Co.....	do.....	\$115.08.....	
Do.....	United States Bung Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	\$148.68.....	
Do.....	Isadore Quintana.....	do.....	\$17.58.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Patent Cereal Co.....	do.....	\$38.25.....	
Do.....	Darnell Love Lumber Co.....	do.....	\$94.22.....	
Cargo loss.....	Mercade Bergnes & Co.....	do.....	\$4.31.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Van Boecklen Bros.....	do.....	\$562.10.....	
Do.....	French High Commission.....	do.....	\$660.87.....	
Cargo loss.....	Wm. E. Peck & Co.....	do.....	\$108.34.....	
Do.....	Viele Blackwell & Buck.....	do.....	\$28.40.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Nitrate Agencies Co.....	do.....	\$180.....	
Do.....	Dukerson & Gaskill (Inc.).....	do.....	\$56.89.....	
Do.....	Robinson Walker Co.....	do.....	\$133.35.....	
Do.....	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Export Co.....	do.....	\$155.34.....	
Cargo loss.....	O. H. Sample Lumber Co.....	do.....	\$116.07.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Wm. E. Humbert.....	do.....	\$33.80.....	
Do.....	J. H. Hamlin.....	do.....	\$704.....	
Cargo loss.....	Robert Dollar Co.....	do.....	\$127.30.....	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$155.65.....	
Do.....	Swift & Co.....	do.....	\$109.61.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Rosenberg Bros. & Co.....	do.....	\$415.34.....	
Cargo loss.....	United States Steel Product Co.....	do.....	\$168.55.....	
Do.....	Viele Blackwell & Buck.....	do.....	\$102.18.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Maryland Forwarding Co.....	do.....	\$21.88.....	
Do.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	do.....	\$462.50.....	
Do.....	Schilthius & Co.....	do.....	\$944.61.....	
Cargo loss.....	Munson Steamship Co.....	do.....	\$426.95.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Globe Transportation Co.....	do.....	\$279.11.....	
Cargo loss.....	Hales & Edwards Co.....	do.....	\$5,735.70.....	
Overcharge on freight.....	Hubbell Slack & Co.....	do.....	\$1,495.25.....	
Exchange of tug Leopold Adler for tug Underwriter.....	War Department.....	do.....		\$47,500.
Payment for loss of S. S. Quantico.....	Philippine Government and insurance companies.....	do.....		\$550,000.
Retrying of box-wood delivered loose in bales.....	Owners Aimwell.....	do.....	£75.....	
Repatriating crew of Coquina.....	State Department.....	do.....	\$737.17.....	
Claim for coal furnished the Belair.....	Porter Packing Co.....	Agreement.....	\$1,666.....	
Charter hire.....	Owners Steamship Magdala.....	Award.....	\$27,390.97.....	
Refund of freight.....	Smith & Schipper.....	Compromise.....	\$1,221.79.....	
Do.....	Ben May (Inc.).....	do.....	\$47.....	
Refund overpaid dispatch at Rosario.....	Whitney & Kemmerer.....	Settlement.....		\$1,369.43.
Supplies and stowage.....	V. D. Hall.....	do.....	9,125.22 guilders.....	
Towage assistance.....	Owners steamship Ophis.....	do.....	1,500 guilders.....	
Dragging anchor, tug assistance.....	Owners tug Rescue.....	do.....	£1,800.....	
Tug assistance.....	Owners tugs Queen Victoria and Vic.....	do.....	£800.....	
Pilferages.....	Owner steamship Hegira.....	do.....	£53 2d.....	
Randolph S. Warner, attorney fees.....	Baker, Betts, Parker & Garwood.....	Agreement.....	\$78.15.....	
West Zeda, damage to buoy.....	Lighthouse Service.....	Award.....	\$20.....	

Report of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation of claims arbitrated, or settled by agreement, from Mar. 9 to Oct. 15, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the suits in Admiralty Act approved Mar. 9, 1920—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Nature of claim.	Claimant.	Method.	Paid by United States.	Paid to United States.
Mormugao, claim for refund of deposit to cover overcharges in freight.	Government of Portugal.....	Award.....	\$166,608.14....	
Cargo loss.....	Corripio & Garcia.....	Compromise...	\$119.61.....	
Slop chest supplies.	Lykes Bros.....	do.....	\$418.55.....	
Freight overcharge.	H. E. Moody & Co.....	do.....	\$203.23.....	
Do.....	F. M. Crump & Co.....	do.....	\$239.99.....	
Do.....	French High Commission.....	do.....	\$1,000.....	
Do.....	Consolidated Steel Corporation.....	do.....	\$86.50.....	
Refund of freight.	International Products Co.....	do.....	\$1,021.20.....	
Cargo loss.....	Rosin & Turpentine Export Co.....	do.....	\$75.75.....	
Do.....	Pacific Borax Co.....	do.....	\$690.01.....	
Do.....	Darnell Love Lumber Co.....	do.....	\$111.88.....	
Do.....	Louis Dreyfus & Co.....	do.....	\$18,000.....	
Do.....	Quina Export Co.....	do.....	\$1,400.....	
Do.....	A. H. Benjamin.....	do.....	\$58,000.....	
Do.....	Quina Export Co.....	do.....	\$1,500.....	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	\$100.....	
Do.....	Demerara Bauxite Co.....	do.....	\$722.....	
Overcharge on freight.	French High Commission.....	do.....	\$1,500.....	
Cargo loss.....	Wilson & Co.....	do.....	\$4,500.....	
Refund charter hire.	Dampskibe Selskibe Dannebrog...	Arbitration...	\$5,671.96.....	
Do.....	Commission for Relief in Belgium.....	Settlement.....	\$1,245.44.....	
Do.....	A. O. Anderson.....	Arbitration.....	\$6,423.58.....	
Off hire.....	Peter Brown, Jr. & Co.....	Settlement.....		\$1,095.81.
Do.....	A. D. Bondes Flis.....	do.....		\$4,485.48.
Half hire.....	American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.....	do.....		\$89,773.34.
Damage while discharging.	Owners Danish steamship Aregun.....	Agreement.....	\$1,100.....	
Conditioning.....	Russian Government.....	do.....		\$21,250.
Do.....	do.....	do.....		\$3,066.10.



ASSIGNMENT OF FREIGHT CARS.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, TRANSMITTING IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE-RESOLUTION OF MAY 24, 1920, A REPORT RELATIVE TO ASSIGNMENT OF FREIGHT CARS.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, June 11, 1920.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the Interstate Commerce Commission in re Assignment of Freight Cars which is responsive to the direction conveyed by Senate Resolution No. 376 of May 24, 1920.

EDGAR E. CLARK,
Chairman.

IN RE ASSIGNMENT OF FREIGHT CARS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, June 11, 1920.

By Senate Resolution No. 376 the Interstate Commerce Commission was directed to inform the Senate upon what authority, if any, its order of April 15, 1920, entitled "Notice to carriers and shippers" was issued.

Prior to 1907 it was a common practice for the railroads to deliver to coal mines cars privately owned or leased, foreign railway fuel cars and cars for the carrier's own fuel loading, accordingly as the cars were consigned or assigned and as the railroad had contracts for purchase of fuel coal, and to refrain from counting or charging such cars against the distributive shares of the mines to which they were given. In other words, all such cars were given to the mines for which they were intended and such mines were given in addition their full share of the other cars available for distribution. This practice was complained of as unreasonable and unduly prejudicial, and in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry Co.* (12 I. C. C., 398), decided July 11, 1907, the commission held that privately owned or leased cars, and foreign railway fuel cars sent on to the line by other

railway companies for loading-with fuel coal for the use of such other railway companies, should be given to the mines to which they were consigned or assigned but must be counted against the distributive shares of the mines, and that if such specially consigned or assigned cars equaled or exceeded the distributive share of a mine receiving them it should have no additional cars, and if the specially consigned or assigned cars did not equal the distributive share of the mine to which given it should be given additional cars only sufficient to make up its distributive share.

In the report in this case it was pointed out that in *U. S. ex rel Pitcairn Coal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co.* (165 Fed., 113) a similar decision was made as to private cars and a contrary decision as to foreign railway fuel cars, but that in *Logan Coal Co. v. Penna. R. R. Co.* (154 Fed., 497) it was held that such foreign railway fuel cars should be counted against the mines to which they were consigned.

Among other considerations mentioned in the commission's report was the fact that a railroad company would not send its cars on to the lines of another railway company even for its own fuel supply if they were to be diverted from that intended use and distributed among others than those to whom they were consigned for loading to various destinations on the lines of other carriers, thus rendering the fuel supply of the carrier sending the cars uncertain and depriving it of the use of its equipment.

In *Traer v. Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. et al.* (13 I. C. C., 451), decided April 13, 1908, the same questions were presented that had been presented in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry. Co.*, supra, and the additional question of the reasonableness of the carrier's failing to count against the mines to which they were delivered cars for loading with its own railroad fuel. The commission followed the decision in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry. Co.*, supra, and in addition held that the cars used by carriers on their own lines for transportation of their own fuel supply may be given to the mine or mines from which such fuel supply is received, but that if such mine or mines also ship commercial coal, fuel cars so supplied must be counted against the mine or mines under the rule laid down in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry. Co.*, supra.

In this case it was said that if a contract for fuel covers such supply as the carrier reasonably needs for its current operation and a period of car shortage should come it could use its equipment to procure its fuel even though it thereby deprived shippers of desired use thereof; that this right to so use its cars did not rest upon the ground of private contract, but upon the public necessity that the railroad must have fuel; but that neither contract nor considerations of public policy which recognized the public necessity for fuel would justify the carrier during a period of car shortage in using its equipment for a superfluous supply of its own fuel when such equipment was demanded and needed by the shippers and the public. Recognizing the right of the carrier to secure its fuel supply either from mines which it owns or those the entire output of which it purchases, it was held that where the carrier purchases a portion of the output of a mine which is also producing commercial coal it may not discriminate in favor of such mine by failing to count against it in the distribution of cars those cars which it furnishes to that mine for its own fuel.

In *Rail & River Coal Co. v. B. & O. R. R. Co.* (14 I. C. C., 86), decided June 2, 1908, the rule laid down in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry. Co.*, supra, was again followed, and it was said that the ownership of a private car gives to the owner no superior right to use the facilities of the carrier in transporting it; that the ownership of a private car or the possession of a foreign railway fuel car gives to a coal operator no preferred right to have it occupy a carrier's sidings or tracks as against a system car loaded by another operator, or to have it handled in trains in preference to a system car, and that when any of these general facilities are insufficient to move all the traffic offered no operator has a superior right over another merely because he enjoys the advantage of owning private cars or has fuel contracts with connecting lines.

In *Interstate Com. Com. v. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.* (215 U. S., 453), decided January 10, 1910, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the decision of the commission in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry. Co.*, supra, and in *Traer v. Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.*, supra, and held that the act to regulate commerce delegated to the commission authority to determine on complaint the question of distribution of coal cars, including the carrier's own fuel cars, in times of car shortage as a means of prohibiting undue preferences and unjust discriminations.

In *Hillsdale Coal & Coke Co. v. P. R. R. Co.* (19 I. C. C., 356), decided March 7, 1910, the above decision of the Supreme Court was referred to in pointing out that the orders of the commission with respect to the distribution of coal cars by interstate carriers remained unaffected by attacks that had been made upon them in the courts, and that further consideration of these questions in connection with this group of cases had confirmed the conviction that the general principles underlying the disposition made of previous cases were both sound and just. The rule applied by the carrier in the Hillsdale case was described, its effect was explained, and it was condemned as giving undue advantage in distribution to certain mines and as contrary to the previous decisions of the commission. In a supplemental report in this case, 23 I. C. C., 186, reparation was awarded for damages resulting from the discrimination which had been practiced and found.

In *Penna. R. R. Co. v. Clark Coal Co.* (238 U. S., 456), decided June 21, 1915, the commission's award of reparation in Hillsdale Coal & Coke Co. v. P. R. R. Co., supra, was sustained by the Supreme Court notwithstanding the fact that an action had been brought in a State court on the same subject before the commission had made its award of reparation. The Supreme Court held that where a complaint involved practices of carriers in distributing cars for interstate shipments, no action is maintainable in any court for damages alleged to have been inflicted thereby until the commission has made a finding as to the reasonableness of such practices.

In the commission's report of June 9, 1914, to the Senate and House of Representatives in Coal and Oil Investigation (31 I. C. C., 193), it is said at page 218:

As to actual distribution of cars in accordance with the relative ratings of the mines, the opinion of the commission is clearly set forth in *Traer v. C. & A. R. R. Co.* (13 I. C. C., 451), and it was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in 215 U. S., 452 and 479. Formerly, few of the roads counted against the mine ratings company fuel cars (i. e., cars to be loaded with the carrier's own fuel); private cars

(i. e., cars owned or leased by coal companies); or foreign consigned cars (i. e., cars delivered by foreign roads for loading at particular mines). In the case just cited, the commission ruled that all three classes of cars should be counted against the ratings as well as those furnished for commercial loading. In cases where the carrier takes the entire output of a mine, however, it has been considered permissible to deduct the number of cars delivered to that mine from the available supply before prorating among mines shipping commercial coal, or both commercial and railroad coal.

The rule of law on this subject thus established remained the controlling rule for carriers generally, and apparently without friction or controversy, until during the war and under the rules of the Fuel Administration, including its zoning system, and while the roads were under Federal control, the rule was changed and the use of assigned cars for loading with railroad fuel was abandoned. This change was followed by the imperative necessity of railroads resorting to confiscation of coal in transit in order to keep their roads in operation. In many instances the coal was confiscated at the mouth of the mine. Those familiar with these subjects are apparently unanimous in saying that the practice of confiscation is attended by more evils than is the practice of assigned cars for railway fuel.

When Federal control terminated there was in effect on all roads under Federal control a set of rules that had been formulated by the Railroad Administration after consultation with a committee of the National Coal Association, and in order that there might not be confusion because of different lines of action being followed by different individual roads the commission on March 2, 1920, issued a notice to carriers and shippers recommending that until experience and study demonstrated that other rules would be more effective and beneficial the uniform rules as contained in the Railroad Administration's Car Service Section Circular CS-31 (Revised) be continued in effect.

With the suspension of the activities of the Fuel Administrator and regulations which he had prescribed, some railroads that did not have more than two or three days' supply of coal and that were and for some time had been securing their necessary fuel supply by confiscation at the mouth of the mines, were sued for damages on account of such confiscation. Injunctions were sought in State courts against the practice of confiscation, and when it was learned that the carriers were contemplating return to the use of assigned cars injunctions were sought in State courts against the same carriers restraining them from using assigned cars. Numerous informal conferences were had between the commission and representatives of the coal operators and representatives of the railroads in an effort to find some way by which the carrier could be assured of a fuel supply without the use of assigned cars or resort to confiscation. A conference was arranged between a committee representing the railroads and a committee representing the National Coal Association for the purpose of devising, if possible, some plan that would effect that purpose, but no concrete or definite suggestion to that end resulted. Transportation conditions in the country were serious. Railroads that were unable to meet the demands upon them for transportation would be wholly unable to function if they could not secure coal, and many of them had not more than two or three days' supply.

Rule 8 of the Railroad Administration's rules, which the commission had recommended be adhered to until experience and study

demonstrated that some other rules would be more effective and beneficial, was as follows:

8. Private cars and such cars as are assigned to mines by the car service section, United States Railroad Administration, will be designated as "assigned" cars. All other cars will be designated as "unassigned" cars.

It will be noted that under this rule private cars, some of which are owned and used by coal operators, and cars assigned to the mines by the car service section of the Railroad Administration for railroad fuel or for other purposes, were designated and treated as "assigned" cars. All other cars were designated and treated as "unassigned" cars.

Rules 9 and 10 of the Railroad Administration's rules were as follows:

9. If the number of assigned cars placed at a mine during any period, as provided in rule 6, equals or exceeds the mine's pro rata share of the available car supply, it shall not be entitled to any unassigned cars. The assigned cars, together with the mine's requirements, will be eliminated, and the remainder of the available car supply pro rated to the other mines, based on a revised percentage by reason of such elimination.

10. If the number of assigned cars placed at a mine during any period, as provided in rule 6, is less than its pro rata share, based on a revised percentage, it shall be entitled to receive unassigned cars in addition thereto to make up its pro rata share.

It will be noted that under these rules the "assigned" cars were treated in the same manner as railway fuel cars were treated under the commission's decisions in the cases hereinbefore cited.

Under the conditions that have been briefly outlined the commission, on April 15, 1920, changed its recommendation of March 2, 1920, and recommended that until further experience and study demonstrated that other rules will be more effective and beneficial the Railroad Administration's rules be continued in effect except that rule 8 should be amended to read:

8. Private cars and cars placed for railroad fuel loading in accordance with the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry. Co.* (12 I. C. C., 398) and *Traer v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. et al.* (13 I. C. C., 451) will be designated as "assigned" cars. All other cars will be designated as "unassigned" cars.

The commission also expressed the opinion that an emergency existed requiring immediate action and in the exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph (15) of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as amended by section 402 of the transportation act, 1920, it suspended the operation of the then existing rule 8 and directed the observance of rule 8 modified as above, effective April 16, 1920, and until further direction or order of the commission.

Paragraph (12) of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as amended by section 401 of the transportation act, 1920, declares it to be the duty of every carrier by railroad to make just and reasonable distribution of cars for the transportation of coal among the coal mines served by it, whether located on its line or lines or customarily dependent upon it for car supply, and to maintain and apply just and reasonable ratings of such mines during any period when the supply of cars available for such service does not equal the requirements of the mines, and to count each and every car furnished to or used by any such mine for transportation of coal against the mine, and provides a specific penalty for failure or refusal to comply with these requirements.

Paragraph (5) of section 1 of the interstate-commerce act, as amended by section 400 of the transportation act, 1920, provides that charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered by carriers subject to the act shall be just and reasonable. The act does not attempt to define in detail what is a just and reasonable rate, fare, or charge, or what is a just and reasonable distribution of cars or rating of mines. The commission is authorized to determine what is a just and reasonable charge for transportation or what are just and reasonable rules for distribution of cars or rating of mines.

Paragraph (15) of section 1 of the interstate-commerce act, as amended by section 402 of the transportation act, 1920, authorizes the commission whenever it is of opinion that shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic, or other emergency requiring immediate action exists in any section of the country, to suspend the operation of any or all rules, regulations, or practices then established with respect to car service for such time as may be determined by the commission, and to make such just and reasonable directions with respect to car service as in its opinion will best promote the service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people. The commission's direction of April 15, 1920, was issued under authority of that paragraph.

The commission is of opinion that paragraph (12) of section 1 of the interstate-commerce act does not change the rule of law laid down in the Hocking Valley and Traer cases, *supra*. The paragraph states in statutory form that which had theretofore been the law pursuant to the decisions of the commission and of the Supreme Court of the United States.

No other definite rule or practical plan has been suggested by the interested parties in the many conferences that have been had on this subject. No rule other than that laid down by the commission and sustained by the Supreme Court had been presented or tried after the decision of the Supreme Court, hereinbefore cited, until, as stated, the rule was changed under war conditions when the railroads were under Federal control and the production, distribution, and marketing of coal was under a war-time Federal administration. The passing of the roads from Federal control and the suspension of the operation of the Fuel Administration's rules, together with the transportation conditions and shortage of fuel on hand, created an emergency in which the commission acted in accordance with its best judgment.

Both before and since that action was taken parties interested in or affected thereby have been freely invited to suggest some workable, concrete plan under which the railroads can get a dependable supply of the quality of fuel adapted to their uses which can fairly be substituted for the rule to which some objections have been made. No one has suggested such a substitute rule. The nearest approach to it has been an expressed belief that a form of preferential contract could be devised under which the contracting railroad would have first call upon the output of a mine, but so far as we are advised no such form of contract has been framed. It seems not inappropriate to say that the coal operators are not able to entirely agree among themselves as to the advantages or disadvantages of the assigned-car practice.

Paragraph (15) of section 1 of the interstate-commerce act, as amended by section 402 of the transportation act, 1920, authorizes the commission to direct priorities in transportation. If priorities were to be prescribed in transportation of bituminous coal it would obviously be necessary to give first priority to that for railway fuel, as was done when priorities were issued by the President's priority agent during the war.

Copies of United States Railroad Administration's Car Service Section Circular CS-31 (revised) and of the commission's direction of April 15, 1920, are appended hereto and made a part hereof.

[United States Railroad Administration—Director General of Railroads—Division of Operation—Car Service Section.]

CIRCULAR CS-31 (REVISED).

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1919.

TO RAILROADS:

The following rules are promulgated to govern uniformly the rating of coal mines (other than anthracite) and car distribution to such mines. They will supersede the rules contained in Car Service Section Circular CS-31, and are to be made effective on all railroads loading coal (other than anthracite) in season to permit car distribution to be made in accordance therewith, beginning January 10, 1920.

RULES FOR RATING FOR CAR DISTRIBUTION PURPOSES COAL MINES (OTHER THAN ANTHRACITE) LOADING COAL AT MINE TIPPLES.

The following rules shall govern the rating of coal mines (other than anthracite) as the basis for the distribution of empty cars to such mines:

(a) The daily capacity of each mine (other than mines covered by paragraphs b and c) shall be determined by taking the total coal tonnage shipped by the mine during the preceding month, dividing it by the number of hours worked in producing it (see par e), and multiplying the quotient by the number of hours in the recognized workday (not more than 10 hours) of the individual mine. The result shall be termed the "daily rating" of such mine and shall be the basis on which cars shall be distributed to it.

(b) The daily capacity of a mine which is served jointly by or for two or more carriers (steam, electric, or water) shall be determined by taking the total tonnage shipped by the mine via all such carriers during the preceding month, dividing it by the number of hours worked in producing it (see par. e), and multiplying the quotient by the number of hours in the recognized workday (not more than 10 hours) of the individual mine. The result shall be termed the "gross daily rating" of such mine and shall be the basis on which cars shall be distributed to it: *Provided*, That if track or other limiting conditions further restrict its ability to ship via railroad, such conditions shall be the limiting factor for the railroad's daily rating of such mine.

(c) The daily capacity of a mine delivering part of its output to a coking plant, to locomotives at the tippie, or to local trade shall be determined by taking the total coal tonnage shipped in railroad cars during the preceding month, dividing it by the number of hours worked (see par. e), and multiplying the quotient by the number of hours in the recognized workday (not more than 10 hours) of the individual mine. The result shall be termed the "daily rating" of such mine and shall be the basis on which cars shall be distributed to it.

(d) When the fires are withdrawn from part (or all) of the ovens at an operation coking part of its output, for the purpose of shipping coal production formerly used in charging ovens, the daily rating of the mine shall be increased to include the average tonnage per day so diverted in the previous month until the beginning of the next rating period, at which time the daily rating of the mine shall be determined in accordance with paragraph a or c, due allowance being made for such average tonnage so diverted in computing the new daily rating. A corresponding decrease of the mine's rating will be made when the ovens are again placed in blast.

When a mine that has been coking its entire output desires to ship coal and the fires are withdrawn from part (or all) of its ovens, it shall be given a daily rating for coal shipments corresponding to the average tonnage of coal formerly coked until the beginning of the next rating period, at which time the daily rating of the mines shall be determined in accordance with paragraph a or c.

(e) In determining the number of hours worked in each day at a mine, time will be counted from the established time for beginning work (or the actual time if earlier or later than the established time) on the tippie until the dumping of coal finally ceases for the day, making deductions for the noon intermission when it is taken and for the time lost by reason of being blocked with loads, waiting for additional empty cars, or other railroad disability: *Provided*, That if a greater number of hours is worked in the mine than on the tippie, the mine hours must be reported also, and the number of hours worked in the mine must then be used as the number of hours worked in producing the coal. (See pars. a, b, and c.) Time may be deducted for railroad disability only when such railroad disability actually reduces the quantity of coal dumped that day. Time may be deducted when tippie is used for dumping coal into locomotives only when the tippie can not be simultaneously operated for loading cars.

(f) Daily ratings determined in accordance herewith will be revised monthly and made effective on the 10th of the month following the month's performance on which the rating is determined.

(g) If a mine be idle for a period of one full calendar month or more, the last rating determined will be the rating when work is resumed, provided the mine conditions be substantially the same as when the mine closed.

(h) Rating for development purposes based on current performance will be assigned to a new operation in previously undeveloped coal. A new mine will be furnished with a supply of cars sufficient to enable it to work freely in the course of development for a period not exceeding six months after shipments are begun: *Provided*, That if theretofore its ability to load 150 tons per shift (not, however, to exceed two shifts per day) is established, it shall then be rated. A new operation of any other character shall be entitled to a development rating for a period of one month after shipments are begun.

(i) Each mine shall report on a prescribed form to the promptly at the close of each day:

1. The number of hours in the recognized workday.
2. The established time for beginning the day's work.
3. Actual time work was begun this day on the tippie.
4. If the noon hour intermission is taken, how long.
5. Time lost during the day account:

Waiting for railroad cars or other railroad disability.....	hours
Strikes or mine labor shortage.....	hours
Mine disability.....	hours
No market.....	hours
All other causes.....	hours

6. Time work on tippie ceased for day.

7. Number of hours worked to-day on the tippie, ...; and in the mine, ...

(See par. e.)

8. Number of net tons of coal loaded for shipment via railroad.

9. Total number of net tons of coal produced and shipped via each other outlet.

Joint mines shall furnish this daily report to each carrier serving them.

If after notice from the railroad an operator persistently fails to furnish this daily report, he will be penalized by curtailment of his car supply to the amount of 25 per cent of distribution for one week.

(j) At the close of each month the mine manager or superintendent in charge of actual operation shall report under oath on a prescribed form to the having jurisdiction, separately for each mine for each month, as follows:

1. Number of hours in the recognized workday.
2. Total number of net tons of coal produced.
3. Total number of net tons of coal shipped via the railroad.
4. Total number of net tons of coal shipped via each other outlet.
5. Total number of hours worked during the month. (See par. e.)

This report must be forwarded not later than the 3d of the month following that for which the statement is furnished; provided, that where the location of the mine makes it inconvenient to furnish a report under oath by that date, a report not under oath may be forwarded, and the sworn report forwarded not later than one week after. Joint mines shall furnish this monthly report to each carrier serving them.

(k) If an operator declines or persistently fails to make reports or to make accurate reports to the carrier as required herein, it will be assumed that the mine worked full hours in producing and loading into railroad cars the tonnage shipped, and the daily rating will be computed accordingly.

(l) A statement showing the mine ratings which will govern the car distribution for the succeeding month will be furnished as soon as such ratings are ascertained to

such coal mines on this railroad as make application for the same. Such statement will show the mine rating of each mine and the total mine ratings of each coal loading district and the aggregate ratings for all mines and all districts on this railroad, and the percentage of each such figure to the total.

RULES GOVERNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CARS TO COAL MINE TIPPLES (OTHER THAN ANTHRACITE).

Whenever the available car supply in any region (or district) is such that all orders for cars can be filled, cars shall be placed at each mine in accordance with its daily order, except that whenever a mine holds unbilled coal loads, it shall be entitled only to empty cars equal in number to the difference between the rating last established for the mine and the number of unbilled coal loads to held. Whenever the available car supply is such that all orders for cars can not be filled, each mine shall be given its pro rata share of cars in accordance with the following rules:

1. The daily rating, or the daily order for cars if less than the rating, shall be the basis for car distribution.
2. Grouping of mines, or pooling of cars as between mines, will not be permitted.
3. On application of mine operators and in the discretion of the railroad, cars may be placed on such days only and at such mines only as may elect to work, and overs and shortages in car supply resulting from this distribution shall be adjusted on succeeding days.
4. Each mine operator shall report to the car distributor at p. m.¹ daily:
 - (a) Number of unconsigned loads on hand at 7 a. m.
 - (b) Number of empty and partly loaded cars on hand at 7 a. m.
 - (c) Additional number of empty cars received during the day.
 - (d) Aggregate number of empty cars received during the day.
 - (e) Number of cars loaded during the day.
 - (f) Number of empty cars standing over at close of day.
 - (g) Number of empty cars standing over at close of day which were received prior to 7 a. m., ... cars; and prior to 10 a. m., ... cars.
 - (h) Number of partly loaded cars under tippie at close of day.
 - (i) Number of unconsigned loads on hand at close of day.
 - (j) Additional number of empty cars required for loading following day.
 - (k) ?

Copies of orders for cars for a mine that is joint with any other carrier (steam, electric, or water) shall be filed with a designated representative of each such carrier. Such combined requisitions must not exceed the gross daily rating of the mine.

5. The recognized standard car for coal car distribution is 50 tons. Others are compared thereto by tenths of a car; i. e., 80,000 pounds capacity equals eight-tenths of a car; 140,000 pounds capacity 1.4 cars, etc., and cars must be charged and car distribution records maintained accordingly.

6. (a) All cars placed at a mine during each period of 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock a. m. (or when Sundays or holidays intervene, the longer period ending at 10 o'clock a. m. of the day immediately succeeding the Sunday or holiday) shall be charged against the mine on the day when such period ends; provided, that if the cars placed at 7 o'clock a. m. (not including partly loaded cars) do not equal or exceed in number 25 per cent of the daily rating (or order if less than the rating) then no cars will be charged against the mine that day except such as are loaded on that day.

(b) Cars placed between 10 o'clock a. m. and the time the mine ceases work for the day, if loaded or partly loaded on the day placed, will be charged against the mine on that day.

(c) All cars of other than railroad ownership (commonly called "private cars") placed for owners loading will be considered as ordered.

7. The pro rata share of cars to which each mine is entitled, except as provided in rule 9, shall be based on its rating (or order when less than its rating). When a mine has empty or partly loaded cars which were placed prior to 7 a. m., or unconsigned loads standing over at the close of the day's business, such cars shall be charged against it each service day thereafter while they are detained, except as otherwise provided in rule 6.

If on any day a mine be furnished with cars totaling less than 100 per cent of its rating (or order if less than its rating) and for any cause whatever other than railroad responsibility fails to load the entire number, the mine shall be considered as having been furnished 100 per cent of its requirements, and its order shall be arbitrarily reduced to the number of cars furnished.

¹ Hour may be named by issuing railroad.

² Issuing railroad may ask additional necessary information pertaining to car supply.

8. Private cars and such cars as are assigned to mines by the Car Service Section, United States Railroad Administration, will be designated as "assigned" cars. All other cars will be designated as "unassigned" cars.

9. If the number of assigned cars placed at a mine during any period, as provided in rule 6, equals or exceeds the mine's pro rata share of the available car supply, it shall not be entitled to any unassigned cars. The assigned cars, together with the mine's requirements, will be eliminated, and the remainder of the available car supply pro rated to the other mines, based on a revised percentage by reason of such elimination.

10. If the number of assigned cars placed at a mine during any period, as provided in rule 6, is less than its pro rata share, based on a revised percentage, it shall be entitled to receive unassigned cars in addition thereto to make up its pro rata share.

11. If a mine receives more or less cars than it is entitled to during any period, as provided in rule 6 (and after eliminating assigned cars as provided in rule 9), it will be charged with a surplus or credited with a shortage accordingly, and the discrepancy adjusted as promptly as practicable.

12. A statement showing the car distribution for the preceding month will be furnished as soon as such distribution is ascertained, to such coal mines on this railroad as make application for the same. Such statement will show the car distribution of each mine, the total car distribution of each coal loading district, the aggregate distribution for all mines and all districts on this railroad, and the percentage of each such figure to the total.

W. C. KENDALL,
Manager Car Service Section.

Approved:
W. T. TYLER,
Director Division of Operation.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, April 15, 1920.

Notice to carriers and shippers:

The supply of cars available for the transportation of coal continues insufficient to meet the demand. In view of the cessation of Government control of coal production and distribution, effective April 1, 1920, and in order that railroad fuel requirements may be reasonably met without the necessity of carriers resorting to confiscation of commercial coal, it becomes necessary to amend our notice to carriers and shippers dated March 2, 1920, and our recommendation therein to read as follows:

"The commission recommends that until experience and careful study demonstrate that other rules will be more effective and beneficial, the uniform rules as contained in the Railroad Administration's Car Service Section Circular CS 31 (revised) be continued in effect, except that rule 8 as contained in said circular should be amended to read:

"8. Private cars and cars placed for railroad-fuel loading in accordance with the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in *R. R. Com. of Ohio et al. v. H. V. Ry. Co.*, 12 I. C. C., 398, and *Traer v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. et al.*, 13 I. C. C., 451, will be designated as "assigned" cars. All other cars will be designated as "unassigned" cars."

The commission is of opinion that an emergency exists requiring immediate action, and in exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph (15) of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as amended by section 402 of the transportation act, 1920, hereby suspends the operation of the existing rule 8 and directs the observance by all carriers by railroad subject to the interstate commerce act of rule 8 modified as above, effective April 16, 1920, and until the further direction or order of the commission.

By the commission:

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, *Secretary.*



SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

LETTER FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE TRANSMITTING A REPORT OF THE SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE SENATE, WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE DECEMBER 1, 1919.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with the following resolution, adopted by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, viz—

Resolved, That the upholsterer and cabinetmaker of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized to sell at public or private sale, under the direction of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the condemned property of the United States in their charge which has been condemned in accordance with the statute, and turn over the proceeds of such sales to the financial clerk of the Senate to be disposed of by him in accordance with the law—

there has been sold since December 1, 1919, the following property of the United States and the proceeds thereof turned over to the financial clerk of the Senate, for which I hold his receipts:

Waste paper.....	\$1,062.95
Empty mineral water bottles.....	123.90
Condemned furniture.....	921.61

Total.....	2,108.46
------------	----------

Very respectfully,

DAVID S. BARRY,
Sergeant at Arms United States Senate.

Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
President of the Senate of the United States.



SPECIAL CONTRACT FOR CARRYING MAILS BETWEEN
CORDOVA AND KENNECOTT, ALASKA.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW, A REPORT ON THE SPECIAL CONTRACT FOR
CARRYING THE MAILS BETWEEN CORDOVA AND KENNECOTT.
ALASKA.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and
ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1920.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Section 5 of the act of Congress of July 28, 1916 (Public, No. 169), making appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, in connection with the fixing of rates of compensation to be paid to railroad companies for the transportation of the mails, contains the following provision in paragraph 23 of said section:

The Postmaster General is authorized to make special contracts with the railroad companies for the transportation of the mails where in his judgment the conditions warrant the application of higher rates than those herein specified, and make report to Congress of all cases where such special contracts are made and the terms and reasons therefor.

In compliance with that provision I have to report that a special contract has been entered into with the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. for carrying the mails on route No. 113737, between Cordova and Kennecott, Alaska.

The terms set forth in the contract are as follows:

This contract, made the 30th day of June, 1920, between the United States of America (acting in this behalf by the Postmaster General), party of the first part, and the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation.

Witnesseth, that whereas the conditions affecting the transportation of the mails on this route are such that the general rates of compensation fixed by law for transporting mail by railroad are, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, inapplicable: and whereas by virtue of section 5 of the act of July 28, 1916, the Postmaster General is

authorized to make special contracts with railroad companies where in his judgment the conditions warrant the application of higher rates than those specified in the said act.

Now, therefore, it is agreed and understood by and between the United States of America (by its Postmaster General), and the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company, that the said Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company shall carry the mail from Cordova by Seven Mile, Chitina, Strelina, and McCarthy to Kennecott, Alaska, 194.93 miles and back, twice a week and as much oftener as trains may run, the contractor to carry the mails to and from the terminal offices and to and from each intermediate office located not more than 80 rods from the railroad station, from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, at the rate of \$8,333.25 per annum, being \$42.75 per mile for 194.93 miles, with the understanding that deductions will be made for service not performed, and that the service shall be subject to future orders, to the Postal Laws and Regulations, and to the customs and practices in relation to railroad mail service.

It is further agreed that no Member of (or Delegate to) Congress, or Resident Commissioner, after his election, or appointment, or either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any benefit to arise thereupon.

The contractor expressly warrants that he has employed no third person to solicit or obtain this contract in his behalf, or to cause or procure the same to be obtained upon compensation in any way contingent, in whole or in part, upon such procurement; and that he has not paid, or promised or agreed to pay, to any third person, in consideration of such procurement, or in compensation for service in connection therewith, any brokerage, commission, or percentage upon the amount receivable by him hereunder; and that he has not, in estimating the contract price demanded by him, included any sum by reason of any brokerage, commission, or percentage; and that all money payable to him hereunder is free from obligation to any other person for service rendered, or supposed to have been rendered, in the procurement of this contract. He further agrees that any breach of this warranty shall constitute adequate cause for the annulment of this contract by the United States, and that the United States may retain to its own use from any sums due or to become due thereunder an amount equal to any brokerage, commission, or percentage so paid, or agreed to be paid; provided, however, that this covenant does not apply to contracts for the sale or rental of real estate made by or through a bona fide established and recognized real estate agency.

This special contract providing higher rates than the rates regularly applied to railroad mail transportation was authorized because of the high cost of operation of this road. The conditions contributing to the high cost are set forth in the report of the Alaskan Engineering Commission for the period from March 12, 1914, to December 31, 1915 (Doc. 610, pt. 2), as follows:

With the large initial outlay on the bridging required in the Copper River section it was not to be expected that costly spans would be placed where they were not immediately necessary. Thus it was that numerous sand bars and stretches of shallow water between the river banks were spanned by wooden pile trestles, and while many of these structures will probably answer all requirements for some time to come, still in many sections they are subject to immediate removal by the flood waters of the Copper River. Prolonged freshets in the river or the breaking of one of the impounded glacial lakes would be sufficient cause to bring about such a result.

* * * The crossing of the Copper River at mile 132, near Chitina, is made on a temporary pile trestle bridge at a low level, with the approaches on 4 per cent grades. A permanent steel bridge at this point would cost about \$650,000, and the railroad company considers that it results in economy to replace those portions of the temporary bridge swept away by the spring floods each year rather than pay interest on this heavy investment. The traffic is thus interrupted for about two weeks while the trestle is being redriven.

The snow in these sections stands several feet deep on the level and the strong prevailing winds blowing down the Copper River Valley cause drifts to form across the track. In some few sections of the line the train must immediately follow the rotary snowplow in order to secure a clear track, so quickly does the drifting snow fill in the opening made. These conditions make it desirable to attach an extra engine and snowplow to the rear of the train, and make it possible to cut back if the train is blocked ahead. The rotaries work on the road, in an average year, from December 1 to March 1.

The winds moving south from the areas of high pressure in the Alaska range, through the Valley of the Copper River, toward the warmer areas on the south seacoast, are a constant source of trouble during the winter months. In the lower valley the winter winds sometimes reach a velocity of 80 miles an hour, which, coupled with the snow conditions, make operation and maintenance in that district difficult and expensive.

The Copper River Railroad crosses the terminal moraine of the Baird Glacier (now called Allen Glacier) for a distance of 6 miles (miles 57 to 62). This moraine is covered with earth and crushed rock and supports a dense growth of vegetation. The ice of the glacier is visible only at some distance from the track, and unless the traveler is so advised he will not notice the fact that he is traveling on a glacier. About two miles of this section are underlaid with ice.

Due to the melting of the ice beneath the gravel and crushed rock, additional maintenance is necessary to keep up the track. In the early days of construction considerable trouble was experienced, but during the past year less than 500 cubic yards were placed. At some points, where the track was formerly laid through a cut, it now lies on top of a shallow fill, the grade of the cut having settled to that extent.

The rate of the special contract mentioned above is \$8,333.25 for the year. The cost if stated on the space basis applicable to roads generally would depend upon the bulk of mail carried and the frequency of service. It is estimated that such cost would be approximately \$5,190.17.

The department agreed with the railroad company in its view that the regular rate applicable to railroads in general for the transportation of mail is not adequate for service on this route in Alaska where performance, especially in winter, is difficult and the expense of operation high. Therefore a special contract was entered into with the railroad company.

Sincerely, yours,

A. S. BURLINSON,
Postmaster General.

Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
President of the Senate.

○

BITUMINOUS COAL SITUATION.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JUNE 2, 1920, A REPORT IN THE MATTER OF COAL STATISTICS.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, November 9, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, responsive to Senate Resolution No. 374, adopted on June 2, 1920, in the matter of coal statistics.

Yours very truly,

EDGAR E. CLARK,
Chairman.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TIDEWATER BITUMINOUS COAL.

Report of the Commission to the Senate of the United States in response to Senate resolution No. 374, adopted June 2 (calendar day, June 4), 1920.

NOVEMBER 1, 1920.

By the Commission:

The following answers to the questions propounded are in large part based on compilations by the United States Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, and the Tidewater Coal Exchange. The reports of the last-named organization terminated with the month of March, 1920, but comparable reports beginning with the month of April, 1920, have been published by the Tidewater Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau, an agency of the railroads concerned. It has not seemed necessary to take sworn testimony in connection with this investigation.

Question (a). What amount of bituminous coal mined in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields during the months of March and April, 1920, was dumped over tidewater piers?

Answer. The tonnage of tidewater bituminous coal dumped over tidewater piers at the five harbors of New York, Philadelphia, Balti-

more, Hampton Roads, and Charleston from all fields was as follows for the months named:

Tidewater bituminous coal tonnage, March and April, 1920.

Month.	Long tons.
March, 1920.....	3, 540, 320
April, 1920.....	3, 621, 064
Total.....	7, 161, 384

The Pennsylvania-West Virginia fields should include the contiguous fields of Maryland and Virginia. Assuming this definition and allowing an estimated 20,000 tons for shipments from fields other than those located in the four States named, the tonnage from the fields in these States to the ports named for March and April, 1920, amounted to 7,141,384 long tons.

Question (b). What is the probable amount of the coal mined in these fields that will be shipped to tidewater in the next six months?

Answer. According to the latest statistics available, the movement to tidewater since June 1, 1920, has been as follows:

Tidewater bituminous coal tonnage, June to September, 1920.

Month.	Quantity in long tons. ¹
June, 1920.....	4, 195, 420
July, 1920.....	4, 388, 835
August, 1920.....	4, 778, 403
September, 1920.....	4, 863, 009

¹ From monthly reports of Tidewater Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau.

The total movement for the first four months of the period in question was thus 18,225,657 long tons, on which basis, allowing for some decline in later months, the movement for six months may be estimated at 26,000,000 long tons. It may be noted that in the corresponding periods of the five years, 1915 to 1919, the average movement for six months, June to November, was 16,949,859 long tons.

Question (c). What percentage of the coal dumped at tidewater during March and April was used for foreign bunkers and export cargo?

Answer. Based on the statistics of exports and foreign bunker bituminous coal as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the total tidewater shipments reported by the Tidewater Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau and its predecessor, the amount of export and bunker coal used in foreign trade was 3,572,619 long tons for March and April, 1920, combined, or 49.9 per cent of the 7,161,384 long tons dumped at tidewater. The statistics from the two sources are not strictly comparable but are approximately so. The Tidewater Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau does not separate the domestic bunker coal from that used in foreign trade, and for this reason it was necessary to use data from the two sources.

Question (d). From what ports were these exports made, and how much from each?

Answer. These export and bunker bituminous coal shipments are shown in Table I by ports.

TABLE I.—*Bituminous coal exported and used as bunker coal in foreign trade, March and April, 1920.*

[Quantity in long tons.]

Harbor.	March.			April.		
	Export.	Bunker.	Total.	Export.	Bunker.	Total.
Five ports.....	818,167	631,304	1,449,471	1,546,370	576,778	2,123,148
New York.....	4,649	280,000	284,649	1,385	214,371	215,756
Philadelphia.....	22,402	40,297	62,699	111,885	49,946	161,831
Maryland (largely Baltimore).....	51,868	43,982	95,850	313,109	58,008	371,115
Virginia (largely Hampton Roads).....	693,137	256,376	949,513	1,050,749	247,011	1,297,760
South Carolina (Charleston).....	46,111	10,649	56,760	66,242	7,444	73,686

¹ From the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

Question (e). What percentage of the coal dumped at tidewater in March and April moved coastwise?

Answer. By computation from Table II it appears that 38.4 per cent of the bituminous coal dumped at tidewater ports under consideration moved coastwise, not regarding as coastwise any of the bunker coal or that used inside the capes.

TABLE II.—*Bituminous coal dumped at tidewater during March and April, 1920.*

[Quantity in long tons.]

Harbor.	Total.	Inside Capes.	New England.	Foreign.	Bunker.	Other.
Five ports.....	7,161,384	524,142	1,491,869	2,621,686	1,265,076	1,258,611
New York.....	1,883,056	.....	317,004	4,224	477,296	1,084,532
Philadelphia.....	705,771	301,563	128,118	163,929	106,178	5,983
Baltimore.....	804,348	179,012	62,351	446,341	114,129	2,115
Hampton Roads.....	3,630,079	43,567	984,396	1,898,043	552,656	160,417
Charleston.....	138,130	.....	.....	118,149	14,617	6,164

¹ Reports of the Tidewater Coal Exchange and Tidewater Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau.

Question (f). How many railway cars were used in these months to carry the coal which went offshore for foreign bunkers and cargoes?

Answer. From Table I it may be seen that the total tonnage which went offshore for foreign bunkers and cargoes was 3,572,619 long tons in March and April, 1920, combined. From reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first quarter of 1920, the average carload of bituminous coal on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Philadelphia & Reading Railway, New York Central Railroad, Erie Railroad, Norfolk & Western Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Virginian Railway, Western Maryland Railway, and Southern Railway was 51.56 net tons, equivalent to 46.04 long tons. The 3,572,619 tons above mentioned are, with this weight for a carload, equivalent to 77,598 carloads of coal. There are no exact figures of the average length of time that a car consumes in making a turn-around between the coal fields in question and the ports specified. An investigation by the Tidewater Coal Exchange covering the 18 months ending December, 1917, indicated 12.1 days as the time required. Mr. G. N. Snider, coal-traffic manager of the

New York Central lines, estimates that the time is more nearly 16 days. We may assume that a car in two months could make approximately four trips. To haul the 77,598 carloads would on this basis require 19,399 cars in continuous service, making no allowance for repairs. If the 12 days for a turn-around be accepted, only 15,265 cars would be required.

Question (g). To what extent has the price of coal for locomotive use on American railroads been raised due to the upbidding of coal prices by foreign buyers?

Answer. In normal times it is not probable that, generally speaking, the foreign buyers of coal have a marked effect upon the prices paid for coal for locomotive use on American railroads because of the relatively small amount of coal exported as compared with the total production in the United States. The following table shows the total production of bituminous coal in the United States from 1914 to 1919, the quantity exported, and that used in bunkers for vessels in foreign trade. In this table the export figures cover all exports of bituminous coal and not merely those moving through the five ports mentioned in Table I.

TABLE III.—*Production and export of bituminous coal in the United States, calendar years 1914 to 1919.*

[Quantity in long tons.]

Calendar year.	Production. ¹	Exports and foreign bunkers. ²	Per cent.
1914.....	377,414,269	21,067,852	5.56
1915.....	395,200,380	24,235,345	6.13
1916.....	448,678,287	26,803,527	5.97
1917.....	492,670,146	28,168,496	5.72
1918.....	517,308,768	25,488,184	4.93
1919.....	408,984,822	25,312,248	6.19

¹ From Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918, pp. 710-711. Figures for 1919 furnished by the U. S. Geological Survey.

² From records of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

During 1920 the exports of bituminous coal have been relatively greater than in prior years. The following figures from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show the amount of export and foreign bunker coal for the first nine months of 1920:

TABLE IV.—*Export and foreign bunker coal, January to September, 1920, all ports, including exports to Canada, Cuba, and Panama.*

[Quantity in long tons.]

Month, 1920.	Exports.	Foreign bunkers.	Total exports and foreign bunkers.
January.....	1,249,167	616,905	1,866,072
February.....	1,168,806	512,886	1,681,692
March.....	1,500,540	771,602	2,272,142
April.....	2,431,639	696,017	3,127,656
May.....	2,400,821	767,346	3,168,167
June.....	3,132,253	836,453	3,968,706
July.....	3,556,802	820,382	4,377,184
August.....	4,108,561	860,986	4,969,547
September.....	4,011,424	830,789	4,842,213
Total, 9 months.....	23,560,013	6,713,366	30,273,379

With an estimated production of 400,000,000 net tons, or 357,142,857 long tons, for the first nine months of 1920 (Geological Survey, weekly report No. 171), the export and foreign bunker coal for the nine months was 8.5 per cent of the estimated total production.

In particular situations, the foreign demand plays a much more important part than is indicated by the comparison of total production and export for the United States as a whole. In the first nine months of 1920 the export and bunker coal through the five ports named in Table I amounted to more than one-half of the shipments to those ports. Those railroads which were forced to buy spot coal at the exorbitant prices quoted at these ports in 1920 were directly affected by the upbidding of prices by foreign buyers. At Baltimore sales were said to be made in July, 1920, f. o. b. piers as high as \$17 and \$18 a long ton (Coal Age, July 29, 1920, p. 263). But railroads outside of New England did not generally buy coal at such prices. The following table shows the result of an inquiry by the Commission on this subject for the month of July, 1920:

TABLE V.—Quantity and average mine price of bituminous coal purchased by large steam roads in the months of July, 1919, and July, 1920.

Geographical district.	Number of roads reporting.	Quantity purchased (net tons).			
		On contract.		Spot.	
		July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.
New England.....	7	458,824	443,387	366,399	33,182
Other eastern.....	49	4,099,458	3,678,806	403,808	224,213
Southern.....	30	1,504,435	1,353,955	319,741	92,813
Western.....	73	3,564,774	3,403,873	428,496	126,560
Total, all districts.....	159	9,627,491	8,880,021	1,518,444	476,768

Geographical district.	Cost at mine.			
	On contract.		Spot.	
	July, 1920.	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.
New England, total cost.....	\$1,717,165.00	\$1,026,232.00	\$3,624,199.00	\$60,323.00
Average price at mine per net ton.....	3.74	2.31	9.89	1.82
Other eastern, total cost.....	13,249,226.00	8,332,044.00	1,994,717.00	520,430.00
Average price at mine per net ton.....	3.23	2.26	4.94	2.32
Southern, total cost.....	4,819,341.00	3,219,521.00	1,708,132.00	233,925.00
Average price at mine per net ton.....	3.20	2.38	5.34	2.52
Western, total cost.....	11,477,632.00	9,369,204.00	1,795,475.00	319,516.00
Average price at mine per net ton.....	3.22	2.75	4.19	2.62
All districts, total cost.....	31,263,364.00	21,947,001.00	9,122,523.00	1,134,194.00
Average price at mine per net ton..	3.25	2.47	6.01	2.36

The prices shown in the preceding table are the average prices at the mine. The average delivered prices on spot bituminous coal purchased during July, 1920, for the seven New England roads included, ranged from \$11.64 to \$14.46 per net ton.

It would be an error to assume that fundamentally the high prices paid for spot coal are to be ascribed mainly to the large exports. There also has been an abnormal domestic situation. At the time of the armistice in 1918 there was an abundance of coal. Following the armistice consumers drew upon their stocks instead of placing orders for coal. After the bituminous coal miners' strike in November, 1919, the reserves were very low. Progress in restoring them was halted by various factors, such as sporadic strikes at mines, a partial paralysis of transportation, especially in the eastern region, caused largely by the switchmen's strike in April, 1920, resulting in congested terminals, slow movement of both loaded and empty cars, including coal cars, and the consequent delayed return of coal cars to coal-originating carriers. The foreign demand intensified the abnormal domestic demand and the several factors together afforded an opportunity for the exacting of prices not justified by the cost of production. For the country as a whole the foreign demand was a minor factor, but in that part of the eastern coast section which was dependent on shipments by tidewater lines the foreign demand was a very important factor.

Question (h). To what extent does the eastern coast section of the United States depend on shipments of bituminous coal by water?

Answer. Table VI, compiled by the United States Geological Survey, shows that in 1917 New England obtained, for other than railroad or steamship use, 16,960,506 net tons of bituminous coal from Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields, and of this amount 52.77 per cent came via tidewater and 47.23 per cent by rail. Similar tables for other portions of the eastern coast are not compiled.

TABLE VI.—*Bituminous coal delivered for consumption in New England for the calendar year 1917, excluding fuel for railroads and steamships.*¹

From—	Quantity in net tons.	Per cent of total.
Via routes other than tidewater:		
Pennsylvania, central.....	5,847,367	34.48
Pennsylvania, northern.....	350,000	2.06
Pennsylvania, Greensburg, Westmoreland, Latrobe, and Ligonier.....	543,000	3.20
Pennsylvania, Connellsville.....	400,000	2.36
Pennsylvania, Cumberland, Piedmont, Somerset, and Meyersdale.....	339,000	2.00
West Virginia, Pittsburgh, and Panhandle.....	450,000	2.66
West Virginia, Fairmont.....	81,000	.48
Via tidewater, largely from fields named above.....	8,960,139	52.77
Total delivered.....	16,960,506	100.00

¹ Mineral Resources of the United States, 1917, Part II, p. 1257.

If railroad fuel is included, the total receipts of bituminous coal in New England in 1917 may be estimated at 23,500,000 net tons, of which 12,700,000 net tons, or 54 per cent, came via tidewater and 46 per cent by rail. In 1916 and 1918 the corresponding percentages were approximately 59 per cent via tidewater and 41 per cent by rail, and for 1919, about 48 per cent via tidewater and 52 per cent by rail. The figures reported to the American Railway Association show that in the first nine months of 1920, 161,954 carloads of coal moved to New England by rail. Assuming 47 net tons per car, which is approximately the average on New England roads, the rail tonnage for nine months was 7,611,838 net tons. In the same period the Tidewater

Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau reports 7,979,232 net tons via tidewater, destined to New England. On this basis, the percentage was 51.2 via tidewater and 48.8 by rail. It is known that the movement by rail is somewhat understated by these statistics, and it is therefore clear that the movement by rail to New England in the first nine months of 1920 was above normal relatively to the movement by water.

Question (i). What is the total tonnage of bituminous coal shipped by water in normal times to supply the necessary requirements of the eastern coast section?

Answer. Table VII shows the tonnage of tidewater bituminous coal from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, and Charleston to New England and other domestic ports for the years 1918 and 1919 and the first nine months of 1920.

TABLE VII.—*Bituminous coal shipped from tidewater (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, and Charleston) to domestic ports, 1918, 1919, 1920.*

[Long tons in thousands.]

Destination.	1918		1919		1920 ¹	
	Year.	Monthly average.	Year.	Monthly average.	Nine months.	Monthly average.
New England.....	13,614	1,135	7,487	624	7,124	792
Other domestic ports.....	11,947	996	8,993	749	5,898	655
Total.....	25,561	2,131	16,480	1,373	13,022	1,447

¹ Reports of Tidewater Coal Exchange.

² Nine months only.

Comparable figures prior to 1918 are not available. Perhaps an average of the years 1918 and 1919, or about 21,000,000 long tons, may be considered a normal bituminous coal tonnage for New England and other domestic ports combined via the tidewater ports named in Table I. This is a monthly average of 1,750,000 long tons. The average monthly movement during the first nine months of 1920 was 82.7 per cent of this figure. In September, 1920, this movement reached 1,749,804 long tons, or about the normal amount.

COPY OF SENATE RESOLUTION No. 374.

[S. Res. 374.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 2 (calendar day, JUNE 4), 1920.

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized and directed to investigate and report to the Senate as soon as practicable—

(a) What amount of bituminous coal mined in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields during the months of March and April, 1920, was dumped over tidewater piers;

(b) What is the probable amount of the coal mined in these fields that will be shipped to tidewater in the next six months;

(c) What percentage of the coal dumped at tidewater during March and April was used for foreign bunkers and export cargo;

(d) From what ports were these exports made, and how much from each;

(e) What percentage of the coal dumped at tidewater in March and April moved coastwise;

(f) How many railway cars were used in these months to carry the coal which went offshore for foreign bunkers and cargoes;

(g) To what extent has the price of coal for locomotive use on American railroads been raised due to the upbidding of coal prices by foreign buyers;

(h) To what extent does the eastern coast section of the United States depend on shipments of bituminous coal by water; and

(i) What is the total tonnage of bituminous coal shipped by water in normal times to supply the necessary requirements of the eastern coast section.

Attest:

GEORGE A. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.



EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS
APPEALS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE
COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the legislative, executive, and
judicial appropriation act of March 4, 1911, I transmit herewith a
statement of the expenditures under appropriations for the United
States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30,
1920.

The inclosed statement was furnished by the acting presiding
judge of the above-mentioned court.

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

*Expenditures of the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1920.*

Salaries:

Statutory.....	\$62,268.57	
Increased compensation.....	1,920.00	
		\$64,188.57

Other salaries:

Joseph G. Gauges, regular appropriation, \$630; increased compensation, \$76.87.....	706.67
Simpson Ricks, regular appropriation, \$720; increased compensation, \$240.....	960.00

Other salaries—Continued.

William Green, regular appropriation, \$700; increased compensation, \$233.33.....	\$933.33	
Fannie Thompson, regular appropriation, \$240; increased compensation, \$144.....	384.00	
Martha Waters, regular appropriation, \$240; increased compensation, \$144.....	384.00	
Margaret E. Johnson, regular appropriation, \$240; increased compensation, \$144.....	384.00	
		\$3,752.00

Rent, National Savings & Trust Co..... 7,000.00

Stationery:

R. P. Andrews Paper Co.....	296.07	
Chas. G. Stott & Co. (Inc.).....	50.31	
Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.....	2.04	
		348.42

Telegraph and telephone:

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	355.62	
The Western Union Telegraph Co.....	4.28	
		359.90

Transportation, Washington Railway & Electric Co..... 10.00

Repairs:

L. C. Smith Typewriter Co.....	1.00	
Todd Protectograph Co.....	7.44	
E. C. Gramm.....	10.00	
James T. Gibbs.....	1.60	
Underwood Typewriter Co.....	3.80	
Globe-Wernicke Co.....	3.00	
Boston Wood Finishing Co.....	12.50	
G. A. Malone.....	3.75	
A. O. Hutterly.....	3.50	
		46.59

Equipment, material, etc.:

The Banks Law Publishing Co.....	3.50	
The Frank Shepard Co.....	17.00	
West Publishing Co.....	46.00	
John Byrne & Co.....	40.75	
Fred S. Lincoln Co. (Inc.).....	196.80	
Dodd, Mead & Co.....	8.10	
Adams & Chambers.....	12.75	
Remington Typewriter Co.....	58.50	
		383.40

Miscellaneous:

E. P. Hinkel & Co.....	5.70	
American Ice Co.....	79.25	
Dulin & Martin Co. (Inc.).....	26.32	
The Cudahy Co.....	7.84	
M. G. Copeland Co.....	31.20	
Woodward & Lothrop.....	8.13	
J. J. Johnson.....	37.80	
G. G. Cornwell & Son.....	.50	
J. Maury Dove Co.....	6.50	
R. L. Polk Co.....	10.00	
A. O. Hutterly.....	2.50	
M. B. Johnson.....	43.20	
G. A. Malone.....	6.00	
G. A. Goldenburg.....	1.25	
W. O. Elliott.....	14.60	
		280.79

Printing and binding, Public Printer (transfer of appropriations)..... 470.14

Total..... 76,839.81



TRAVEL FOR BOTANIC GARDEN ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN, TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENSES FOR TRAVEL FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith certain information required by section 4, act of May 22, 1908, relative to travel from Washington, D. C., in connection with official business of this office during the fiscal year 1920.

By George W. Hess, director, and C. V. Stiefel, clerk, United States Botanic Garden, July 19 to 23, 1919: To Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., to purchase hot-water boiler in Philadelphia and visit the New York Botanical Gardens in regard to making exchanges of plants; expenses, \$63.90.

By George W. Hess, director, and C. V. Stiefel, clerk, United States Botanic Garden, August 30 to September 2, 1919: To Philadelphia, Pa., in regard to purchase of hot-water boiler; expenses, \$8.16.

By George W. Hess, director United States Botanic Garden, March 4 to 6, 1920: To Philadelphia, Pa., to purchase plants; expenses, \$21.66.

By George W. Hess, director United States Botanic Garden, March 17 to 20, 1920: To New York, N. Y., to purchase plants; expenses, \$29.56.

By George W. Hess, director United States Botanic Garden, June 6 to 10, 1920: To Philadelphia, Pa., purchase and exchange of plants; expenses, \$22.66.

By George W. Hess, director United States Botanic Garden, June 24 to 27, 1920: To St. Louis, Mo., to visit the Shaw Gardens in regards to exchange of plants and seeds; expenses, \$44.32.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. HESS,
Director United States Botanic Garden.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



OFFICIAL TRAVEL EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS TRANSMITTING,
PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENSES
OF ALL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE TRAVELED ON
OFFICIAL BUSINESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 9, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN,
Washington, December 6, 1920.

SIR: In accordance with section 4, act of May 22, 1908, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Library of Congress have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1920, giving in each case the full title of the official, the destination or destinations of such travel, the business or work on account of which the same was made, and the total expense to the United States charged in each case.

The Library appropriations against which travel may be charged are contingent expenses, card indexes up to \$500, increase of Library (travel connected with the acquisition of material by purchase, gift, or exchange).

As given, the list shows the items in merely chronological order. The totals chargeable to the respective appropriations are as follows:

Contingent expenses.....	\$131. 96
Card indexes.....	304. 98
Increase of Library.....	410. 04
Total.....	846. 98

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian.*

The VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of travel expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1920.

Dena M. Kingsley, assistant, document division:	
July 1, 1919, to Asbury Park, N. J., in attendance at the annual conference of the American Library Association June 23-28, 1919.....	\$8. 29
Herbert Putnam, Librarian:	
July 1, 1919, to Paris, France, in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase or gift.....	12. 02
July 3, 1919, to Paris, France, upon official business of the Library.....	1. 77
Charles Moore, acting chief of manuscript division:	
Aug. 22-25, 1919, to Boston and Milton, Mass., in connection with the acquisition of certain material by gift.....	45. 50
Richard A. Rice, acting chief of print division:	
Oct. 2-16, 1919, to Boston and Springfield, Mass.; New York City, in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase, gift, and exchange.....	84. 61
John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief, manuscript division:	
Oct. 21-23, 1919, to Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase.....	18. 01
Herbert Putnam, Librarian:	
Dec. 30, 1919-Jan. 4, 1920, to Chicago, Ill., in attendance at the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association.....	80. 18
John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief of manuscript division:	
Jan. 16-17, 1920, to Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase.....	16. 25
Herbert Putnam, Librarian:	
Jan. 25-29, 1920, to New York City, in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase or gift.....	38. 66
Charles Moore, acting chief of manuscript division:	
Feb. 4-9, 1920, to Boston and Andover, Mass.; New Haven, Conn., in connection with the acquisition of material by gift.....	65. 88
Herbert Putnam, Librarian:	
Feb. 10-12, 1920, to Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C., in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase and exchange.....	16. 75
Richard A. Rice, acting chief of print division:	
Mar. 18, 1920, to Baltimore, Md., in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase, gift, and exchange.....	2. 40
Richard A. Rice, acting chief of print division:	
Apr. 6-15, 1920, to New York City, in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase, gift, and exchange.....	71. 21
Charles Moore, acting chief of manuscript division:	
May 19, 1920, to New Haven, Conn., in connection with the acquisition of material by gift.....	8. 89
David E. Roberts, assistant chief, of print division:	
May 19-22, 1920, to New York City, in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Federation of Arts, May 19-22, 1920.....	28. 16
Charles H. Hastings, chief of card division:	
May 30-June 8, 1920, to Colorado Springs, Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; Colorado Springs, Colo., in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Library Association, June 2-6, 1920; Chicago, Ill., visiting libraries in the interest of card distribution work.....	144. 74
H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer:	
May 30-June 17, 1920, to Colorado Springs, Colo., in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Library Association June 2-7, 1920..	160. 24
Richard A. Rice, acting chief of print division:	
June 19, 1920, to New Hamburg, N. Y., in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase, gift, and exchange.....	9. 97
Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, in charge of room for blind:	
June 21-25, 1920, to Overlea, Md., in attendance at the biennial convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, June 21-25, 1920.....	13. 56
John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief of manuscript division:	
June 30-July 2, 1920, to Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with the acquisition of material by purchase.....	19. 89
Total.....	846. 93

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES SHIPPING
BOARD.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENSES OF ALL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE TRAVELED ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 9, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, November 9, 1920.

SIR: In accordance with provisions of the act of Congress approved May 22, 1908, (35 Stat. 244), I transmit herewith statement of travel performed by officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. FLAHERTY,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT,
*United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

Travel performed on official business of the Shipping Board by officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, in pursuance of the provisions of section 4 of an act approved May 22, 1908 (35 Stats., 244).

Date.	Name.	Designation.	Destination.	Expense account.
1919.				
July 1.....	W. R. Alexander.....	Attorney.....	New York.....	\$13.40
July 1 to 2.....	J. H. Palmer.....	Special expert.....	do.....	13.88
July 1 to 3.....	Lincoln R. Clark.....	Assistant counsel.....	Philadelphia.....	22.91
July 1 to 6.....	Mark Hyman.....	General counsel.....	Philadelphia-New York.....	32.11
July 2 to 4.....	Ira A. Campbell.....	Attorney.....	New York.....	25.91
July 2 to 8.....	Harold V. Amberg.....	do.....	do.....	22.43
July 3.....	Thomas A. McNamara.....	Clerk.....	do.....	21.66
July 3 to 9.....	Miles M. Dawson.....	Attorney.....	Philadelphia-Boston.....	30.24
July 3 to 8.....	R. A. Dean.....	do.....	New York-Boston.....	25.81
July 3 to Aug. 23.....	Frank A. Roper.....	Special expert.....	New York.....	163.33
July 8 to 10.....	Ira A. Campbell.....	Attorney.....	do.....	26.91
July 9 to 13.....	Jerry C. Massey.....	Managing clerk.....	New York-Philadelphia.....	28.81
July 10 to 12.....	Isabelle M. Jones.....	Chief operator.....	New York.....	29.56
July 11 to 12.....	Calvert Magruder.....	Attorney.....	do.....	20.36
Do.....	Mark Hyman.....	General counsel.....	Boston.....	39.97
July 12 to 13.....	R. A. Dean.....	Attorney.....	Philadelphia.....	13.66
July 14.....	R. G. Richards.....	Examiner.....	New York.....	18.81
July 14 to 16.....	Ira A. Campbell.....	Attorney.....	do.....	20.81
July 15.....	William R. Fitch.....	do.....	do.....	20.81
July 15 to Aug. 8.....	Miles M. Dawson.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	80.91
July 18 to 21.....	Charles F. Dutch.....	do.....	New York-Boston.....	20.41
July 20 to 21.....	R. A. Dean.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	13.66
July 21 to 22.....	Mark Hyman.....	General counsel.....	do.....	14.78
July 21 to 22.....	Calvert Magruder.....	Attorney.....	Norfolk.....	19.30
July 22 to 24.....	Charles R. Peddie.....	Special expert.....	Philadelphia.....	18.71

Travel performed on official business of the Shipping Board by officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, in pursuance of the provisions of section 4 of an act approved May 22, 1908 (35 Stats., 244)—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Designation	Destination.	Expense account.
1919.				
July 22 to 23.	G. B. Roorbach.	Special expert.	New York-Philadelphia.	\$37.16
July 27 to 30.	Harold V. Amberg.	Attorney.	New York.	29.96
July 27 to 29.	Ira A. Campbell.	do.	do.	23.66
July 28.	J. H. Palmer.	Special expert.	Philadelphia.	14.46
July 31 to Aug. 5.	Ralph H. Blanchard.	do.	Philadelphia-New York-Albany.	46.43
July 31 to Aug. 11.	Thomas R. Taylor.	do.	Philadelphia.	36.16
Aug. 2 to 5.	Mark Hyman.	General counsel.	New York.	25.26
Aug. 5 to 6.	W. B. Castonguay.	Assistant to secretary.	Philadelphia.	17.66
Aug. 5 to 22.	J. H. Palmer.	Special expert.	New York-Philadelphia.	49.79
Aug. 10 to Sept. 3.	Harold V. Amberg.	Attorney.	New York.	19.61
Aug. 11 to 15.	Ira A. Campbell.	do.	do.	12.00
Aug. 11 to 17.	R. A. Dean.	do.	New York-Boston-Baltimore.	35.42
Aug. 12 to 15.	Harold V. Amberg.	do.	New York.	26.56
Aug. 13 to 30.	Miles M. Dawson.	Special attorney examiner.	Philadelphia.	52.32
Aug. 14 to 17.	Charles F. Dutch.	Attorney.	Boston.	38.72
Aug. 19 to 25.	W. B. Castonguay.	Assistant to secretary.	New York.	36.81
Aug. 22 to 26.	Harold V. Amberg.	Attorney.	do.	26.51
Aug. 29 to Sept. 2.	Charles F. Dutch.	do.	do.	20.76
Sept. 4 to 5.	R. A. Dean.	do.	Philadelphia.	15.26
Sept. 6 to 29.	Charles F. Dutch.	Admiralty counsel.	Boston.	88.62
Sept. 6 to 22.	R. G. Richards.	Attorney.	New York.	28.21
Sept. 7 to 15.	E. H. Abbott.	Assistant counsel.	Philadelphia.	42.16
Sept. 8 to 12.	Harold V. Amberg.	Attorney.	New York.	27.16
Sept. 12 to 14.	Max Ulin.	do.	Philadelphia.	16.91
Sept. 15 to 18.	Harold V. Amberg.	do.	New York.	22.96
Sept. 19 to 23.	Frederic Conger.	do.	New York-Philadelphia.	37.16
Sept. 25 to 27.	Harold V. Amberg.	do.	New York.	23.06
Oct. 3 to 6.	W. R. Alexander.	do.	Philadelphia-New York.	32.66
Oct. 6 to 7.	E. K. Crittenden.	do.	Philadelphia.	17.66
Oct. 9 to 12.	Horace T. Atkins.	do.	Norfolk.	25.10
Oct. 15 to 17.	Frederic Conger.	do.	Norfolk-Newport News.	22.40
Oct. 18.	W. R. Alexander.	do.	Harve de Grace.	7.77
Oct. 22 to 23.	Calvert Magruder.	do.	New York.	21.56
Oct. 31.	John J. Flaherty.	Secretary.	do.	21.16
Oct. 31 to Nov. 3.	Charles J. Dutch.	Attorney.	Boston.	38.72
Nov. 3.	Frank F. Scott.	do.	Baltimore.	5.74
Nov. 4 to 5.	W. W. Nottingham.	do.	New York.	19.56
Nov. 4 to 8.	John J. Flaherty.	Secretary.	do.	18.81
Nov. 26 to 30.	Charles F. Dutch.	Attorney.	Boston.	40.52
Dec. 2 to 3.	E. K. Crittenden.	do.	Philadelphia.	17.66
Dec. 5 to 7.	Charles F. Dutch.	Admiralty counsel.	New York.	21.16
Dec. 12 to 13.	R. A. Dean.	Attorney.	do.	24.41
Dec. 23 to 27.	Charles F. Dutch.	Admiralty counsel.	Boston.	42.72
Dec. 29 to 31.	R. A. Dean.	Attorney.	New York.	23.16
1920.				
Jan. 5 to 7.	R. A. Dean.	Attorney.	New York.	24.81
Jan. 9 to 19.	do.	do.	do.	21.56
Jan. 17 to 18.	do.	do.	do.	20.81
Jan. 29 to Feb. 1.	Charles F. Dutch.	do.	Boston.	38.72
Feb. 7 to 8.	do.	Admiralty counsel.	New York.	20.81
Feb. 13.	W. M. Woods.	Assistant disbursing officer.	do.	18.98
Feb. 19.	do.	do.	do.	19.82
Feb. 27.	Calvert Magruder.	Attorney.	Baltimore.	2.85
Mar. 5 to 8.	Charles F. Dutch.	Admiralty counsel.	Boston.	42.22
Mar. 5 to 21.	William H. Hull.	Special expert.	New London, Conn.	55.92
Mar. 14 to 15.	R. A. Dean.	Attorney.	New York.	20.81
Mar. 18 to 19.	do.	General counsel.	Philadelphia.	17.66
Mar. 22 to 23.	John J. Flaherty.	Secretary.	New York.	18.81
Mar. 25 to 26.	Charles F. Dutch.	General counsel.	New York-Boston.	42.97
Mar. 26 to 28.	R. A. Dean.	do.	New York.	30.16
Apr. 8 to 9.	do.	do.	Philadelphia.	14.51
Apr. 9 to 12.	Theresa Shefferman.	Secretary to general counsel.	New York.	19.56
Apr. 13 to 19.	Fred B. Pantton.	Porter.	Philadelphia.	32.16
Apr. 13 to 19.	Daniel W. Eskridge.	Head porter.	do.	32.16
Apr. 15 to 16.	H. E. Mangum.	Division of regulation.	New York.	19.59
May 6.	Charles F. Dutch.	General counsel.	Baltimore.	5.19

OFFICIAL TRAVEL EXPENSES, INTERSTATE COMMERCE
COMMISSION.

LETTER

FROM

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENSES OF
ALL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE TRAVELED ON
OFFICIAL BUSINESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington.

In compliance with the provisions of the act of May 22, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 244), the Interstate Commerce Commission has the honor to submit, hereto annexed, a statement showing the travel expenses of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR E. CLARK,
Chairman.

The SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

2 TRAVEL EXPENSES, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Travel expense of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their regular duties, are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Name, title, and destination.	Work.	Amount.
Clyde B. Aitchison, commissioner: Indianapolis, Ind. (2 trips); Chicago, Ill. (3 trips); Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.	Hearing cases.....	\$341.37
Henry E. Armes, attorney: Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.	Taking testimony.....	227.12
T. P. Artaud, supervisor of land appraisals: San Francisco, Calif.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Chicago, Ill.; Norfolk, Va.; New York, N. Y. (5 trips); Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); Kansas City, Mo.	In connection with valuation work.....	697.17
Clyde S. Bailey, clerk: Akron, Ohio.....	Stenographic services.....	122.30
Andrew J. Banks, attorney: New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Albany, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Philadelphia, Pa.	Taking testimony.....	187.64
Frederick H. Barclay, attorney: Chicago, Ill.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Tulsa, Okla.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Houston, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn.; New York, N. Y.; San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Spokane, Wash.; Houston, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.	do.....	1,082.90
Samuel J. Barclay, examiner: New Haven, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.	In connection with accounting work.....	806.28
Wm. P. Bartel, attorney: Chicago, Ill.....	Taking testimony.....	113.75
Elmer L. Beach, attorney: Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); Milwaukee, Wis.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.	do.....	313.50
Lewis A. Bell, assistant chief examiner: Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio.	In connection with accounting work.....	497.42
John E. Benton, solicitor: Chattanooga, Tenn.....	In connection with valuation work.....	71.97
W. P. Borland, chief of bureau: Denver, Colo.; New York, N. Y. (5 trips); Atlantic City, N. J. (2 trips); Salt Lake City, Utah; El Paso, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Salt Lake City, Utah; St. Louis, Mo.	Supervision of safety work..	861.35
George N. Brown, attorney-examiner: Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J.	Taking testimony.....	264.63
Walter N. Brown, attorney: New York, N. Y.....	do.....	78.78
Charles V. Burnside, assistant chief examiner: New York, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio.	In connection with accounting work.....	78.16
Ulysses Butler, attorney: El Paso, Tex.; Williams, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Boise, Idaho; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.	Taking testimony.....	462.92
Will H. Carleton, assistant chief examiner: St. Paul, Minn.; New York, N. Y. (2 trips); Cleveland, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J.	In connection with accounting work.....	229.02
Thomas R. Clifton, clerk: Boston, Mass.....	do.....	227.75
Joseph C. Colquitt, classification agent: New York, N. Y. (2 trips); Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.	In connection with classification work.....	431.28
W. A. Colston, director of finance: New York, N. Y.....	In connection with work of bureau.....	23.06
Thomas S. Connelly, clerk: Boston, Mass.....	In connection with accounting work.....	252.29
Clyffe D. Crandall, examiner: New York, N. Y. (4 trips).....	do.....	102.90
R. Granville Curry, assistant chief of bureau and attorney: Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); New Haven, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; High Point, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York, N. Y. (3 trips); Akron, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; (3 trips) Philadelphia, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Norfolk, Va.; Boston, Mass.; Savannah, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo.; Madison, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa.	Investigating alleged violations of the act.....	2,112.26
Winthrop More Daniels, commissioner: San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.	Hearing cases.....	303.31
William A. Disque, attorney-examiner: Portsmouth, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Nashville, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Galesburg, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.	Taking testimony.....	1,233.91
Frederick M. Dolan, confidential clerk: Atlantic City, N. J.; New York, N. Y.	Assisting commissioner.....	53.64
Philip J. Doherty, attorney: Chicago, Ill.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New York, N. Y.	In connection with valuation work.....	171.34
Felix E. Early, assistant attorney: Chicago, Ill.....	Taking testimony.....	114.42
Joseph B. Eastman, commissioner: San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Atlantic City, N. J.	Hearing cases.....	411.75

Travel expense of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their regular duties, are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name, title, and destination.	Work.	Amount.
Richard T. Eddy, attorney: Atlanta, Ga.; Little Rock, Ark.; Dallas, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Beaumont, Tex.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Mount Vernon, Wash.; Boise, Idaho; Caldwell, Idaho; Wilder, Idaho; McNeil, Idaho; Wampa, Idaho; Salt Lake City, Utah; Chicago, Ill.; Huntington, W. Va.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Columbus, O.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Auburn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.	Taking testimony.....	\$772.63
Fred Henry Esch, attorney: Chicago, Ill.	do.....	166.63
Harris Fleming, attorney: Little Rock, Ark.; Holdenville, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; El Paso, Tex.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Owensboro, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.	do.....	603.24
Leo J. Flynn, attorney: Chicago, Ill.	do.....	74.53
J. Carter Fort, chief of bureau and attorney: Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); Cleveland, Ohio; New York, N. Y. (2 trips); Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.	Investigating alleged violations of the act.	566.84
William L. Fulton, senior civil engineer: Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.	In connection with valuation work.	252.79
E. L. Gaddess, attorney: Lynchburg, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Auburn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Portland, Oreg.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Boise, Idaho; Spokane, Wash.; Helena, Mont.; Great Falls, Mont.	Taking testimony.....	625.19
Karl K. Gartner, attorney: Altona, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kans.; Tulsa, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Independence, Kans.; Cherryvale, Kans.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; Fort Smith, Ark.; San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	926.
Charles F. Gerry, physician-examiner: New York, N. Y.; Auburn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Terre Haute, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.	Taking testimony.....	577.
David Graham, assistant supervisor of accounts: Portland, Me.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.	In connection with valuation accounting work.	240.80
G. F. Graham, attorney: Birmingham, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.; Natchez, Miss.; Shreveport, La.; Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn.; Jackson, Tenn.; Cairo, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Wichita, Kans.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Dallas, Tex.; Monroe, La.; Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Huntington, W. Va.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.	Taking testimony.....	628.65
T. Leo Haden, chief clerk and purchasing agent: New York, N. Y.	Attending exhibition of labor-saving devices.	25.56
Henry C. Hall, commissioner: San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.	Hearing cases.....	372.06
W. V. Hardie, director of traffic: St. Louis, Mo.; Pittsburgh, Pa.	In connection with work of Bureau of Traffic.	83.47
Thomas P. Healy, attorney: New York, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Sharon, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Lansing, Mich.; Boston, Mass.	Taking testimony.....	187.72
Fred W. Held, assistant attorney: New York, N. Y. (2 trips).	do.....	77.97
Eugene C. Heron, senior civil engineer: Chicago, Ill.	In connection with valuation work.	97.54
J. J. Hickey, chairman of board of referees: Corning, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Geneva, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.	Taking testimony.....	102.88
F. C. Hillier, attorney: Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Leeper, Mo.; Ellington, Mo.; Bunker, Mo.; Piedmont, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; La Junta, Colo.; Denver, Colo.; El Paso, Tex.; Deming, N. Mex.; Bowie, Ariz.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.	do.....	809.06
Howard Hosmer, assistant attorney: New York, N. Y.	do.....	41.75
John H. Howell, attorney: Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.	do.....	114.87
William S. Jones, junior clerk: Chicago, Ill.; (2 trips) Muskogee, Okla.; Cleveland, Ohio; Muskogee, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.	Stenographic services.....	1,286.65
John B. Keeler, chief of bureau: Atlantic City, N. J.	Taking testimony.....	23.49
Henry C. Keene, attorney: Boston, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Taunton, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; New London, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Springfield, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Neb.; Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Cadillac, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.; Junction City, Wis.; Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.	do.....	1,784.14

4 TRAVEL EXPENSES, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Travel expense of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their regular duties, are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name, title, and destination.	Work.	Amount.
Ralph H. Kimball, attorney: Kansas City, Mo.; Leeper, Mo.; Ellington, Mo.; Bunker, Mo.; Piedmont, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.	Taking testimony.....	\$920.91
William V. King, examiner: Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.	In connection with accounting work.	401.57
Homer H. Kirby, senior land appraiser: Norfolk, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Brunswick, Ga.	In connection with valuation work.	130.74
William J. Koebel, attorney: Williamsport, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.	Taking testimony.....	176.20
Frank E. Laddbush, senior clerk: New Haven, Conn.; Taunton, Mass.; Boston, Mass.	In connection with accounting work.	490.27
Thomas P. Larkin, examiner: Omaha, Neb.; Casper, Wyo.; Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Ogden, Utah; Colfax, Calif.; Bakersfield, Calif.; Richmond, Calif.	do.....	364.48
Wilbur LaRoe, jr., chief examiner: Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.	Taking testimony.....	56.39
Monroe C. List, attorney: St. Paul, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Paul, Minn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.	In connection with cases in court.	844.30
M. O. Lorenz, statistician: New York, N. Y. (3 trips); Chicago, Ill.; Atlantic City, N. J.	Assisting in investigation...	155.84
G. V. Lovering, senior clerk: Roanoke, Va.; Radford, Va.; Walton, Va.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Columbia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Woodbrook, Md.	In connection with safety work.	85.66
Charles E. Lowery, clerk: New York, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.	In connection with accounting work.	262.45
H. B. McCawley, attorney: Chattanooga, Tenn.	Taking testimony.....	71.22
Charles C. McChord, commissioner: New York, N. Y.; Atlantic City, N. J.; New York, N. Y.	Hearing cases.....	161.38
Albert A. McEntee, senior civil engineer: Norfolk, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.	In connection with valuation work.	87.70
Walter R. McFarland, attorney: Grand Rapids, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Sharon, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; Williamsport, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.	Taking testimony.....	387.52
W. N. McGhee, assistant chief examiner: Pittsburgh, Pa.	do.....	58.43
George B. McGinty, secretary: Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; San Francisco, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.	Inspecting offices in the field.	435.07
John P. McGrath, assistant attorney: Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.	Taking testimony.....	68.62
Royal T. McKenna, attorney: Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y. (3 trips); New York, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.	do.....	337.00
Walter McMullen, junior clerk: Boston, Mass.	In connection with accounting work.	155.01
Arthur R. Mackley, attorney examiner: Chicago, Ill. (2 trips)...	Taking testimony.....	264.35
Charles F. Maloy, clerk: New Haven, Conn.; Boston, Mass.	Stenographic services.....	341.89
Albert B. Manly, assistant supervisor of land appraisals: San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Chicago, Ill.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill. (3 trips); Spokane, Wash.; New York, N. Y. (2 trips); Kansas City, Mo.; Norfolk, Va.; New York, N. Y.; Brattleboro, Vt.	In connection with valuation work.	1,078.23
C. R. Marshall, attorney: Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Denver, Colo.; Salina, Kans.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.	Taking testimony.....	596.02
G. H. Mattingly, attorney: Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mason City, Iowa; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Omaha, Neb.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Valdosta, Ga.; Dothan, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Monroe, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Paducah, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Keokuk, Iowa; Peoria, Ill.; Muncie, Ind.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Tucuman, N. Mex.; Deming, N. Mex.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	1,129.42
B. H. Meyer, commissioner: Brule, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Superior, Wis.	Hearing cases.....	126.06

Travel expense of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their regular duties, are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name, title, and destination.	Work.	Amount.
John T. Money, attorney: Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; York, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Meridian, Miss.; Natchez, Miss.; Vidalia, La.; Alexandria, La.; New Orleans, La.; Springfield, Mo.; Tulsa, Okla.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Amarillo, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Salina, Kans.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Dallas, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Beaumont, Tex.; Galveston, Tex.	Taking testimony.....	\$953.83
Harry L. Mosler, supervisor of accounts: Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; Louisville, Ky.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New York, N. Y.	In connection with valuation accounting work.	555.57
Lacy H. Myers, attorney: Atlanta, Ga. (2 trips); Boston, Mass.; Great Falls, Mont.; Bangor, Me.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; Wilmington, N. C.	In connection with cases in court.	772.51
Chas. W. Needham, solicitor: New York, N. Y. (2 trips); Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Pedro, Calif.	Argument of cases in court..	151.97
Alonso G. Pack, chief of bureau: Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Dwight, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Roanoke, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Salisbury, N. C.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Richmond, Va.	Supervision of locomotive inspection work.	630.85
Myron A. Pattison, attorney-examiner: New York, N. Y.; Salisbury, Md.; New York, N. Y.; New London, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Auburn, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.	Taking testimony.....	500.67
I. Stanley Payne, attorney: Akron, Ohio; Asheville, N. C.; Houston, Tex.; Muskogee, Okla.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Muskogee, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; Oklahoma City, Okla. (2 trips); Muskogee, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; Memphis, Tenn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Martinez, Calif.	Investigating alleged violations of the act.	1,503.62
Charles A. Prouty, director of valuation: Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Springfield, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Fall River, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.	In connection with valuation work.	217.46
James Quarles, member, Board of Referees: New York, N. Y.	Taking testimony.....	23.62
Robert E. Quirk, attorney-examiner: Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); Philadelphia, Pa.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; New York, N. Y. (2 trips); Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.	do.....	428.31
John W. Rawlings, examiner: Boston, Mass. (2 trips); New York, N. Y.; New London, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; New London, Conn.	In connection with accounting work.	672.61
Bertram Reeder, examiner: St. Augustine, Fla.	do.....	76.45
Franklin G. Robbins, director of service: Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.	In connection with work of Bureau of Service.	100.31
Shelby S. Roberts, engineering assistant: New York, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.	In connection with railroad finance matters.	64.02
Lawrence Satterfield, attorney: Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Canton, Ohio; Terre Haute, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Mexico, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Joplin, Mo.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Brunswick, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bristol, Va.	Taking testimony.....	493.54
Frederick F. Schaller, senior signal engineer: Philadelphia, Pa.; Phillipsburg, N. J.; Easton, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Suffern, N. Y.	In connection with valuation work.	112.56
Charles R. Seal, attorney: Cape May, N. J.	Taking testimony.....	28.46
R. L. Shanafelt, confidential clerk: Cape May, N. J.	Assisting commissioner.	29.46
W. Arthur Shelton, statistical expert: Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.	In connection with statistical work.	29.69
James Edgar Smith, attorney: Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Meridian, Miss.	Taking testimony.....	138.83
R. W. Snow, attorney: Omaha, Nebr.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Houston, Tex.; Akron, Ohio; Savannah, Ga.; New York, N. Y.	do.....	687.34
Edward F. Spethmann, attorney: Chicago, Ill.	do.....	83.58
Charles F. Staples, member advisory board: Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.	In connection with valuation work.	113.40

Travel expense of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their regular duties, are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name, title, and destination.	Work.	Amount.
Thomas F. Sullivan, attorney: Kansas City, Mo.; Texarkana, Tex.; Pittsburg, Kans.; Boston, Mass. (2 trips); Toledo, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, Ohio; Syracuse, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio; Tulsa, Okla.; Circleville, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Akron, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Wooster, Ohio; Millersburg, Ohio; Zanesville, Ohio; Stockport, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.	Investigating alleged violations of the act.	\$1,141.37
Grover L. Swink, clerk: New York, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Bangor, Me.; Searsport, Me.; New York, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Owego, N. Y. (2 trips); Jacksonville, Fla.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Trilby, Fla.; Elkton, Fla.; New York, N. Y.; Middletown, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; Waverly, N. Y.	In connection with valuation work.	575.94
Henry Thurtell, chief examiner: San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah.	Taking testimony.....	577.91
James O. Tolbert, attorney: Omaha, Nebr.; Lake Charles, La.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.	In connection with cases in court.	465.66
Arthur A. Topping, tariff clerk: Akron, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.	do.....	272.46
Rumsey N. Traxie, attorney: Tulsa, Okla.; Kansas City, Mo.	Taking testimony.....	127.23
Harold J. Wagner, attorney: Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Denver, Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Tampa, Fla.	do.....	562.35
Warren H. Wagner, attorney: New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.	do.....	82.83
Roscoe F. Walter, chief attorney: New York, N. Y.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; Pittsburgh, Pa. (2 trips); Pittsburgh, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Shreveport, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma, Wash.; Amarillo, Tex.; El Reno, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.	In connection with cases in court.	1,076.74
Eugene H. Waters, attorney: Sacramento, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; St. Paul, Minn.; Hagerstown, Md.; Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Terre Haute, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa.	Taking testimony.....	300.23
G. Philip Werner, senior clerk: Chicago, Ill.	In connection with valuation work.	77.57
Harry L. Whitney, senior electrical engineer: New York, N. Y.	do.....	41.55
J. G. Williams, assistant supervisor of accounts: New Haven, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; Chattanooga, Tenn.	In connection with valuation accounting work.	565.90
H. C. Wilson, attorney: Portsmouth, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Helena, Ark.; Birmingham, Ala.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Altoona, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.	Taking testimony.....	363.26
F. W. McM. Woodrow, attorney: Grand Rapids, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.	do.....	233.15
Thomas M. Woodward, attorney: Albany, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; St. Paul, Minn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Princeton Junction, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mason City, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minn.; Richmond, Va.	do.....	530.15
R. W. Woolley, commissioner: Cape May, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Cape May, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; New York, N. Y. (10 trips); Atlantic City, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.	Hearing cases.....	663.83
Alexander Wylie, chief of bureau: New Haven, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; New York, N. Y. (2 trips); Atlanta, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Norfolk, Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill. (2 trips); Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J.	Supervision of accounting work.	565.43
Morris A. Zook, resident engineer: Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Oakland, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Nebr.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; New York, N. Y. (4 trips); Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.	In connection with valuation work.	1,016.72

PROPERTY REPORT

OF THE

SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE

LETTER FROM
THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE
UNITED STATES SENATE

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW, A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT
OF ALL PROPERTY IN HIS POSSESSION AND IN THE
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING BELONGING TO
THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
DECEMBER 6, 1920



DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a full and complete account of all the property in my possession and in the Senate Office Building belonging to the United States Senate.

Very respectfully,

DAVID S. BARRY,
Sergeant at Arms.

HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
President of the Senate of the United States.

PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE ON DECEMBER 6, 1920.

Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, old library space, gallery floor.

ROOM 1.

1 roll-top desk.	1 chairman's chair
1 leather sofa.	1 leather rocker.
2 revolving mahogany chairs.	1 costumer.
2 mirrors.	1 metal typewriter stand.
1 wardrobe.	1 1-section mahogany vertical file case.
1 water cooler.	case.
1 mahogany table.	1 flat-top mahogany desk.
3 electric fans.	1 side chair.
2 bookcases.	3 leather easy-chairs.
4 committee chairs.	1 sofa cushion.
1 clock.	1 carpet.
1 mahogany cabinet.	1 toilet mirror.
1 marble-top table.	1 1-section vertical file case.

ROOMS 2 AND 3.

2 mirrors.	1 walnut and leather armchair.
2 pairs andirons.	1 typewriter chair.
2 fire sets.	1 mahogany chair.
3 committee chairs.	1 mahogany table.
2 carpet rugs.	1 dictaphone, No. 7-A-56985.
2 Pullman ventilators.	1 mahogany side chair.
2 umbrella stands.	1 metal typewriter stand.
1 4-drawer flat-top typewriter cabinet.	1 oak stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1151815.
2 revolving mahogany chairs.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1149776.
4 caucus chairs.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1121261.
1 leather couch.	2 roll-top mahogany typewriter desks.
1 mahogany bookcase.	1 water cooler.
1 clock.	1 mahogany bookcase and base.
1 flat-top mahogany desk.	2 revolving mahogany typewriter chairs.
1 3-section mahogany vertical file case.	1 one-section vertical file case.
1 sofa pillow.	
2 electric fans.	
2 costumers.	
1 wardrobe.	

Subcommittee on Additional Accommodations for Library of Congress, No. 1.

1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-570710.

Subcommittee on Additional Accommodations for Library of Congress, No. 2.

1 small walnut table.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1191184.
1 revolving mahogany chair.	2 window bookcases.
1 flat-top typewriter desk.	

4 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Committee on Appropriations, Senate basement, west front.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3 carpet rugs. | 2 telephone holders. |
| 1 committee table. | 3 fenders. |
| 17 caucus chairs. | 3 pairs andirons. |
| 3 clocks. | 1 revolving typewriter chair. |
| 10 bookcases. | 2 mahogany stools. |
| 3 roller-top desks. | 1 leather armchair. |
| 2 8-drawer roller-top typewriter cabinets. | 4 cornices. |
| 1 silver-plated pitcher. | 1 typewriter swing. |
| 1 document file case. | 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 4 rugs. | 1 blacking box. |
| 3 spark screens. | 3 sofa pillows. |
| 1 small mahogany bookcase. | 2 costumers. |
| 1 window bookcase. | 1 mahogany closet. |
| 23 committee chairs. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-M. M. 60504. |
| 3 metal typewriter stands. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-M. A. 50325. |
| 1 Burroughs adding machine, No. 1-412149. | 1 wood holder. |
| 3 mahogany tables. | 4 oscillating electric fans. |
| 10 electric fans. | 1 mahogany and cane side chair. |
| 1 leather sofa. | 2 revolving committee chairs. |
| 1 Bailey letterpress and stand. | 1 library stepladder. |
| 6 mirrors. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 1 wood box. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 2 window valances. | 1 Underwood typewriter No. 4-1206265. |
| 1 leather couch. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter No. 8-324961. |
| 2 typewriter tables. | 1 Underwood typewriter No. 5-824457. |
| 2 leather side chairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter No. 5-950335. |
| 1 revolving leather chair. | 1 Underwood typewriter No. 5-1069839. |
| 3 revolving mahogany chairs. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter No. 8-286459. |
| 3 fire sets. | 1 card index case. |
| 2 combination file cases and wardrobes. | 1 Underwood typewriter No. 5-1263074. |
| 4 vertical file cases. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 extension table. | 1 spark screen. |
| 1 wardrobe. | |
| 4 pairs velour curtains. | |
| 3 leather window seats. | |
| 3 leather screens. | |
| 4 flat-top desks. | |

Subcommittee on Appropriations, No. 1.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 wardrobe. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 1-67130. |
| 3 caucus chairs. | 1 leather typewriter case. |
| 1 Remington typewriter, No. 6-177283. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 small bookcase. | |

Subcommittee on Appropriations, No. 2.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Wernicke bookcase unit. | 1 3-crate Wernicke bookcase. |
| 1 Wernicke bookcase top. | 1 rocking-chair. |

Committee on the Census, Senate basement, northeast corner.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 fender. | 2 window bookcases. |
| 1 bookcase. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 roller-top desk. | 1 window seat. |
| 2 revolving leather chairs. | 1 silver-plated pitcher. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 12 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 leather armchair. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 Pullman ventilators. | 1 fire screen. |
| 1 leather couch. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1223710. |
| 1 set portières. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan. |
| 1 hat-tree. | 1 revolving Senator's chair. |
| 1 clock. | |
| 1 silver-plated tray. | |

Committee on Contingent Expenses, old library space, Senate floor, north side.

1 mirror.	1 umbrella stand.
1 pair andirons.	1 leather rocker.
1 fire set.	2 leather and walnut armchairs.
1 clock.	1 chairman's chair.
2 leather armchairs.	1 committee chair.
1 mahogany wardrobe.	1 leather side chair.
1 Senator's revolving chair.	1 mahogany table.
1 carpet.	2 bookcases.
1 committee table.	1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk.
1 leather couch.	1 sofa pillow.
1 water cooler.	1 revolving mahogany typewriter chair.
1 Monarch typewriter, No. 8 MD 70359.	1 Westinghouse electric fan.
1 caucus chair.	1 leather screen.

Committee on the Cuban Relations, basement, old building, northwest corner.

1 set shovel and tongs.	1 Senator's revolving chair.
2 mirrors.	1 round mahogany table.
1 spark screen.	2 1-section vertical file cases.
3 carpets.	1 flat-top typewriter desk.
1 fender.	1 davenport, G.
1 8-drawer roller-top typewriter cabinet.	1 easy-chair, F.
7 committee chairs.	2 telephone holders.
1 small mirror.	1 leather armchair.
1 clock.	2 leather and mahogany armchairs.
1 roller-top mahogany desk.	1 card-index case.
1 cocoa mat.	1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-338766.
1 leather screen.	1 umbrella stand.
3 mahogany bookcases.	1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk.
1 metal typewriter stand.	1 telephone holder.
1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1221795.	1 mahogany vertical file case.
9 caucus chairs.	2 sofa pillows.
1 mahogany set drawers.	1 mahogany fernery.
1 leather couch.	3 mahogany taborets.
1 costumer.	1 water cooler.

Committee on the District of Columbia, Senate floor, east front.

1 clock.	1 small mahogany screen.
1 committee table.	1 revolving bookcase.
14 revolving mahogany leather-back chairs.	1 revolving typewriter chair.
1 large leather armchair.	3 Pullman ventilators.
1 flat-top desk.	1 spark screen.
1 pair andirons.	1 leather screen.
2 8-drawer flat-top typewriter cabinets.	1 mahogany file case.
1 mirror.	3 mahogany bookcases.
1 revolving leather seat and back mahogany chair.	1 fender.
1 umbrella stand.	1 vertical file case.
1 revolving mahogany chair.	2 electric fans.
1 set shovel and tongs.	1 water cooler.
1 carpet.	1 pigeonhole case.
1 roll-top desk.	1 toilet mirror.
1 stepladder.	1 caucus chair.
	1 Burroughs adding machine No. 11-91128.

Committee on Finance, Senate basement, north side.

3 mirrors.	2 revolving mahogany chairs.
2 clocks.	1 large bookcase and file case.
1 roll-top desk.	2 leather window seats.
1 velvet fire screen.	1 leather couch.

6 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Committee on Finance, Senate basement, north side—Continued.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 spark screen. | 1 G. E. electric fan. |
| 1 chairman's chair. | 2 water coolers. |
| 2 Peerless electric fans. | 5 large leather and mahogany arm- |
| 1 fire set. | chairs. |
| 1 fender. | 1 revolving mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 marble-top table. | 1 small mahogany case. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 dictaphone, 7-B-39601. |
| 2 mahogany flat-top desks. | 2 flat-top mahogany typewriter desks. |
| 10 caucus chairs. | 1 oak typewriter chair. |
| 1 open bookcase. | 1 mahogany cabinet. |
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 1 dictaphone, A-7-58200. | 1 2-section mahogany file case. |
| 1 set shelves. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-831543. |
| 1 dictaphone, 7-B-39650. | 1 shaving machine, 17018. |
| 2 large revolving mahogany and cane | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5- |
| chairs. | 1288075. |
| 1 Jenkins map rack. | 1 6-foot mahogany table. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 revolving mahogany typewriter |
| 2 mahogany wardrobes. | chair. |
| 1 couch pillow. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 7-18119. |
| 6 mahogany and leather armchairs. | 1 6-foot oak table. |
| 3 carpets. | |

Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate basement, southwest front.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3 carpets. | 1 window seat. |
| 1 clock. | 2 card-index cases. |
| 1 leather sofa. | 2 telephone holders. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 3 metal vertical file cases. |
| 1 roller-top desk. | 1 typewriter's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 comb-and-brush tray. | 1 Senator's revolving chair. |
| 1 fender. | 19 leather side chairs. |
| 1 8-drawer roller-top typewriter cabl- | 1 leather screen. |
| net. | 3 sofa cushions. |
| 4 committee chairs. | 1 leather and mahogany screen. |
| 1 mahogany closet and wardrobe. | 1 mahogany committee table. |
| 1 window bookcase. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 revolving typewriter chair. | 1 Jenkins map rack. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 9 bookcases. | 1 globe. |
| 1 spark screen. | 1 mahogany drop-leaf table. |
| 1 hatrack. | 1 portrait—Senator Cullom. |
| 9 caucus chairs. | 1 picture of Davis. |
| 3 electric fans. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 toilet mirror. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 3-section vertical file case and stand. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk. | 1 leather rocker. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 leather armchairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1267155. |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | |

Committee on Commerce, gallery floor, northwest corner.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 carpets. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 1 roller-top desk. | 2 fenders. |
| 2 mirrors. | 1 spark screen. |
| 2 sets shovels and tongs. | 2 flat-top desks. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 3 revolving leather-seat mahogany |
| 3 mahogany side chairs. | chairs. |
| 2 leather screens. | 8 bookcases. |
| 1 Jenkins map rack. | 2 window seats. |
| 17 revolving mahogany chairs. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 library ladder. | 2 costumers. |
| 2 clocks. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |

Committee on Commerce, gallery floor, northwest corner—Continued.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-925684. | 1 mahogany and leather armchair. |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1158201. |
| 8 caucus chairs. | 1 4-drawer file unit. |
| 1 small mahogany table. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RP00502. |
| 1 small walnut table. | |

Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, sub-basement, old building.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 2 mirrors. | 1 revolving Senator's chair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 spark screen. | 1 flat-top desk. |
| 1 clock. | 1 bookcase. |
| 1 costumer. | 1 electric fan. |
| 1 card-index case. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 flat-top typewriter desk. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1025190. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk. | 1 leather side chair. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 1 committee chair. | 2 sets of shelves. |
| 2 revolving typewriter chairs. | |

Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, Senate basement, north front.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 fender. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 roller-top desk. | 1 mahogany davenport. |
| 1 clock. | 1 revolving mahogany and cane armchair. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 2 roll-top mahogany desks. |
| 2 leather armchairs. | 2 roll-top mahogany typewriter desks. |
| 1 rug. | 1 3-section mahogany vertical file case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 1-section mahogany vertical file case. |
| 5 committee chairs. | 1 toilet mirror. |
| 1 leather screen. | 4 mahogany and leather side chairs. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 mahogany typewriter chair. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RP 64097. |
| 1 spark screen. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RK 92388. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RS 90167. |
| 1 revolving leather chair. | 2 4-drawer file units. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | 1 2-section mahogany vertical file case. |
| 1 leather window seat. | 1 stenographer's chair, L. |
| 1 Peerless electric fan. | 1 2-drawer oak typewriter stand. |
| 1 costumer. | 4 portable electric lights. |
| 2 sofa pillows. | |
| 1 glass fire screen. | |
| 2 Dial electric fans. | |
| 2 Westinghouse electric fans. | |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | |

Subcommittee Examining the Several Branches of the Civil Service, No. 1.

- 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RK-70858.

Subcommittee Examining the Several Branches of the Civil Service, No. 2.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 metal typewriter stands. | 1 Remington typewriter No. 10-RP-64097. |
| 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RE-70014. | 1 Corona typewriter, No. 3-129213. |

Committee on Immigration, basement floor.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 clock. | 1 mahogany table. |
| 3 revolving mahony chairs. | 2 large leather chairs. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 leather couch. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 leather screen. |

8 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Committee on Immigration, basement floor—Continued.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | 2 costumera. |
| 1 wood basket. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 8 caucus chairs. | 2 metal typewriter standa. |
| 2 roll-top desks. | 1 roll-top mahogany typewriter desk. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 8 mahogany chairs. |
| 1 wardrobe. | 1 fire screen. |
| 2 mirrors. | 1 L. O. Smith typewriter, No. 8-341578. |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | 1 L. O. Smith typewriter, No. 8-341517. |
| 2 electric fans. | 1 twentieth century water cooler. |
| 1 mahogany bench. | 1 revolving mahogany armchair. |
| 5 mahogany armchairs. | 1 leather chair seat. |

Committee on Interoceanic Canals, gallery floor, west front.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 clock. | 1 pair of portières. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 window seat. |
| 1 roller-top desk. | 1 comb-and-brush rack. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 12 committee chairs. |
| 2 mirrors. | 1 chairman's chair. |
| 1 fender. | 2 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 3 bookcases. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 leather sofa. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 Peerless electric fan. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 telephone holder. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 leather screen. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 3 rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-080004. |

Committee on Interstate Commerce, gallery floor, west front.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 clocks. | 1 flat-top mahogany desk. |
| 6 bookcases. | 16 mahogany committee chairs. |
| 1 fender. | 1 mahogany closet. |
| 1 leather couch. | 1 window bookcase. |
| 2 sets shovel and tongs. | 1 chairman's chair. |
| 1 wardrobe. | 3 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 2 spark screens. | 2 leather side chairs. |
| 1 leatherette screen. | 1 wood holder. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 3 mirrors. | 1 water cooler. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 toilet cabinet. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 thermometer. |
| 1 revolving leather chair. | 7 caucus chairs. |
| 3 hat-trees. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |

Committee on the Judiciary, Senate basement, northwest corner.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2 carpets. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 1 flat-top mahogany desk. | 5 large bookcases. |
| 1 hatrack. | 1 mahogany window bookcase. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 8 revolving typewriter chairs. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 2 roll-top desks. |
| 5 revolving mahogany leather chairs. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 portrait of the late Senator Thurman, and frame. | 2 mirrors. |
| 2 file cases. | 16 mahogany leather-backed revolving chairs. |
| 2 8-drawer roller-top mahogany typewriter cabinets. | 1 steel case. |
| 1 leather chair cushion. | 1 clock. |
| 1 fender. | 2 mahogany tables. |
| 1 spark screen. | 4 committee chairs. |
| | 1 wood holder. |

Committee on the Judiciary, Senate basement, northwest corner—Continued.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 costumer. | 1 walnut and leather chair. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1074865. |
| 1 small bookshelf. | 1 standing desk. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 Smith Premier typewriter, No. 10-S. L. 90758. |
| 1 leather rocker. | 4 portable electric lights. |
| 1 electric fan. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-378145. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |

Committee on the Library, basement, old building, west front.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 gilt mirror. | 1 carpet. |
| 1 small bust of Henry Clay. | 1 spark screen. |
| 1 clock. | 1 pair andirons. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 vertical file case. |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | 2 mahogany bookshelves. |
| 1 fender. | 1 small mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 telephone holder. |
| 4 committee chairs. | 4 bookcases. |
| 1 chairman's chair. | 1 leather armchair. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 mahogany cabinet. | 1 Peerless electric fan. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 Jenkins map rack. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 1 leather couch. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 2 side chairs. | 1 mahogany wood box. |

Committee on Manufactures, gallery floor, southwest corner.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 mahogany cupboard. |
| 2 clocks. | 1 window seat. |
| 2 roll-top desks. | 8 rugs. |
| 2 revolving typewriter chairs. | 2 mahogany bookcases. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 mahogany wardrobe. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 14 mahogany committee chairs. | 1 leather sofa. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 1 G. E. electric fan, No. 602084. |
| 1 round-top mahogany table. | 1 small mahogany round table. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 1 small mahogany cabinet. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1273656. |
| 3 mirrors. | 1 mahogany and leather screen. |
| 1 leather rocker. | 1 wood holder. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk. | 11 caucus chairs. |
| 2 water coolers. | 1 silver tray. |
| 1 spark screen. | |

Committee on Military Affairs, Senate floor, northwest corner.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 4 bookcases. | 1 fender. |
| 2 roll-top desks. | 3 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 17 leather side chairs. |
| 1 leather lounge. | 1 pole hatrack. |
| 2 clocks. | 2 card-index cases. |
| 5 pairs damask curtains. | 1 stepladder. |
| 4 gilt cornices. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 small bookcases in windows. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan. |
| 1 committee table. | 2 Holzer-Cabot electric fans. |
| 2 mirrors. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1025038. |
| 1 spark screen. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 2 carpets. | 1 Senator's flat-top desk, A. |
| 1 leather settee. | 1 mahogany and leather armchair. |
| 1 document file case. | 1 walnut and leather armchair. |
| 3 Globe file cases. | 1 Senator's revolving chair. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 2-drawer mahogany file case. |
| 16 caucus chairs. | 2 mahogany and leather armchairs. |

10 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Minority Conference room, gallery floor, southeast corner.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2 sets shovel and tongs and stand. | 1 flat-top desk, A. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 fender. |
| 1 clock. | 2 spark screens. |
| 1 bookcase. | 1 Senator's armchair, C. |
| 1 leather davenport, G. | 1 2-drawer mahogany file case. |
| 1 flat-top typewriter desk. | 2 revolving mahogany and leather chairs. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 1 Bailey letterpress and stand. |
| 7 leather and mahogany committee chairs. | 1 mahogany cupboard. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 leather typewriter cases. |
| 1 map rack. | 1 mahogany table. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase and file case. | 2 roll-top mahogany typewriter desks. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 mahogany file rack. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-748577. |
| 1 wood holder. | 11 4-drawer vertical steel file cases. |
| 2 carpets. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1318338. |
| 1 pair andirons. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RK 96935. |
| 1 toilet mirror. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1037678. |
| 1 leather and mahogany screen. | 1 leather chair cushion. |
| 2 electric fans. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1145225. |
| 1 flat-top mahogany desk. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1184626. |
| 9 caucus chairs. | |
| 2 mirrors. | |

Minority Conference, gallery floor, east front.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 clock. | 1 blanket robe, 86. |
| 1 bookcase. | 13 leather side chairs. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 leather rocker. |
| 1 set shovels, tongs, and stand. | 1 leather easy-chair. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 fender. |
| 1 spark screen. | 1 oval mahogany table. |
| 5 committee chairs. | 1 Senator's revolving chair. |
| 2 electric fans. | |

Subcommittee on Minority Conference.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-820722. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|

Committee on Naval Affairs, old library space, Senate floor, west side.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 3 mirrors. | 2 pole hatracks. |
| 1 pair andirons. | 1 roll-top mahogany desk. |
| 2 fire sets. | 1 Senator's revolving mahogany chair. |
| 2 clocks. | 1 typewriter's mahogany cane-seat chair. |
| 2 carpets. | 1 wood holder. |
| 2 leather screens. | 1 flat-top desk. |
| 3 lounge pillows. | 2 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 1 mahogany file case. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks. |
| 16 mahogany committee chairs. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 2 chairman's mahogany chairs. | 1 Holzer-Cabot electric fan, No. 35. |
| 2 leather armchairs. | 1 electric fan, No. 91. |
| 2 leather sofas. | 1 clerk's revolving chair. |
| 5 mahogany bookcases. | 8 caucus chairs. |
| 2 spark screens. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan, No. 466158. |
| 1 water cooler. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 cocoa mats. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 1 mahogany wardrobe. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1221806. |
| 1 Jenkins map rack. | 1 globe. |
| 1 committee table. | |

Committee on Philippines, Senate basement, east front.

2 clocks.	2 bookcases.
1 small table.	2 Pullman ventilators.
2 caucus chairs.	2 sofa pillows.
1 mirror.	1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.	1 telephone holder.
2 carpet rugs.	2 hat-trees.
1 roll-top desk.	1 davenport, G.
1 silver-plated pitcher.	1 mahogany wardrobe.
1 revolving leather-seat chair.	1 Peerless electric fan.
1 revolving typewriter chair.	2 revolving Senator's chairs.
2 mahogany committee chairs.	1 vertical file case.
1 leather armchair.	9 revolving mahogany chairs.
1 leather settee.	1 water cooler.
1 leather screen.	1 flat-top typewriter desk.
1 committee table.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1115162

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, Senate floor, southeast corner.

1 mirror.	1 water cooler.
2 spark screens.	1 toilet mirror.
2 clocks.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1163480.
1 committee table.	1 mahogany table.
1 small bookcase.	1 portrait of George Washington.
1 file case and closet.	1 portrait of Langley.
14 leather armchairs.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1232302.
1 large leather armchair.	1 metal typewriter stand.
1 mahogany cane-seat chair.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-825228.
2 mahogany leather-seat chairs.	2 carpets.
2 roll-top desks.	1 three-drawer mahogany typewriter table.
1 leather sofa.	1 blanket robe, No. 78.
2 leather easy chairs.	1 sofa pillow.
1 mahogany bookcase.	2 large leather committee chairs.
2 caucus chairs.	1 card-index case.
1 flat-top typewriter desk.	1 4-foot bookcase.
2 window cases.	1 4-drawer oak file case.
1 mahogany file case.	1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MM-60828.
1 Jenkins map rack.	
2 Westinghouse electric fans.	

Committee on Printing, gallery floor, northeast corner.

1 carpet.	8 caucus chairs.
1 revolving mahogany chair.	1 8-section vertical file case.
2 mirrors.	2 card-index cases.
1 silver-plated pitcher.	1 extension committee table.
1 clock.	2 electric fans.
1 4-drawer flat-top typewriter cabinet.	8 1-section vertical file cases.
1 mahogany bookcase.	1 metal typewriter stand.
1 set shelves.	2 flat-top mahogany desks.
2 mahogany window seats.	1 leather easy-chair.
10 committee chairs.	1 leather sofa.
1 costumer.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-571656.

Subcommittee on Printing.

1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1133055.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1217999.
--	--

Committee on Private Land Claims, Senate basement, north side.

1 umbrella stand.	1 revolving typewriter chair.
1 mahogany roller-top desk.	8 leather and mahogany chairs.
1 revolving leather seat and back mahogany chair.	1 typewriter table.
2 carpets.	1 mirror.
	8 mahogany bookcases.

12 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Committee on Private Land Claims, Senate basement, north side—Continued.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Pullman ventilators. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 leatherette screen. | 1 mahogany rocker. |
| 1 leather couch. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 1 telephone holder. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 hat-tree. | 1 blanket robe, No. 19. |
| 2 clocks. | 1 mahogany book stand. |
| 1 Manhattan electric fan. | 1 Remington typewriter No. 10-RZ- |
| 1 water cooler. | 84990. |
| 1 flat-top typewriter desk. | |

Committee on Privileges and Elections, gallery floor, east front.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 committee table. | 1 glass fire screen. |
| 2 leather screens. | 1 Bailey letterpress and stand. |
| 2 8-drawer flat-top typewriter cabinets. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 fender. | 2 leather armchairs. |
| 1 clock. | 2 flat-top desks. |
| 2 mirrors. | 1 file case. |
| 1 spark screen. | 2 revolving typewriter chairs. |
| 3 bookcases. | 13 committee chairs. |
| 1 revolving leather-seat chair. | 4 leather side chairs. |
| 1 leather couch. | 1 wood box. |
| | 2 electric fans. |

Committee on Rules, Senate basement, west front.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 committee table. | 2 stationary cases. |
| 2 sets shovel and tongs. | 4 rugs. |
| 2 fenders. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 2 mirrors. | 2 toilet mirrors. |
| 2 spark screens. | 2 silver-plated trays. |
| 2 clocks. | 1 mahogany extension table. |
| 3 roller-top desks. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 silver-plated pitcher. | 1 twentieth-century water cooler and stand. |
| 2 leather window seats. | 1 Peerless electric fan. |
| 2 pairs andirons. | 1 Standard electric fan, No. P-44096. |
| 3 oil paintings. | 1 Standard electric fan, No. P-44732. |
| 1 Persian rug. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 3 revolving leather and mahogany chairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1218679. |
| 1 typewriter chair. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan. |
| 4 leather side chairs. | 1 4-foot mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 leather sofa. | 1 mahogany storage case. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | 2 leather easy-chairs. |
| 1 mahogany wardrobe. | 1 telephone bracket. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1218702. |
| 7 committee chairs. | 1 fire screen. |
| 2 1-section vertical file cases. | |
| 2 flat-top typewriter cabinets. | |

Joint Committee on Printing, basement, old building, west front.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 committee table. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan. |
| 1 clock. | 1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk. |
| 2 bookcases. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 roll-top desks. | 4 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 2 mahogany wardrobes. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-951908. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1026945. |
| 1 revolving leather and mahogany chair. | 1 mahogany card-index case. |
| 8 leather committee chairs. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 mahogany cabinets. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 caucus chair. | 1 small rug. |
| 1 Standard electric fan, No. P-44177. | 1 portable electric light. |
| 1 toilet mirror. | |

Terrace room No. 1.

1 toilet mirror.	2 revolving chairs.
1 flat-top desk.	4 armchairs.
2 costumers.	1 carpet rug.
1 typewriter chair.	4 flat-top typewriter desks.

Terrace room No. 3.—Senator Lenroot.

1 toilet mirror.	1 table.
1 flat-top desk.	4 armchairs.
1 flat-top typewriter desk.	2 4-drawer oak file cases.
2 costumers.	1 carpet rug.
1 typewriter chair.	1 5-section Wernicke bookcase.
2 revolving chairs.	1 revolving mahogany bookcase.

Terrace room No. 5.—Senator Ball.

1 toilet mirror.	2 4-drawer oak file cases.
1 flat-top desk.	1 carpet rug.
1 flat-top typewriter desk.	1 leather lounge.
2 costumers.	1 electric fan.
1 typewriter chair.	1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-452215.
2 revolving chairs.	2 blanket robes, 74-75.
1 table.	1 clock.
4 armchairs.	

Terrace room No. 7.—Senator Frelinghuysen.

1 toilet mirror.	4 armchairs.
1 flat-top desk.	2 4-drawer oak file cases.
1 flat-top typewriter desk.	1 carpet rug.
2 costumers.	1 water cooler.
1 typewriter chair.	1 lounge.
2 revolving chairs.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1170117.
1 table.	1 marble-top table.

Terrace room No. 9.—Senator Harrison.

1 toilet mirror.	4 armchairs.
1 flat-top desk.	1 4-drawer oak file case.
2 flat-top typewriter desks.	1 carpet rug.
2 costumers.	1 mahogany leather easy-chair.
1 typewriter chair.	1 mahogany chair.
2 revolving chairs.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1257723.

Terrace room No. 17.—Senator Hale.

1 carpet.	1 leather settee.
1 toilet mirror.	1 leather committee chair.
1 table, O.	1 leather chairman's chair.
1 roll-top mahogany table.	

Senator Chamberlain's room, old library space, Senate floor.

1 carpet rug.	1 flat-top typewriter desk.
1 mirror.	1 Westinghouse electric fan.
1 fire set.	2 mahogany side chairs.
2 mahogany bookcases.	1 leather sofa.
3 revolving Senator's chairs.	1 sofa cushion.
1 revolving mahogany chair.	2 mahogany typewriter chairs.
1 leather screen.	2 revolving mahogany and leather chairs.
1 flat-top desk.	1 leather screen.
1 water cooler.	
1 clock.	

14 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Senator Curtis's room, basement floor, Senate wing.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | 2 mahogany roll-top desks. |
| 1 toilet mirror. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 oak typewriter table. | 1 mahogany typewriter chair. |
| 2 walnut and leather armchairs. | 7 caucus chairs. |
| 1 revolving cane seat and mahogany chair. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-ME-80532. |
| 1 leather sofa. | |

Senator Fall's room, basement, old building.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 water cooler. | 1 Pullman ventilator. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 carpet. |
| 2 bookcases. | 1 Senator's revolving chair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 portable electric light. |
| 1 fender. | 14 caucus chairs. |
| 3 committee chairs. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan. |

Senator Fletcher's room, old library space, gallery floor, north side.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 mirror. | 1 roller-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 pair andirons. | 1 revolving typewriter chair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 mahogany table. |
| 1 Holzer-Cabot electric fan, No. 28. | 1 committee chair. |
| 1 silver pitcher and tray. | 1 chairman's chair. |
| 2 roller-top desks. | 2 leather side chairs. |

Senator Gerry's room, old library space, gallery floor.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 leather couch and linen cover. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 Morris chair. | 1 bookcase. |
| 2 revolving mahogany chairs. | 1 toilet mirror. |
| 1 willow armchair. | 1 Underwood typewriter, no. 5-1053025. |
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 clock. |
| 2 oak file cases. | 1 set shelves. |
| 1 card-index case. | |

Senator Gore's room, sub-basement, old building.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 1 revolving mahogany typewriter chair, L. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 flat-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 clock. | 2 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 leather couch. |
| 1 mirror. | |

Senator McCormick's room, Senate basement.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 2 committee chairs. | 1 clock. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 2 electric fans. |
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | |

Senator McCumber's room, basement, old building.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 carpet. | 2 leather side chairs. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 toilet mirror. |
| 1 mirror. | 8 mahogany armchairs. |
| 1 Pullman ventilator. | 1 mahogany revolving desk chair. |
| 1 clock. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 silver-plated pitcher. | 1 leather and mahogany sofa. |
| 1 mahogany cupboard. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Holzer-Cabot electric fan, No. 38. | 1 7-foot mahogany table. |
| 1 leather screen. | |

Senator McLean's room, basement, old building.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 2 bookcases. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 flat-top desk. |
| 1 revolving chair. | 1 leather couch. |
| 1 leather rocker. | 1 clock. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 silver tray. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 standard electric fan, No. P-44722. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 5 committee chairs. |
| 1 silver pitcher. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 spark screen. | |

Senator New's room, gallery floor, back of document room.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 carpet. | 1 glass fire screen. |
| 2 mahogany tables. | 1 water cooler. |
| 2 mahogany committee chairs. | 1 fire set. |
| 2 leather armchairs. | 1 wood holder. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 1 leather couch. |
| 1 bookcase. | 1 clock. |
| 1 leatherette screen. | 1 fender. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 spark screen. | 1 electric fan. |
| 1 walnut table. | 1 toilet cabinet. |

Senator Norris's room, old library space, Senate floor.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 leather rocker. |
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 leather sofa. |
| 1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk. | 1 willow armchair. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter chair. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan. |
| 1 small mahogany table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 3-212072. |
| 1 marble-top table. | |

Senator Overman's room, gallery floor, back of document room.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8 caucus chairs. | 1 fire set. |
| 2 mirrors. | 1 spark screen. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 clock. |
| 1 pair damask curtains. | 1 leather couch. |
| 1 small marble-top table. | 1 mahogany side chair. |
| 1 leather rocker. | 1 wood holder. |
| 1 water cooler. | 2 electric fans. |
| 1 flat-top typewriter cabinet. | 1 telephone holder. |
| 1 mahogany wardrobe. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 mahogany bookcases. | 2 small file cases. |
| 1 carpet. | 1 mahogany cabinet. |
| 1 revolving cane-seat chair. | 1 Underwood typewriter, 4-1140958. |

Senator Owen's room, old library space, gallery floor, north side.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 pair andirons. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 clock. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 leather sofa. |
| 3 committee chairs. | 3 leather and mahogany chairs. |
| 1 chairman's chair. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase and file case. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 electric fan. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-831180. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 silver-plated pitcher and tray. |
| 2 leather armchairs. | 1 electric fan. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | |

16 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Senator Poindexter's room, old library space, Senate floor, west side.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 mirror. | 1 flat-top desk. |
| 1 pair andirons. | 1 Peerless electric fan. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 clock. | 1 1-section vertical steel file case. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair. | 1 leather screen. |
| 3 committee chairs. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase and file case. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 1 sofa cushion. |

Senator Swanson's room, old library space, Senate floor.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 mirror. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 leather screen. | 2 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 revolving mahogany typewriter chair. |
| 2 mahogany bookcases. | 1 leather sofa. |
| 2 leather committee chairs. | 1 small mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 Manhattan electric fan. | 1 flat-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 pair andirons. | 2 sofa cushions. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 clock. |

Senator Warren's room, basement floor, Senate wing.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 walnut and leather armchair. |
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 toilet mirror. |
| 1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk. | 1 leather lounge. |
| 1 revolving mahogany typewriter chair. | 4 caucus chairs. |
| 1 mahogany wardrobe. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-950335. |

Senators' barber shop, basement, old building.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 clock. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 cloth-covered table. | 2 leather bags. |
| 5 caucus chairs. | 7 bath rugs. |
| 4 mirrors. | 1 leather-seat chair. |
| 1 cup case. | 2 mahogany linen closets. |
| 2 pairs white blankets. | 1 mahogany wardrobe. |
| 1 vapor bath and attachments. | 8 sets silver-plated bottles and stands. |
| 3 leather armchairs. | 1 revolving stool. |
| 3 rugs. | 2 bottles. |
| 2 thermometers. | 1 towel hamper. |
| 3 pairs clippers. | 1 Barker vibrator. |
| 1 3-gallon water cooler. | 1 Pullman ventilator. |
| 3 marble-top tables. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 3 barber chairs. | 2 Peerless electric fans. |

Cloakrooms.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 mirrors. | 2 water coolers. |
| 2 portable mirrors. | 2 small bookshelves. |
| 1 wood box. | 10 couch pillows. |
| 2 clocks. | 2 spark screens. |
| 2 flat-top desks. | 2 wood holders. |
| 2 sets shovel and tongs. | 7 electric fans. |
| 10 leather lounges. | 1 leather-seat chair. |
| 8 leather chairs. | 2 leather screens. |
| 12 cane-seat armchairs. | 2 newspaper racks. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 mahogany stationary stand. |

Doorkeeper's room, sub-basement.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 mahogany bookcases. | 1 large revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 caucus chair. | 1 glass fire screen. |
| 1 hatrack. | 1 marble-top table. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 6-foot oak table. |
| 1 Peerless electric fan. | 2 porch rockers. |
| 1 pair portières. | 8 oak armchairs. |
| 8 Senate chairs. | |

Engine house, First Street and Delaware Avenue NE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 mirror. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 oak table. | 1 mahogany rocker. |
| 1 walnut table. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 chiffonier. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 carpet. | 1 hot-water urn. |
| 1 bed. | 1 electric stove. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | |

Engineer's department, sub-basement.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2 clocks. | 1 water cooler. |
| 2 tables. | 1 library ladder. |
| 2 lounges. | 1 grindstone. |
| 3 wardrobes. | 5 revolving oak and leather chairs. |
| 3 mirrors. | 1 bookcase. |
| 2 flat-top desks. | 1 foot lathe. |
| 1 key case. | 8 roll-top desks. |
| 1 drawing case. | 1 Howe scale. |
| 2 hygrophants. | 1 safe. |
| 2 hatracks. | 1 large thermometer. |
| 1 truck. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 stool. | 1 oil tank. |
| 2 small trucks. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 3 revolving oak chairs. | 8 electric fans. |
| 1 Wooten desk. | 1 4-foot table. |
| 1 No. 6 Remington typewriter, No. 179220. | 2 revolving mahogany and leather arm-chairs. |
| 2 carpets. | 1 mahogany case. |
| 5 caucus chairs. | 1 marble-top table. |
| 1 revolving chair. | |

Folding room (near Maltby Building).

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 water cooler. | 7 revolving chairs. |
| 6 rolling stepladders. | 2 wardrobes. |
| 2 freight trucks. | 8 upright desks. |
| 1 clock. | 30 folding-room stools. |
| 1 bag rack. | 1 stepladder. |
| 2 revolving desk stools. | 1 iron pushcart. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 Underwriter's fire extinguisher. |
| 3 upright ladders. | 1 rug. |
| 1 leather cushion. | 1 stove. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 electric radiator. |
| 2 revolving oak chairs. | 1 oak table. |
| 1 old pushcart. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 2 basket trucks. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 4 long tables. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1093645. |
| 1 bookrack. | |

Folding-room warehouse.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 15 pine speech-folding tables. | 1 water cooler. |
| 3 stoves. | 1 set pigeonholes. |
| 4 basket trucks. | 2 iron book trucks. |
| 5 stepladders. | 1 cylinder-top desk. |
| 1 gas radiator. | 4 oak wardrobes. |
| 1 pine wardrobe. | 7 Underwriter's fire extinguishers. |
| 10 folding-room stools. | 2 revolving chairs. |
| 1 Welsbach droplight. | 2 committee tables. |
| 1 clock. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 2 mirrors. | |

18 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Furniture storerooms.

80 caucus chairs.	2 committee chairs.
9 fenders.	1 pair andirons.
8 fire sets.	1 leather sofa.
1 Pullman ventilator.	1 roll-top mahogany typewriter desk.
3 glass fire screens.	86 oak armchairs.
2 revolving bookcases.	18 oak chairs.
7 revolving mahogany chairs.	9 oak revolving armchairs.
1 scales.	18 oak revolving chairs.
25 porch rockers.	2 oak flat-top desks.
1 Jenkins map rack.	8 5-foot oak tables.
1 extension table.	7 2-drawer oak typewriter stands.
3 spark screens.	2 walnut typewriter stands.
1 carpet.	1 oak typewriter table.
1 mahogany file case.	1 small oak table.
2 mahogany roll-top desks.	8 wood holders.
1 oak roll-top desk.	1 5-section oak Wernicke bookcase.
1 open bookcase.	1 6-section oak Wernicke bookcase.
1 leather settee.	2 4-section oak Wernicke bookcases.
2 water coolers.	1 flat-top mahogany desk.
1 window seat.	1 small file stand.
1 velour screen.	1 blacking commode.
1 Globe file case.	1 secretary's revolving chair J.
1 umbrella stand.	2 leather and mahogany side chairs.
1 mahogany typewriter chair.	1 roll-top metal typewriter stand.
1 mahogany armchair.	

Guardrooms, Senate terrace, rooms 2, 4, and 6.

1 clock.	2 electric fans.
1 marble-top table.	1 blacking stand.
2 roll-top desks.	1 metal typewriter stand.
2 mirrors.	1 committee table.
5 revolving oak chairs.	1 flat-top desk.
2 revolving mahogany chairs.	1 spark screen.
1 hatrack.	1 gun case.
1 water cooler.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-829083.
2 porch rockers.	

Janitor's rooms, Senate terrace.

1 carpet.	1 table.
2 clocks.	8 electric fans.
2 hatracks.	1 oak rocker.
2 roll-top desks.	8 stepladders.
1 leather screen.	1 wooden-body truck.
2 oak bookcases.	1 old fiber truck.
4 2-wheel trucks.	1 willow rocker.
1 tool chest.	1 typewriter swing.
1 flat-top truck.	2 vacuum cleaners.
2 revolving chairs.	1 L. S. Smith typewriter No. 5-214887.
1 small flat-top truck.	1 oval oak table.
2 oak closets.	1 mahogany and cane revolving chair.
1 old water cooler.	1 Singer sewing machine.
5 box trucks.	1 wood box.
1 truck pan.	1 blacking commode.
7 caucus chairs.	2 water coolers.
1 leather sofa.	

Janitor's room, terrace storeroom, No. 16.

1 wood box.	1 paper baler.
1 roll-top typewriter desk.	1 revolving chair.
1 Howe scale.	1 blacking commode.
1 water cooler.	1 small table.
1 leather sofa.	1 water cooler.
1 Fairbanks scale.	

Ladies' room, gallery floor, north side.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 clock. | 2 stools. |
| 1 small, round table. | 3 prairie-grass armchairs. |
| 2 rocking-chairs. | 1 pair velour curtains. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 velour fire screen. |
| 1 silver-plated pitcher and tray. | 1 Peerless electric fan. |
| 1 swinging mirror. | 1 marble-top table. |
| 1 oak table. | 1 carpet sweeper. |
| 1 leather couch. | |

Ladies' room, basement.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 marble-top table. | 1 desk and closet. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 pole hatrack. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 clock. | 1 electric fan. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 revolving chair. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 sofa pillow. |

Ladies' room, crypt.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 leatherette screen. | 1 electric fan. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 marble-top table. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 revolving mahogany and leather chair. |
| 1 clock. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 oak costumer. |
| 1 oak typewriter table. | |
| 1 rug. | |

Lower bathroom.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 clock. | 1 water cooler. |
| 6 caucus chairs. | 1 stand for bottles. |
| 3 barber chairs. | 1 cup cuse. |
| 1 clotheshorse. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 6 mirrors. | 1 bootblack's chair. |
| 1 table. | 1 electric fan. |

Marble room.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 clock. | 1 spark screen. |
| 1 table. | 1 bronze statue of Lincoln. |
| 2 leather-covered sofas. | 2 thermometers. |
| 1 bronze urn. | 1 chronometer. |
| 4 leather-covered chairs. | 6 leather armchairs. |

Men's toilet room, basement.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 caucus chair. | 1 closet. |
| 1 clock. | |

Offtical reporters' room, Senate floor, southeast corner.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2 large tables. | 1 clock. |
| 1 small pine table. | 3 flat-top desks. |
| 1 phonograph shaving machine. | 1 blacking commode. |
| 2 mahogany tables. | 2 Pullman ventilators. |
| 3 revolving chairs. | 2 revolving typewriter chairs. |
| 3 leather-seat chairs. | 2 typewriter stands. |
| 1 cane-seat chair. | 1 dictaphone transcribing machine No. 11255. |
| 1 small mirror. | 1 Westinghouse electric fan. |
| 9 caucus chairs. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 1 stepladder. | 1 dictaphone, No. A-7-27286. |
| 2 A dictaphones, Nos. 1421 and 9039. | 1 dictaphone transcribing machine, No. B-7-30777. |
| 2 B dictaphones, Nos. 9486 and 24723. | |
| 1 oak typewriter table. | |

20 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Official reporters' room, Senate floor, southeast corner—Continued.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1161167. | 1 dictaphone, No. A-7-70781. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1076127. | 4 2-drawer oak typewriter tables. |
| 1 dictaphone shaving machine. | 1 mahogany dictaphone stand. |
| 1 twentieth century water cooler. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-290324. |
| 1 dictaphone, No. A-7-45620. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1296747. |
| 1 dictaphone, No. A-7-70894. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 5-259388. |
| 1 broken mahogany typewriter chair. | |

Pages' room.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 clock. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 electric fan. |
| 1 marble-top table. | 4 carpets. |
| 4 caucus chairs. | |

Police headquarters, Senate terrace, room 13.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 carpet. | 1 Peerless electric fan. |
| 1 leather couch. | 4 revolving chairs. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 typewriter swing. |
| 1 clock. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 2 Pullman ventilators. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 roll-top desks. | 1 oak and leather rocker. |
| 1 water cooler. | 1 sweet grass rocker. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1318420. | 1 card index case. |
| 1 leatherette screen. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 steel locker. | |

President's room.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 gilt cornices. | 1 cocoa mat. |
| 5 large leather chairs. | 1 table. |
| 1 grandfather's clock. | 2 leather sofas. |
| 1 Senator's revolving mahogany chair, | 8 large mirrors. |
| B. | 2 pairs damask curtains. |
| 1 bronze bust of McKinley. | 1 mahogany pedestal. |

Press gallery, anteroom, and telegraph gallery, gallery floor, north front.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6 mirrors. | 1 pole hatrack. |
| 43 caucus chairs. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-387421. |
| 1 telephone booth. | 1 globe. |
| 3 clocks. | 2 flat-top desks. |
| 2 bookcases. | 1 flat-top typewriter desk. |
| 5 leather lounges. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 1 set of shelves. | 1 standing desk. |
| 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-233711. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-812408. |
| 2 water coolers. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-387412. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RZ-54499. |
| 4 revolving chairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1045046. |
| 2 large leather armchairs. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RX-95859. |
| 4 leather cushions. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-351887. |
| 9 metal typewriter stands. | 2 oak typewriter desks. |
| 19 revolving oak chairs. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 6-181362. |
| 1 oak committee table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1009493. |
| 1 Hawthorne electric fan. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1120642. |
| 3 Peerless electric fans. | |
| 1 Holzer-Cabot electric fan, No. 26. | |
| 2 booth electric fans. | |
| 1 spark screen. | |
| 1 fender. | |
| 1 fire set. | |
| 4 leather window seats. | |

Reception room.

2 cornices.	1 mahogany table.
1 mirror.	1 revolving mahogany chair.
8 Flemish-oak benches.	1 caucus chair.
1 Flemish-oak armchair.	1 clock.

Restaurant, Senate basement, south front.

4 refrigerators.	1 mahogany table.
1 hot-water urn.	1 mahogany and leather screen.
2 coffee urns.	80 electric fans.
14 bracket tables.	1 revolving mahogany chair.
3 12-foot tables.	1 rug.
15 round tables.	2 oak tables.
1 sideboard.	1 metal typewriter stand.
1 revolving chair.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-950177.
2 umbrella stands.	1 hamper.
3 roll-top desks.	1 water cooler.
37 caucus chairs.	4 revolving oak chairs.
7 clocks.	1 oak flat-top typewriter desk.
6 mirrors.	1 revolving desk stool.
3 mahogany ice boxes.	1 portable electric light.
149 mahogany chairs.	1 4-drawer oak file case.
1 linen closet.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1300934.
18 oak chairs.	2 cocoa mats.
1 Simplex heater.	1 pair portieres.
1 flat-top typewriter desk.	
1 extension table.	
1 iron safe.	

Senate Chamber.

2 clocks.	2 reporter's tables.
96 Senator's desks.	2 mahogany roller-top desks.
2 leather-backed revolving mahogany chairs.	1 carpet.
96 Senator's chairs.	10 revolving cane-seat chairs.
6 leather sofas.	6 caucus chairs.
6 leather chairs.	1 Senator's revolving chair, B.
	2 French vases.

Senate corridors, elevators, and galleries.

1 grandfather's clock.	6 electric fans.
5 clocks.	1 lot telegraph instruments.
17 caucus chairs.	1 revolving oak armchair.
3 oak revolving chairs.	1 mahogany flat-top desk.
1 rug.	1 revolving mahogany cane-seat chair.
2 revolving mahogany chairs.	1 fire extinguisher.
1 Twentieth Century water cooler.	1 dining-room table.
1 marble-top table.	1 carpet rug.
1 roll-top typewriter desk.	2 oak typewriter tables.
1 mahogany table.	1 small oak table.
1 small 4-drawer typewriter cabinet.	2 roll-top oak desks.
1 mahogany-and-leather screen.	1 flat-top oak desk.
1 flat-top oak desk.	1 broken revolving chair.
1 wood closet.	1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RC-8208.
5 revolving leather-and-oak chairs.	

Senate lobby.

4 revolving mahogany chairs.	1 caucus chair.
1 carpet.	

Senate post office, basement floor.

1 caucus chair.	1 Westinghouse electric fan.
1 roll-top desk.	1 electric stove.
1 small oak table.	1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
2 scales.	1 oak typewriter table.
1 clock.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1139180.

Sergeant at Arms' office, Senate floor, northeast corner.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 key case. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 clock. | 1 mahogany-and-leather screen. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 mahogany bookrack. |
| 1 small cabinet. | 1 telephone holder. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 2 revolving leather - and - mahogany chairs. |
| 1 leather window seat. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 3-gallon water cooler. | 1 mirror. |
| 1 mahogany chair. | 1 flat-top desk. |
| 1 mahogany revolving chair. | |

Sergeant at Arms' stores.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 blacking commode. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 stepladder. | 1 leather lounge. |
| 1 trunk. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-120742. |
| 1 suit case. | 1 iron safe. |
| 2 bookcases. | |

Storekeeper's room, old library space, Senate floor, north side.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 bookcase. | 1 fire set. |
| 2 Standard electric fans. | 1 pair andirons. |
| 2 metal typewriter stands. | 1 mirror. |
| 3 roll-top mahogany desks. | 1 clock. |
| 1 Burroughs adding machine, No. 9-106411. | 1 Senator's revolving chair. |
| 1 mahogany file unit. | 1 4-drawer mahogany file unit. |
| 1 oak file unit. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1274570. |
| 1 plated-silver pitcher and tray. | 1 Remington typewriter, RZ-98195. |
| 1 wardrobe. | 1 flat-top mahogany desk. |
| | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |

Supreme Court chamber, No. 4, old library space, gallery floor.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 pair andirons. | 3 mahogany bookracks. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 spark screen. |
| 1 clock. | 1 stepladder. |
| 4 committee chairs. | 1 mirror. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 Senator's revolving chair. |
| 1 leather couch. | 1 mahogany table. |
| 5 mahogany bookcases. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 mahogany wardrobe. |

Supreme Court chamber, No. 5, old library space, gallery floor.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 mirror. | 3 committee chairs. |
| 1 pair andirons. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 rug. |
| 2 leather screens. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 6 mahogany bookcases. | 1 mahogany costumer. |
| 1 stepladder. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 committee table. | |

Supreme Court chamber, No. 6, old library space, gallery floor, west side.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 mirror. | 1 roll-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 pair andirons. | 1 mahogany cupboard. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 4 committee chairs. | 1 revolving typewriter chair. |
| 5 mahogany bookcases. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 clock. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 Standard electric fan. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | |

Senate cottage.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 carpets. | 1 willow armchair. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 walnut bookcase. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 vacuum cleaner. |
| 1 wire fender. | 1 pole hatrack. |
| 1½ pairs portières. | 2 gas heaters. |
| 1 extension table. | 2 electric heaters. |
| 1 hatrack. | 1 leatherette screen. |
| 1 wardrobe. | 4 blankets, Nos. 67-70-79-105. |
| 1 brass coal hod. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4- |
| 1 oak table. | 1026879. |

Senate garage.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 horse clipper. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 hatrack. | 3 revolving oak chairs. |
| 1 cylinder desk. | 2 Ford touring cars. |
| 1 lounge. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 folding bed. | 1 Peerless electric fan. |
| 3 clocks. | 5 Pyrene fire extinguishers. |
| 25 feet rubber hose. | 1 Packard truck. |
| 2 stoves. | 3 Dodge trucks. |
| 1 wardrobe. | 2 motorcycles. |
| 1 bookcase. | 1 gas range. |
| 6 lap robes. | 1 bench. |
| 1 wagon jack. | 3 touring cars. |

Senate retiring room, Senate floor, north front.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 clock. | 1 silver tray. |
| 1 blacking chair. | 1 thermometer. |
| 1 small rug. | 1 hot-water urn. |
| 1 mirror. | 1 electric stove. |
| 1 nickel-plated water cooler. | 1 caucus chair. |

Upholsterer's room, storeroom 126, sub-basement.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 lot furniture covers. | 14 blanket robes, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, |
| 2 stepladders. | 13, 21, 22, 32, 40, 48, 53, 54, 57. |
| 3 lambrequins. | 9 pairs lace curtains. |
| 11 portières. | 14 sofa pillows. |
| 2 telephone holders. | 40 Army blankets, Nos. 30, 34, 60, 61, |
| 1 Pullman ventilator. | 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72, 76, 77, |
| 1 piece Senate Chamber carpet. | 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, |
| 1 blanket robe. | 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, |
| 1 typewriter swing. | 102, 103, 104, 106, 107 108. |

Vice President's room.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 bookcase. | 1 electric fan. |
| 2 leather-seated mahogany chairs. | 5 small rugs. |
| 1 set shovel and tongs. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 2 gilt cornices. | 1 silver water urn. |
| 1 national flag. | 2 pairs damask curtains. |
| 1 spark screen. | 1 grandfather's clock. |
| 1 leather chair. | 1 revolving cane-seat mahogany chair. |
| 1 large mirror. | 1 couch cover. |
| 1 fender. | 1 pair andirons. |
| 2 marble busts. | 1 small flat-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 portrait of Washington. | 1 revolving leather seat and back chair. |
| 1 gilt toilet mirror. | 1 Adams mirror. |
| 1 large Persian rug. | 1 large flat-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 velour couch. | 1 cocoa mat. |
| 1 velour couch pillow. | 1 typewriter chair. |
| 1 pair portières and fixtures. | 1 wood holder. |
| 4 mahogany straight chairs. | 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. |

Old furniture storerooms.

- No. 2:
 1 oak table.
 1 Remington typewriter, No. 6-180085.
 1 Remington typewriter, No. 6-180672.
- No. 3a: 1 roll-top mahogany desk.
- No. 7a:
 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-872808.
 1 revolving oak chair.
 1 roll-top typewriter desk.
 1 electric fan.
 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-297762.
- No. 15: 1 Brooks file case.
- No. 16:
 1 clock.
 1 roll-top walnut desk.
 1 mirror.
 3 revolving oak chairs.
 1 electric fan.
 1 coat and hat rack.
- No. 18:
 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1086005.
 1 metal typewriter stand.
- No. 23:
 2 roll-top desks.
 1 roll-top typewriter desk.
- No. 34: 2 committee tables.
- No. 35: 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-689779.
- No. 46a:
 2 Welsbach drop-lights.
 1 roll-top typewriter desk.
 1 typewriter chair.
- No. 49a:
 1 roll-top typewriter desk.
 1 revolving typewriter chair.
 5 5-crate Wernicke bookcases.
 1 6-crate Wernicke bookcase.
- No. 61:
 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-974298.
 1 metal typewriter stand.
 2 caucus chairs.
 1 mahogany revolving bookcase.
 1 rug.
- No. 62: 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-947885.
 No. 66: 1 metal typewriter stand.
 No. 69: 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-564987.
 No. 69a: 1 water cooler.
 No. 69b:
 3 tables.
 1 flat-top desk.
 1 roll-top desk.
 1 file case.
 1 committee table.
 1 bookcase.
 2 carpets.
 8 leather armchairs.
 1 leather sofa.
- No. 70: 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-579083.
- No. 71: 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RA-67502.
- No. 72:
 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1123557.
 1 oak typewriter table.
- No. 73: 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-552000.
- No. 79:
 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-286459.
 1 leather typewriter case.
- No. 80: 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-609338.
- No. 81: 1 2-section file case.
- No. 88:
 2 4-crate Wernicke bookcases.
 1 drop-leaf table.
 1 pair andirons.
 1 fire set.
 1 wood holder.
- No. 89: 1 6-foot table.
- No. 90: 1 carpet.
- No. 91:
 1 mahogany bookcase.
 1 mahogany rocking-chair.
 1 oak table.
 1 mirror.
 1 hot-water urn.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING.

Room 103, Senator Gore.

- 3 oak vertical file cases.
 1 4-foot table.
 1 secretary's small chair, M.
 1 carpet rug.
 3 1-section mahogany vertical file cases.
- 3 caucus chairs.
 1 revolving bookcase.
 1 A. B. Dick mimeograph, 78-21070.
 1 mimeograph, 78-17184.

Room 105, Senator Jones of New Mexico.

- 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H.
 3 secretary's small chairs, M.
 1 carpet rug.
 1 committee table.
 1 table, O.
 1 set shelves.
- 1 secretary's armchair, N.
 1 davenport, G.
 1 secretary's revolving chair, J.
 1 metal typewriter stand.
 1 leather couch.
 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1161306.

Room 107.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 leather typewriter cases. | 22 secretary's roll-top desks, H. |
| 4 carpet rugs. | 1 blacking box. |
| 14 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 planotype, No. 86. |

Room 109, Senator Myers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 committee table. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 oak file case and stand. |
| 1 costumer. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 mahogany roll-top desk. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | 1 bookcase with base. |
| 2 1-section oak file cases. | 6 caucus chairs. |
| 1 card-index case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225448. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |

Room 111, ladies' retiring room.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 6-foot mahogany table. | 1 oak revolving chair, J. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 set shelves. |
| 1 oak typewriter desk. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 4 caucus chairs. | 1 standing mirror. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk. |
| 1 screen. | 1 leather sofa. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 mahogany revolving chair. |
| 1 oak hatrack. | |

Room 112.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 mahogany committee table. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 roll-top oak desk. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 Tucker file case. | 1 carpet rug. |

Room 119.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Senator's round armchair, C. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 special bookcase. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 secretary's small chair, M. |

Room 121.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 sofa pillow. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 fire set. | 8 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1244793. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 2 tables, O. |
| 1 wardrobe. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1068989. |
| 1 storage case. | 8 metal typewriter stands. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 library stepladder. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 8-section vertical file case. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 newspaper rack. |

Room 121a.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1188945. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1116117. |
|--|--|

Room 123.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Senator's round armchair, C. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |

Room 123—Continued.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 leather screen. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 4 caucus chairs. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-R. P. 92717. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1227777. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1195838. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 blanket, No. 30. |
| 1 fire set. | 2 card-index cases. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | |
| 1 5-section vertical file case. | |

Room 123a.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-R. P. 91064. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-M. Z. 50061. |
|---|--|

Room 124.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2 committee tables. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1217985. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 steel file case. |
| 9 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 dictaphone B7-28203. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 dictaphone A7-51571. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 typewriter stand. |
| 2 oak tables. | 1 set shelves. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 table, O. |
| 3 caucus chairs. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |

Room 125.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 marble-top table. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 27541. |
| 2 9-foot bookcases. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 19757. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 27539. |
| 2 metal typewriter stands. | 1 roll-top mahogany typewriter desk. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-337266. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 oak card index. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 21214. |

Room 127

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 3 sofa cushions. | 2 fire sets. |
| 2 davenports, G. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1167640. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 blanket robe, No. 7. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1198288. |
| 3 tables, O. | 1 Underwood duplicator, No. 10998. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | 1 set shelves. |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | 1 committee table. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 2 line-a-time copyholders. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 special bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 revolving oak bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1319639. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1168340. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-R. Q-93887. |
| 7 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 leather typewriter case. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | |

Room 127b.

1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1097738. 1 metal typewriter stand.

Room 128.

1 carpet rug.	8 caucus chairs.
2 roll-top mahogany desks.	2 mahogany typewriter tables.
10 secretary's armchairs, N.	1 screen.
1 davenport, G.	2 1-section vertical file cases.
1 hatrack.	1 revolving mahogany and leather chair.
1 fire set.	1 stenographer's revolving chair, L.
1 committee table.	1 mahogany table.
1 walnut bookcase.	1 card index case.
1 table, O.	1 set shelves.
2 metal typewriter stands.	

Room 129.

2 2-section vertical file cases.	2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L.
1 table, O.	1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 carpet rug.	1 stepladder.
1 Senator's small chair, E.	1 metal typewriter stand.
2 secretary's roll-top desks, H.	1 6-foot oak table.
1 secretary's revolving chair, J.	1 special mahogany bookcase.

Room 130.

1 fire set.	1 secretary's revolving chair, J.
1 carpet rug.	1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-350713.
9 secretary's small chairs, M.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
1 secretary's armchair, N.	1 special bookcase.
1 committee table.	1 card index case.
1 secretary's roll-top desk, H.	

Room 131.

2 carpet rugs.	2 4-foot bookcases.
1 fire set.	1 9-foot bookcase.
1 flat-top desk, A.	2 secretary's armchairs, N.
1 Senator's revolving chair, B.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
1 Senator's round armchair, C.	1 table, O.
2 Senator's square armchairs, D.	1 sofa pillow.
1 easy-chair, F.	1 Senator's small chair, E.
1 davenport, G.	1 roll-top typewriter desk, K.
1 secretary's roll-top desk, H.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-832142.
1 secretary's revolving chair, J.	1 mahogany cupboard.
1 stenographer's revolving chair, L.	1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-338903.

Room 132.

2 carpet rugs.	1 Senator's revolving chair, B.
1 fire set.	1 table, O.
7 secretary's small chairs, M.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
1 flat-top desk, A.	1 1-section vertical file case.
1 Senator's round armchair, C.	1 committee table.
2 Senator's square armchairs, D.	2 metal typewriter stands.
2 easy-chairs, F.	2 secretary's revolving chairs, J.
2 davenports, G.	2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L.
4 secretary's armchairs, N.	1 3-section vertical file case.
1 4-foot bookcase.	2 roll-top secretary's desks, H.
2 8-foot bookcases.	2 roll-top typewriter desks, K.
2 sofa pillows.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1179474.
1 costumer.	1 velour curtain.

Room 132a.

1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1185996.

Room 133.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 fire set. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 hatrack. |
| 1 5-section vertical file case. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 revolving cane-seat chair. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 toilet cabinet. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1132618. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Oliver typewriter, No. 9-657356. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-964537. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |

Room 133a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-570505. | 1 dictionary stand. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-818437. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |

Room 134.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 small table. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 small oak stand. |
| 12 secretary's armchairs, N. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 leatherette screen. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MV90278. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 clock. |
| 2 mahogany file cases. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 hatrack. | |

Room 135.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 hat-tree. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 2 Senator's small chairs, E. |
| 2 easy chairs, F. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 blanket robe, No. 1. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | |

Room 136.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 carpet rug. | 2 costumers. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 leatherette screen. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1077542. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1038572. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 roll-top mahogany desks. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 revolving leather and mahogany chair. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Twentieth Century water cooler. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1237697. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-342307. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-336586. |
| 1 5-section vertical file case. | |
| 1 vertical file tray and stand. | |
| 3 metal typewriter stands. | |
| 2 clocks. | |
| 1 leather typewriter cover. | |
| 1 standing desk. | |

Room 136a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 oak typewriter table. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-818488. | |

Room 136j.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 revolving chair. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 2 blankets, Nos. 53 and 57. |
| 1 Senator's armchair, D. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 dictaphone shaving machine, 18175. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | |

Room 137.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 sofa pillows. | 5 4-foot bookcases. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 fire set. | 2 costumers. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 davenport, G. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 8-MI-90466. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 8-MI-00730. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | |
| 1 table, O. | |

Room 138.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 4 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 leatherette screen. |
| 4 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 set drawers. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 open bookcase. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-824464. |
| 1 clock. | 1 pigeonhole case. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-BP-75878. |
| 2 costumers. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 steel file case. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | |

Room 139.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2 mahogany typewriter tables. | 4 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 2 3-section vertical file cases. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-676679. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks K. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 stationery cabinet. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-334044. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-242149. |

Room 139a.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 9 5-crate Wernicke bookcases. | 2 2-crate Wernicke bookcases. |
| 5 6-crate Wernicke bookcases. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 oak table. | 3 4-crate Wernicke bookcases. |
| 1 revolving oak chair. | |

Room 141.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 sofa cushion. | 1 table, O. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 L. O. Smith typewriter, No. 8-287781. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 secretary's armchair, N. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-403022. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 7 caucus chairs. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | |

Room 141a.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 No. 5 Underwood typewriter, No. 98936. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-390993. |

Room 143.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 2 fire sets. | 1 8-section vertical file case. |
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 3 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1232949. |
| 7 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |

Room 143a.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1218778. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1253750. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1288595. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RA 73501. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1313029. | |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1245874. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 30806. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1217230. | |

Room 145.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 mahogany open bookcase. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 storage case. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Mimeograph, 77-10857. |
| 1 table, O. | |

Room 146.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3 committee tables. | 1 oak cabinet. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 roll-top oak typewriter desk. |
| 20 caucus chairs. | 24 caucus chairs. |

Room 147.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Senator's round armchair C. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 letterpress stand. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 davenports, G. | 1 pair portières. |

Room 147—Continued.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 stepladder. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1238216. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 3-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-885458. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MV-90281 |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 blanket robe, No. 84. | |

Room 200.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 mahogany table. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. |
| 1 carpet. | 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. |
| 2 pairs velour curtains. | 1 small rug. |
| 1 sofa cushion. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 2 mahogany bookcases. | 1 flat-top desk, A. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 4 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. |

Room 201.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 Wernicke file case. |
| 1 carpet. | 1 old typewriter stand. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 special bookcase. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 committee table. | 10 committee chairs. |
| 2 pairs velour curtains. | 1 chairman's chair. |
| 1 oak typewriter table. | 2 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 mahogany vertical file case. | 39 caucus chairs. |

Room 203.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 3 carpet rugs. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 hatrack. |
| 2 sofa cushions. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 clock. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-337037. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 mahogany file case. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 iron safe. |
| 1 leather screen. | 1 Oliver typewriter, No. 9-623697. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 9-foot bookcase. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 special bookcase. | 1 Oliver typewriter, No. 5-423784. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | |

Room 203a.

- 1 typewriter table.

Room 204.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 5 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 2 tables, O. |
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 3 carpet rugs. |
| 2 Senators' revolving chairs, B. | 2 fire sets. |
| 2 easy chairs, F. | 3 sofa pillows. |
| 2 davenports, G. | 2 pairs velour curtains. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 3 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |

Room 204—Continued.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1140970. |
| 1 leather typewriter case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-744787. |
| 1 pair portières. | 1 Edison mimeograph, 78-3124. |
| 1 oak typewriter table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1256716. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |
| 2 card-index cases. | |
| 1 oak vertical file case. | |
| 1 costumer. | |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1089771. | |

Room 204a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-204399.

Room 205.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 hatrack. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 clock. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 storage case. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1182576. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1078728. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-850474. |
| 2 leather and mahogany screens. | |
| 4 carpet rugs. | |
| 1 fire set. | |

Room 206.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 set shelves. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 11 caucus chairs. |
| 6 Senator's small chairs, E. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 4 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 2 tables, O. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1066218. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1134290. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 fire set. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 5 mahogany typewriter tables. | 1 6-foot stand. |
| 1 3-section vertical file. | 1 revolving typewriter chair. |
| 1 vertical file case. | |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | |

Room 206a.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1292518. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1009396. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225291. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1256679. | |

Room 207.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 table, O. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 mahogany cabinet. |
| 1 3-section vertical file case. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1218410. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 3 sofa pillows. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | |

Room 209.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 1 clock. |
| 2 Senator's revolving chairs, B. | 2 typewriter tables. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 5 4-foot bookcases. |
| 7 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-882408. |
| 3 Senator's small armchairs, E. | 1 vertical file tray and stand. |
| 3 easy-chairs, F. | 3 special bookcases. |
| 2 davenport, G. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-824497. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 mahogany wardrobe. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 pair velour curtains. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 globe. |
| 5 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |
| 2 sofa pillows. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 6 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1037708. |
| 2 fire sets. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225282. |
| 2 revolving bookcases. | |

Room 210.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 table, O. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 4 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 library stepladder. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 3 metal typewriter stands. |
| 8 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10 RK-94164. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RK-91150. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-342936. |
| 1 9-foot bookcase. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-341464. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 pair portieres. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | |
| 1 costumer. | |

Room 211.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 1 storage case. |
| 2 Senator's revolving chairs, B. | 2 special bookcases. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. |
| 3 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 1 leather armchair. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 easy-chairs, F. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 6 secretary's small chairs, M. | 4 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 costumer. |
| 6 carpet rugs. | 1 clock. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 mahogany typewriter chair. |
| 1 hatrack. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1229451. |
| 1 3-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1060422. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 6-foot oak table. |
| 2 mahogany typewriter tables. | 1 clock. |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | |

Room 211a.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1168072. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-1 D-98298. |
| 1 clock. | |

Room 215.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 easy-chairs, F. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |

34 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Room 215—Continued.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 8 steel vertical file cases. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 steel file cases. | 2 special bookcases. |
| 2 document file cases. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-831951. |
| 7 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Globe file case and stand. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 steel card-index case. |
| 6 carpet rugs. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 small stationery case. |
| 1 typewriter table. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 11-RS-96660. |
| 2 sofa pillows. | 1 set shelves. |
| 5 4-foot bookcases. | 1 mimeograph, 78-19905. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | |

Room 215a.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-634217. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-999488. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1008272. | |

Room 217.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 clock. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 rug. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 5-crate Wernicke bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 3 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 2 4-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 3 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 6 caucus chairs. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-981144. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-787745. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 stepladder. |
| 4 carpet rugs. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1081779. |
| 1 hatrack. | 1 oak typewriter table. |

Room 219.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 clock. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 porch rocker. |

Room 221.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 costumer. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 storage case. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-819480. |
| 7 secretary's small chairs, M. | 4 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 oak vertical file case. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 table. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-833830. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 multigraph. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | |

Room 221a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-925661. | 6 caucus chairs. |
| 4 leather chairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-378869. |
| 1 willow armchair. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1818028. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |

Room 223.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 hatrack. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 9-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1213811. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 card-index case. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1038479. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1058275. |
| 2 tables, O. | |

Room 225.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 costumers. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 1-section vertical steel file case. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1229030. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 roll-top mahogany typewriter desk. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1040324. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Mahogany telephone stand. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | |

Room 225a.

- 1 No. 10 Smith Premier typewriter No. 106899.

Room 225b.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-828908. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1140637. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-545568. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1028719. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 mahogany-framed mirror. |
| 1 small mahogany desk. | |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1250692. | |

Room 226.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 clock. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 2 2-section vertical file cases. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Edison dictaphone, No. B-51422. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1257605. |
| 2 carpets. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1238629. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1208781. |
| 1 bookcase. | |
| 2 pairs velour curtains. | |
| 1 costumer. | |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | |

Room 226a.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 5-259499. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1077524. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1820097. |

Room 227.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 4 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 4 caucus chairs. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1078684. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1086023. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RE-85139. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1214697. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1152152. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | |
| 1 special bookcase. | |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | |
| 1 table, O. | |

Room 228.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 revolving cane and mahogany armchairs. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 4 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | 1 pigeonhole case. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RA-74921. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-984864. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1179332. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 file case. |
| 1 table, O. | |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |
| 1 fire set. | |

Room 228a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Hawthorn electric fan. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 11-355887. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-671276. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-946786. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |

Room 229.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 secretary's armchair, N. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 carpet. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 3 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1078930. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1139157. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 set pigeonholes. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RX-91102. |
| 2 9-foot bookcases. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1241948. |
| 1 costumer. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1273660. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | |

Room 230.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |

Room 230—Continued.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 fire set. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 2 tables, O. |
| 2 sofa pillows. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 special bookcase. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1212944. |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1237725. |
| 1 clock. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1820046 |
| 4 metal typewriter stands. | 1 pair velour portières. |

Room 230a.

- 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RC-82418.

Room 231.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1248377. |
| 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 2 4-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 dictaphone, 7A-53737. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 dictaphone, 7B-35691. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RM-70025. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 blanket robe, No. 62. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1802172. |
| 1 fire set. | |
| 1 sofa pillow. | |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | |

Room 232.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-955725. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1868861. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1292804. |
| 1 hat-tree. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1258868. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 mimeograph, 76-6704. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | |
| 1 9-foot bookcase. | |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | |

Room 233.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 2-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |

Room 233—Continued.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-859486. |
| 1 leatherette screen. | 1 mahogany cabinet. |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | 1 set shelves. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 blanket, No. 90. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-336743. | 1 leather and mahogany armchair. |

Room 235a.

- 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-255328.

Room 240.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 pairs velour curtains. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 bookrack. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-295682. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-412062. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 steel file case. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1238630. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |

Room 241.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 Oliver typewriter, No. 9-574408. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1101449. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RS94819. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Oliver typewriter, No. 9-655812. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | |

Room 242.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 3 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 stationery case. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 3 secretary's roll-top desks, H. |
| 1 table, O. | 3 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-ML90227. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-416352. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MV50475. |

Room 243.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 fire set. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |

Room 243—Continued.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Wooten desk. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RL97376. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 large open bookcase. | 1 mimeograph, No. 77-4104. |
| 2 4-section vertical file cases. | |
| 1 hat-tree. | |

Room 244.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-710398. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-787170. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1322996. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 stepladder. |

Room 245.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RS-93557. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RS-93487. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 blanket robe, No. 47. |
| 5 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 pair portières. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 1 sofa cushion. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 clock. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1073610. |
| 1 blacking box. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 2 1-section oak vertical file cases. | |
| 1 costumer. | |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | |

Room 245a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-951921. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MS-90714. |
| 2 metal typewriter stands. | |

Room 246.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 davenport, G. | |

Room 247.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |

Room 247—Continued.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5- |
| 1 fire set. | 1132663. |

Room 247a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-582787.

Room 247b.

- 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MV.- 1 electric fan.
90599.

Room 248.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 6 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 2 davenports, G. | 1 small stool. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-341716. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5- |
| 1 table, O. | 1233205. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5- |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1038454. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 oak bookcase. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 2 sofa cushions. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 costumer. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 mahogany table. |

Room 249.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 oak bookcase. |
| 1 9-foot bookcase. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 revolving cane-seat mahogany chair. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-ME80078. |
| 1 revolving oak bookcase. | |

Room 250.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 costumer. |
| 16 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 clock. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 1-section vertical file. |
| 1 carpet. | 1 steel file case. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 library ladder. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-416252. |

Room 300.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | |

Room 301.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk. | 2 cane-back armchairs. |
| 1 carpet. | 2 leather-seat side chairs. |
| 4 pairs of window draperies. | 2 chart cases. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 18 committee chairs. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 3 bookcases. | 1 small leather and mahogany arm-chair. |
| 3 leather sofas. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 3 leather easy-chairs. | 3 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 revolving chair. | 2 cane-back leather-seat armchairs. |
| 3 small mahogany tables. | 2 cane-seat side chairs. |
| 1 6-foot mahogany table. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 globe. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 mahogany screen. | |

Room 303.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 revolving leather and mahogany chair. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 leatherette screen. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 rug. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 mahogany and leather screen. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1037589. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-863810. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 fire set. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 4 4-foot bookcases. | |
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | |
| 1 step ladder. | |

Room 303a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-585252. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-835731. | |

Room 304.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-346262. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 5 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 silver pitcher. |
| 4 Senator's small chairs, E. | 2 marble-top tables. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 3 pairs portières. |
| 2 davenports, G. | 1 mahogany table. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 flat-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 hatrack. |
| 5 sofa pillows. | 1 roll-top mahogany desk. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Edison dictaphone, No. 51420. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 8-section vertical file case. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 2 clocks. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 2 typewriter tables. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 25091. |
| 2 fire sets. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-382735. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1151804. |
| 4 4-foot bookcases. | 1 Dictaphone shaving machine. |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | 1 mahogany and leather screen. |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | |

Room 304a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-855424.

42 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Room 306.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 8 card-index cases. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-653712. |
| 1 10-section vertical file case. | 1 Corona typewriter, No. 3-57593. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 cane-seat mahogany side chair |
| 1 11-section vertical file case. | 1 secretary's revolving armchair, J. |
| 2 1-section vertical file cases. | 1 3-drawer oak vertical file case. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 4-drawer oak vertical file case. |

Room 307.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 8 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, O. | 8 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 8 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 2 typewriter tables. |
| 3 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 6-section vertical file case. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 blacking commode. | 1 leather typewriter case. |
| 1 wood box. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-332563. |
| 4 caucus chairs. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-332604. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-352277. |
| 6 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 pair portières. |

Room 307a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1234469.

Room 308.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 davenport G. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 pair velour curtains. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RS-75764. |
| 3 revolving cane-seat chairs. | 1 dictaphone, A-309. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 dictaphone, A-235. |
| 1 stationery case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-281183. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 dictaphone, B-236. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 7-18070. |
| 2 leather-seat armchairs. | 1 dictaphone, B-163. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 leather typewriter case. |
| 1 dictaphone, B-7-45374. | |
| 1 dictaphone shaving machine. | |

Room 308a.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-454997. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-829625. |
| 1 vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-856743. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1257110. | 2 leather typewriter cases. |

Room 308b. -

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 revolving leather and mahogany armchair. |
| 1 pair velour curtains. | 2 leather and mahogany armchairs. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | 8 leather committee chairs. |
| 1 costumer. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 leather easy chair. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 stationery case. |
| 1 small round mahogany table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-704579. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | |

Room 309.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 6 vertical file cases. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-939780. |
| 1 special bookcase. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-964486. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RE-80381. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-335564. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-865045. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 carpet ruga. | |

Room 310.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 carpet. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. |
| 1 small mahogany table. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 bookcase. | 1 pair of portières. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 revolving mahogany and leather chair. |
| 1 revolving cane-seat chair. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 pair velour curtains. | 1 document file unit. |
| 2 leather easy-chairs. | |
| 1 leather sofa. | |

Room 311.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 2 bookcases. | 2 vertical file-cases. |
| 1 cane-seat side chair. | 2 stationery cases. |
| 4 leather-seat armchairs. | 2 2-section vertical file cases. |
| 3 leather-seat side chairs. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 easy-chair. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 caucus chair. | 1 roll-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 small mahogany table. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 revolving leather-seat chair. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 library ladder. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 clock. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 pair of portières. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 2 metal transfer file cases. |
| 1 pair velour curtains. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1041630. |
| 1 leather sofa. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1221786 |

Room 311a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1011818. 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1062048.

Room 312.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 cane-back mahogany armchair. |
| 1 card-index case. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 small committee table. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | |

Room 313.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 carpet. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 pair velour curtains. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 davenport, G. |

Room 318—Continued.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 8-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1181094. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1069063. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 mahogany cabinet. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1362228. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 Bailey letterpress and stand. |
| 1 leather-seat side chair. | 1 document file case. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1056255. | |

Room 318a.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 No. 5 Underwood typewriter, No. 226730. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | 1 side chair. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1217727. |

Room 318b.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-278902.

Room 315.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 2 Senator's revolving chairs, B. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 silver pitcher and tray. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 marble-top table. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Bailey letterpress and stand. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RZ-53256. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 leather couch. |
| 1 clock. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1112275. |
| 1 hatrack. | |
| 2 sofa pillows. | |

Room 315a.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 No. 6 Remington typewriter, No. 168825, and cover. | 1 No. 10 Remington typewriter, No. R. P.-05651. |
| 1 set shelves. | |

Room 317.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 pairs portières. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-907863. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 clock. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 4 vertical file cases. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-374047. |
| 2 stenographer's chairs, L. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1294044. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Edison dictaphone, No. 138828. |
| 1 table, O. | |
| 1 fire set. | |

Room 319.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 8 sofa pillows. |
| 1 Senator's armchair, C. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 mahogany bookcase. | 1 secretary's small chair, M. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 blanket robe, No. 29. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | |

Room 321.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 fire set. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-925680. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 revolving typewriter chair. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 2 tables, O. | 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. |
| 1 special bookcase. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-725694. |
| 9 caucus chairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1077516. |
| 1 painting "Paul Jones." | 1 mahogany oval table. |

Room 321a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1188829.

Room 323.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 card-index cases. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 9-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1047607. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 pair portières. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs' L. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 dictaphone, 7-B-35724. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-966025. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 dictaphone, 7-A-53479. |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | |

Room 325.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 3-section vertical steel file case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 4-section vertical steel file cases. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 pair velour curtains. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 stationery case and stand. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 stationery case. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 newspaper rack. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 hatrack. |
| 4 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-965874. |
| 2 9-foot bookcases. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 card-index cases. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | |

Room 325a.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-552025. |
| 1 revolving oak chair. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1253739. |
| 1 No. 2 Monarch typewriter, No. 34924. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1086799. |
| 1 electric drop-light. | |

Room 325.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 8 4-foot bookcases. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 4 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 revolving mahogany and cane chair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 metal type stand. |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 card-index case. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-944502. |
| 1 side chair. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1221779. |

Room 326a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-944493. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-887993. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Room 327.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 pair velour curtains. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 Neostyle, 7-N-5 396. |

Room 328.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 stationery case. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1303461. |
| 1 pair portières. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1140398. |
| 1 costumer. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-362963. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | |

Room 329.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 Globe file case. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's roller-top desk, H. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 3 roller-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 pair curtains. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-390140. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1194000. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 clock. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1046897. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 toilet cabinet. |
| 1 special bookcase. | |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |
| 1 fire set. | |

Room 329a.

- 1 Smith Premier typewriter, No. 10- SS-80106. 2 metal typewriter stands.

Room 330.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | 2 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 mahogany cabinet. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-962139. |
| 2 sofa pillows. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1332961. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1339261. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | |
| 1 mahogany and leather screen. | |

Room 331

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1212938. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1238448. |
| 2 secretary's roller-top desks, H. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 roller-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-341573. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 stepladder. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Ediphone dictating machine, 116363. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | |
| 2 tables, O. | |

Room 332.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 secretary's armchair, N. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 hatrack. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 tables, O. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 roller-top typewriter desk, K. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No 5-1233084. |
| 1 5-section vertical file case. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RP-05435. |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | |

Room 332b.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-631285.

Room 333.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Bailey letterpress and stand. |

Room 333—Continued.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 hatrack. | 1 card-index case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RV99227. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RV86732. |
| 1 9-foot bookcase. | 1 revolving mahogany and cane arm-chair. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 roll-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 revolving typewriter chair. | |
| 1 costumer. | |
| 1 blacking box. | |

Room 333a.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 oak typewriter table. | 1 extension table. |
| 1 5-crate Wernicke bookcase. | 6 leather-seat chairs. |
| 1 electric drop-light. | |

Room 337.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 costumers. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 4 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 3 2-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 5-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 leather chair. | 1 mahogany and leather screen. |
| 1 leather rocker. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-328254. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MS70693. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 walnut and leather screen. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225508. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MV-90590. |
| 2 sofa pillows. | |

Room 337a.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-76330. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-925684. |
| 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-94093. | 1 5-crate mahogany Wernicke book-case. |
| 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-59153. | |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | |

Room 339.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 leather-seat side chair. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 2 pairs portières. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-108569. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1182712. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-77934. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 2 pigeonhole cases. |
| 1 table, O. | |

Room 339a.

- 1 flat-top typewriter desk.

Room 339b.

- 1 electric drop-light.

Room 339c.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-848705. | 1 electric fan. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1221815. |
| 4 caucus chairs. | |

Room 340.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-948323. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 2 pairs curtains. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 card-index case and stand. |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-962201. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-344558. |
| 2 metal typewriter stands. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1172839. |
| 1 5-section vertical file case. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-286855. |
| 1 special bookcase. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1292723. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |
| 2 4-foot bookcases | |

Room 341.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 pairs portières. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 5-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1075024. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-342910. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-340861. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 mahogany screen. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-R. P.-81631. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1257734. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |
| 1 fire set. | |

Room 341a.

- 1 Mahogany card index case.

Room 342.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 3 tables, O. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 3 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 portière. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 steel file case. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 revolving cane and mahogany armchair. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-R. L. 77929. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-397845. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1248646. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | |
| 2 sofa pillows. | |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | |

Room 343.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 stationery cases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-951127. |
| 3 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 3 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1243932. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1136904. |
| 1 hatrack. | |

Room 344.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 2 easy-chairs, F. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 davenports, G. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 3 secretary's roll-top desks, H. |
| 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 4 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 storage case. |
| 2 fire sets. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1207944. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 costumer. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 oak revolving bookcase. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1112073. |
| 3 metal typewriter stands. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1207519. |
| 1 9-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1248683. |

Room 344a.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-840615. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Room 345.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-826886. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 table, O. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 storage case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 blanket robe, No. 25. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 4 caucus chairs. |
| 1 8-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1248811. |
| 2 sofa cushions. | |

Room 345a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-569194. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1146735. |
|---------------------------------------|--|

Room 347.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1244772. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1123990. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 6-section vertical file case. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1244612. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Mimeograph, No. 73-19903. |
| 1 table, O. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 fire set. | |

Room 347a.

1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1302701.

Room 348.

1 flat-top desk, A.	1 6-foot mahogany table.
1 Senator's round armchair, C.	2 caucus chairs.
1 Senator's square armchair, D.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
1 easy-chair, F.	2 pairs portières.
2 secretary's roll-top desks, H.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1241255.
2 secretary's revolving chairs, J.	1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk.
2 secretary's small chairs, M.	1 1-section vertical file case.
2 secretary's armchairs, N.	1 2-section vertical file case.
1 table, O.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1241263.
2 carpet rugs.	1 sofa pillow.
1 fire set.	1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-307988.
2 8-foot bookcases.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1252086.
1 8-section vertical file case.	
1 davenport, G.	
1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-974580.	
2 roll-top typewriter desks, K.	

Room 348a.

1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-307988.	1 metal typewriter stand.
---	---------------------------

Room 349.

1 flat-top desk, A.	1 9-foot bookcase.
1 Senator's revolving chair, B.	1 small mahogany cabinet.
1 Senator's round armchair, C.	12 secretary's armchairs, N.
1 Senator's square armchair, D.	1 sofa pillow.
2 Senator's small chairs, E.	1 1-section vertical file case.
1 easy-chair, F.	1 8-foot bookcase.
1 davenport, G.	1 roll-top mahogany desk.
2 carpet rugs.	1 table, O.
1 fire set.	1 metal typewriter stand.
1 committee table.	

Room 350.

1 flat-top desk, A.	1 9-foot bookcase.
1 Senator's revolving chair, B.	1 secretary's roll-top desk, H.
1 Senator's round armchair, C.	1 secretary's revolving chair, J.
1 Senator's square armchair, D.	1 sofa pillow.
2 Senator's small chairs, E.	2 mahogany bookcases.
1 easy-chair, F.	2 tables, O.
1 davenport, G.	1 clock.
1 secretary's armchair, N.	1 letterpress stand.
2 carpet rugs.	1 4-foot bookcase.
1 fire set.	

Room 400.

1 flat-top desk, A.	1 bookcase.
1 Senator's square armchair, D.	1 costumer.
2 Senator's small chairs, E.	1 8-foot bookcase.
1 easy-chair, F.	1 mahogany rocking chair.
1 davenport, G.	1 secretary's small chair, M.
1 carpet rug.	1 4-foot bookcase.

Room 403.

1 table, O.	1 easy-chair, F.
1 mahogany bookcase.	1 davenport, G.
1 carpet rug.	1 sofa pillow.
1 secretary's armchair, N.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1080049.
1 4-section vertical file case.	1 secretary's roll-top desk, H.
1 stenographer's revolving chair, L.	1 roll-top typewriter desk, K.
1 secretary's revolving chair, J.	
1 metal typewriter stand.	

Room 404.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 typewriter stand. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 3 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 20857. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MM-90752. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3-MD80077. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 flat-top oak typewriter desk. |
| 1 document file case. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 35612. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | |
| 1 umbrella stand. | |

Room 404a.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 set shelves. |
|---------------------------|----------------|

Room 405.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 secretary's small chair, M. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 3 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 3 mahogany bookcases, 4-foot. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 wardrobe. | 1 pair portières. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 costumer. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 16802. |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 stationery case. | |

Room 405a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-711906. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, No. 16802. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

Room 405b.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-872105. | |
|---------------------------------------|--|

Room 406.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 4 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 typewriter table. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 clock. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 1 stationery case. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1090463. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1009442. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1229689. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 storage case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1808814. |

Room 406a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-812961. | |
|---------------------------------------|--|

Room 408.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 3-section vertical file case. | 1 secretary's small chair, M. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 2 sofa cushions. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-980799. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-980783. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-957549. |

Room 409.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1269627. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 8 carpet rugs. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 2 davenports, G. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 3 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 clock. |
| 4 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 4 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RC-62835. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1125506. |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | 1 document file case. |
| 2 fire sets. | 1 pair velour curtains. |
| 1 1-section vertical file case. | 2 pair portières. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | |

Room 409a.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Remington typewriter, No. 6-180736. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|

Room 409b.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-282990. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-545118. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Room 410.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, M. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |

Room 410a.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 leather rocker. | 1 large leather chair. |
| 1 flat-top mahogany desk. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1056136. |
| 2 mahogany side chairs. | |

Room 411.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 easy-chairs, F. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |

54 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Room 411—Continued.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 pigeonhole case. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 mahogany card-index case. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 bookcase, with base. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 mahogany roll-top desk. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 pair portières. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-964119. |
| 2 sofa pillows. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-951929. |
| 1 5-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1161172. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1031390. |
| 2 8-foot bookcases. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-340678. |

Room 413.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 velour curtain. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1225967. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1103775. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-812525. |
| 1 clock. | 1 Royal typewriter No. 10-456486. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | |

Room 414.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 1 oak typewriter table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1060928. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 3 oak card index cases. | 2 tables, O. |
| 1 stepladder. | 1 oak hatrack. |

Room 415.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 sofa cushion. | 1 6-foot table. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 typewriter table. |

Room 417.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 3 8-foot bookcases. |
| 2 Senator's revolving chairs, B. | 4 4-foot bookcases. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 1 hatrack. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 typewriter table. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 1 storage case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-398476. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1120477. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 2 1-section vertical file cases. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RX-96133. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 commercial duplicator, No. 1-19a23. |
| 2 fire sets. | |

Room 417a.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RK-85677. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
|--|---------------------------|

Room 419.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 blanket robe, No. 41. |

Room 421.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-853805. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-351913. |
| 4 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 2 9-foot bookcases. |
| 6 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 No. 3 Monarch typewriter, No. 95061. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1221825. |
| 3 card-index cases. | 1 storage case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 stepladder. |
| 1 leather screen. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 5-section vertical file case. |
| 4 metal typewriter stands. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 3 mahogany typewriter tables. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 2 stationery cases. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | |

Room 421a.

- 1 No. 10 Smith Premier typewriter, No. 124462.

Room 422.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 globe and stand. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 mahogany file case. | 1 vertical file case. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 5-crate oak Wernicke bookcase. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 1 document file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1091821. |
| 1 secretary's arm chair, N. | |

Room 423.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 costumers. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 9-foot bookcase. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 steel file case. |
| 1 pair velour curtains. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 2 metal typewriter stands. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1228183. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1241731. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-382731. |
| 1 mahogany leather side chair. | |

Room 423a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-805179.

Room 425.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 rugs. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 special bookcases. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 stationery case. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RE-94452. |
| 1 clock. | |

Room 425a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1161207.

Room 426.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 wardrobe. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 side chairs. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1151536. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 clock. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1041990. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-841357. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 6 caucus chairs. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 mimeograph, No. 77-1592. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | |

Room 426a.

- 1 roll-top mahogany desk.

Room 427.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 3 metal vertical file cases. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225328. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RD-83435. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 7-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | |
| 1 table, O. | |

Room 427a.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 oak table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-704474. |
| 1 typewriter chair. | 2 revolving bookcases. |
| 2 flat-top typewriter desks. | 27 Wernicke bookcase units. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 5 Wernicke bookcase bases. |
| 2 oak typewriter tables. | 7 Wernicke bookcase tops. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |
| 1 mahogany table desk. | 1 8-crate Wernicke bookcase. |
| 2 vertical file cases. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1198614. |

Room 428.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 3 tables, O. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 8-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 pairs velour curtains. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1113347. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1213292. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 library stepladder. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RC-96547. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 stenotype, No. 8-60518. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RC-95399. |
| 3 sofa cushions. | |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | |

Room 428a.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 walnut flat-top desk. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RZ-90,245. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-525,329. | |

Room 429.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 sofa cushions. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 3 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-332018. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 card-index cases. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 hatrack. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RD-84957. |
| 4 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-990750. |
| 6 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225406. |
| 5 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 pair velour portières. |
| 1 9-section vertical file case. | 1 Corona typewriter, No. 3-195274. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 fire set. | |
| 2 mahogany typewriter tables. | |

Room 429a.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-990793. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Room 429b.

- 1 oak typewriter table.

Room 432.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 2 tables, O. |
| 2 Senator's revolving chairs, B. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 4 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 2 Senator's square armchairs, D. | 1 file case. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 2 davenports, G. | 1 clock. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 sofa cushions. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1199418. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 5-section vertical file case. |
| 7 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1217317. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 dictaphone, B7-45469. |
| 3 carpet rugs. | 1 dictaphone, A7-70875. |
| 2 fire sets. | |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | |
| 1 costumer. | |

Room 432a.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1053856. | 1 Corona typewriter, No. 8-296272. |
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1283866. | 1 tripod. |

Room 433.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2 flat-top desks, A. | 2 tables, O. |
| 2 Senator's revolving chairs, B. | 3 carpet rugs. |
| 3 Senator's round armchairs, C. | 2 fire sets. |
| 2 Senator's square chairs, D. | 3 sofa pillows. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 2 costumers. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 bookcase. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 mahogany closet. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 4 metal typewriter stands. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 pair velour curtains. |
| 3 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 1-section metal file case. |
| 1 9-foot bookcase. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 2 5-section vertical file cases. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225254. |
| 2 mahogany typewriter tables. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1214684. |
| 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RL-95111. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1254458. |
| 3 secretary's small chairs, M. | |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | |

Room 433a.

- 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RA-70685.

Room 435.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Senator's round armchair, O. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 roll-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 1 6-crate Wernicke bookcase. | 1 set shelves. |

Room 437.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 5 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 4 8-foot bookcases. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 4 caucus chairs. |
| 4 secretary's armchairs, N. | 3 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 table, O. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 leather chair. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-840812. |
| 2 Senator's small chairs, E. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-273732. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 small mahogany table. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 5-section vertical file case. |
| 1 hatrack. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1020915. |
| 4 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-752874. |
| 1 fire set. | |

Room 437a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1110584.

Room 439.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 secretary's armchair, N. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 costumer. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 fire set. |
| 2 easy-chairs, F. | 1 pair velour portières. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 1 storage case. |

Room 440.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 tables, O. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 3 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 9-section vertical file case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 fire screen. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-1215535. |
| 3 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 pair portières. |
| 4 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-344123. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-336213. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 dictaphone, A-7-70813. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 dictaphone, B-7-47843. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1344908. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | |

Room 441.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 2 secretary's roll-top desks, H. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1213292. |
| 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1212955. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. | 1 fire screen. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 oak typewriter chair. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 umbrella stand. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1277635. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Noiseless typewriter, 24712. |

Room 442.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 4 vertical file cases. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 2 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 stenographer's revolving chair, L. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 secretary's small chair, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1203184. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 fire screen. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 sofa cushion. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1054163. |
| 1 davenport, G. | |

Room 442a.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1051527. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
|--|---------------------------|

Room 443.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 9-foot mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 3 4-foot bookcases. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter table. | 3 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 3-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1188324. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 pair damask curtains. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 fire screen. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1188344. |

Room 443a.

- 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1196419.

Room 444.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 4-section vertical file case. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 Senator's small chairs, E. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1225247 |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1195841 |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1223682 |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 2 4-foot bookcases. | 8 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 Monarch typewriter, No. 8-ML-00909. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 set shelves. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | |

Room 445.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 sofa pillow. |
| 2 Senator's revolving chairs, B. | 3 4-foot bookcases. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 special bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 9-section vertical file case. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 document file cases. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Smith Premier typewriter, No. 2-125644. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 typewriter stand. |
| 4 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RP-05598. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 revolving bookcase. |
| 2 mahogany typewriter tables. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-847047. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | |
| 1 hatrack. | |

Room 445b.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-904746. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-358368. | 1 4-drawer metal typewriter stand. |

Room 446.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 Senator's round armchairs, C. |
| 1 bookcase, solid doors. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 1 3-section vertical file case. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 3 secretary's armchairs, N. |
| 1 fire set. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 roll-top mahogany typewriter desk. |
| 1 mahogany revolving chair. | 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-334722. |

Room 447.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 4 secretary's small chairs, M. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 Senator's small chair, E. | 1 fire set. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 2 8-foot bookcases. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1319781. |

Room 447—Continued.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 4-section vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1147075. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 1 set shelves. |
| 2 sofa cushions. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1058410. |
| 1 Globe file case. | 1 fire screen. |
| 1 costumer. | |

Room 447a.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1201407. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1319781. |
|--|--|

Room 447b.

- 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-208652.

Room 448.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 flat-top mahogany desk. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 mahogany card-index case. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, O. | 1 line-o-type copy holder. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RA75010. |
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 9-foot bookcase. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 2 stenographer's revolving chairs, L. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 2 tables, O. | 1 vertical file tray and stand. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1216957. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RK97804. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-334240. |
| 1 sofa cushion. | 1 mahogany bookcase. |
| 1 3-section vertical file case. | |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |
| 5 caucus chairs. | |

Room 448a.

- 1 electric fan.

Room 449.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 roll-top typewriter desk, K. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1288644. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 1 8-foot bookcase. |
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 12 revolving mahogany chairs. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 sofa pillows. |
| 1 fire set. | 7 caucus chairs. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 revolving mahogany and cane armchair. |
| 1 metal typewriter stand. | |
| 1 steel document file case. | |

Room 450.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 davenport, G. |
| 1 Senator's revolving chair, B. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 Senator's round armchair, C. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 Senator's square armchair, D. | 12 committee chairs. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 chairman's chair. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 4-foot bookcase. |
| 1 8-foot bookcase. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | |

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, third floor.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 3 pairs velour curtains. | 1 flat-top desk. |
| 1 carpet. | 18 committee chairs. |
| 4 bookcases. | 2 revolving chairs. |
| 1 committee table. | 2 armchairs. |

62: PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, third floor—Continued.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 leather sofa. | 1 mahogany screen. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 table, O. |
| 1 large mirror. | 1 small round mahogany table. |
| 1 caucus chair. | 1 water cooler. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 2-section vertical file case. |
| 5 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 chairman's chair. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 3 side chairs. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |

Committee on Claims, fourth floor.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 carpet rug. | 3 tables, O. |
| 1 large mirror. | 1 5-foot mahogany table. |
| 16 committee chairs. | 1 leather screen. |
| 1 committee table. | 3 pairs velour curtains. |
| 8 bookcases. | 1 wood box. |
| 4 leather armchairs. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 flat-top typewriter desk. | 1 fire set and screen. |
| 1 revolving bookcase. | 84 caucus chairs. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 leather armchair. |
| 1 4-section mahogany card-index case. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 8-946828. |

Committee on Commerce.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 easy-chair, F. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 roll-top typewriter desks, K. | 1 caucus chair. |
| 2 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1811139. |
| 1 table, G. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-855432. |
| 1 vertical file case. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1172774. |
| 4 4-foot bookcases. | 1 Neostyle, No. 7. |

Committee on Finance.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 3 pairs velour curtains. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 carpet. | 1 leather armchair. |
| 6 bookcases. | 1 large leather and mahogany armchair. |
| 1 fire set. | 1 dictaphone, A-70742. |
| 1 leather sofa. | 1 revolving mahogany and cane armchair. |
| 19 committee chairs. | 2 revolving leather-back mahogany chairs. |
| 1 leather-seat side chair. | 1 revolving green leather seat and back mahogany chair. |
| 1 committee table. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 1 mahogany table. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-218274. |
| 1 leather screen. | 1 document file unit. |
| 1 large mirror. | |
| 3 secretary's armchairs, N. | |
| 28 caucus chairs. | |
| 2 cane-seat side chairs. | |

Finance Committee storeroom.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 6-foot tables. | 1 small table. |
| 1 revolving oak chair. | 1 hatrack. |
| 2 committee tables. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-818961. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 Oliver typewriter, No. 9-571917. |
| 1 2-section vertical file case. | 1 leather typewriter case. |
| 1 file tray. | |

Committee on Interstate Commerce, fourth floor.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 carpet rug. | 15 committee chairs. |
| 1 large mirror. | 1 chairman's chair. |
| 3 pairs velour curtains. | 4 leather armchairs. |
| 1 committee table. | 2 side chairs. |

Committee on Interstate Commerce, fourth floor—Continued.

4 bookcases.	36 caucus chairs.
1 leather sofa.	1 revolving cane and mahogany chair.
1 fire set.	1 4-foot bookcase.
1 secretary's roll-top desk, H.	1 walnut committee table.
1 leather screen.	1 flat-top mahogany desk.

Committee on the Judiciary, second floor.

3 pairs velour curtains.	1 map rack.
1 large mirror.	2 1-section vertical file cases.
1 carpet.	1 card-index case.
1 committee table.	1 document unit.
1 flat-top desk.	1 mahogany screen.
1 fire set.	1 4-foot bookcase.
2 special bookcases.	1 leather-seat side chair.
18 committee chairs.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
4 leather and mahogany armchairs.	1 metal typewriter stand.

Committee on Manufactures, second floor, room 212.

3 pairs velour curtains.	3 document file cases.
1 carpet rug.	1 small mahogany table.
1 large mirror.	1 metal typewriter stand.
1 committee table.	1 table, O.
19 committee chairs.	1 5-section vertical file case.
1 fire set.	1 map rack.
1 flat-top desk.	1 3-section file case.
1 leather sofa.	1 caucus chair.
4 leather easy-chairs.	1 roll-top mahogany desk.
4 special bookcases.	1 mimeograph, 78-19905.

Minority conference room, third floor.

2 bookcases.	1 caucus chair.
2 9-foot tables.	1 table, O.
6 low stands.	2 roll-top mahogany desks.
4 leather sofas.	1 4-section oak file case.
2 leather chairs.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
4 leather armchairs.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-1232918.
3 pairs window draperies.	7 cane-back leather chairs.
2 fire sets.	2 small leather-seat side chairs.
1 hatstand.	4 secretary's armchairs, N.
2 large mirrors.	6 leather and mahogany armchairs.
2 steel file cases.	1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk.
11 leather-seat armchairs.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 6-1072587.
1 carpet.	
1 secretary's revolving chair, J.	

Café.

1 roll-top typewriter desk.	12 round-top tables.
1 mahogany typewriter table.	5 oak tables.
3 leather screens.	1 hatrack.
1 revolving oak chair.	1 bookshelf.
63 caucus chairs.	1 rug.
1 water cooler.	1 leatherette screen.
17 leather-seat chairs.	1 mahogany-finish typewriter table.

Carpenter shop.

3 carpenter benches.	1 hair picker.
1 revolving chair.	1 electric stove.
1 wood trimmer.	1 roll-top desk.
1 clock.	1 key machine.
1 grindstone.	1 water cooler.

Carpenter shop—Continued.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 stool. | 2 revolving mahogany cane-seat chairs. |
| 1 toilet mirror. | 1 leather side chair. |
| 1 saw bench. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 1 band saw. | 1 mahogany and cane armchair. |
| 1 grinder. | 1 small mahogany stool. |
| 1 pine closet. | 12 mahoganized armchairs. |
| 1 leather screen. | 3 dining-room chairs. |
| 1 old leather chair. | 1 leather and mahogany armchair. |
| 7 old caucus chairs. | 1 mahogany round table. |
| 4 caucus chairs. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 1 broken mahogany flat-top desk. | |

Carpenter shop (Superintendent of Capitol), basement.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 revolving oak chair. | 1 leather-seat chair. |
| 1 flat-top desk. | 1 small mirror. |
| 1 stool. | 1 roll-top desk. |
| 1 Bailey letterpress. | 1 Senator's small chair, E. |
| 1 revolving leather chair. | |

Caucus room, third floor.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 mahogany benches. | 5 mahogany settees. |
| 2 mahogany tables. | 3 pairs window draperies. |

Corridors, Senate Office Building.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 2 revolving chairs. | 2 small tables. |
| 10 revolving oak chairs. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 23 caucus chairs. | 1 stepladder. |
| 2 mahogany tables. | 1 cane-seat mahogany chair. |
| 2 oak typewriter tables. | 1 card-index case. |
| 3 leather-seat chairs. | 1 flat-top typewriter desk. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. |
| 2 revolving mahogany chairs. | 1 oak chair. |
| 3 oak tables. | 9 secretary's roll-top desks, H. |
| 2 Vak-clean carpet cleaners. | 4 roll-top typewriter desks, K. |
| 4 Kanawha fire extinguishers. | 1 Remington typewriter, No. 10-RZ-71,096. |
| 1 steel mat. | |
| 1 table, O. | |

Dining room.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 carpet rugs. | 2 mahogany typewriter tables. |
| 9 secretary's small chairs, M. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 6 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 table, O. |
| 2 fire sets. | 1 4-foot oak table. |
| 2 committee tables. | 2 revolving mahogany and cane chairs. |
| 104 caucus chairs. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |

Dynamo room.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 revolving oak chairs. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 4 caucus chairs. | 1 toilet mirror. |
| 1 revolving leather chair. | 1 oak table. |
| 1 roll-top typewriter desk. | |

Electricians' room.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 carpet rug. |
| 2 revolving oak chairs. | 1 hatrack. |
| 1 oak table. | 1 typewriter swing. |
| 1 oak closet. | 3 caucus chairs. |
| 1 leather revolving chair. | 1 Royal typewriter, No. 10-416312. |
| 2 stools. | 1 telephone swing. |

Engineer's room.

1 flat-top desk.	1 clock.
2 revolving oak chairs.	1 stool.
1 oak wardrobe.	1 revolving chair.
1 revolving bookcase.	1 platform scale.

File room, Supreme Court.

1 roll-top steel desk.	2 caucus chairs.
1 steel table.	

Furniture storeroom, first floor, B Street side.

6 mahogany bookcases.	2 flat-top mahogany typewriter desks.
7 caucus chairs.	2 mahogany committee tables.
1 mahogany table.	1 marble top table.
7 secretary's roll-top desks, H.	1 roll-top typewriter desk, K.
1 roll-top mahogany desk.	41 stenographer's revolving chairs, L.
6 dining-room chairs.	1 revolving cane-seat armchair.
2 4-foot bookcases.	1 blacking box.
1 cane-seat side chair.	2 leather sofas.
1 committee table.	2 leather easy-chairs.
1 oak Wernicke file case.	1 leather typewriter case.
7 Senator's round armchairs, C.	1 hatrack.
2 revolving bookcases.	1 special bookcase.
1 steel file case.	1 set shelves.
1 cane-seat mahogany typewriter chair.	5 leather armchairs.
1 mahogany cupboard.	1 small bookcase.
6 1-section vertical file units.	1 storage case.
16 secretary's revolving chairs, J.	2 table desks.
1 leather rocker.	1 5-crate mahogany bookcase.
3 costumers.	1 oak card-index case.
1 mahogany wardrobe.	1 oak table.
1 roll-top oak desk.	1 revolving mahogany chair.
4 flat-top desks, A.	2 Senator's revolving chairs, B.
2 console tables.	6 secretary's small chairs, M.
2 8-foot bookcases.	1 Bailey letterpress.
1 storage case.	

Furniture storeroom, C Street side.

1 flexotype, No. 809.	1 mahogany leather settee.
1 revolving mahogany chair.	1 typewriter stand.
2 willow armchairs.	3 mahogany bookcase units.
13 caucus chairs.	1 mahogany bookcase top.
1 revolving cane-seat mahogany chair.	1 mahogany bookcase base.
2 willow side chairs.	10 oak bookcase tops.
1 Jenkins map rack.	45 oak bookcase units.
3 revolving mahogany and cane arm chairs.	9 oak bookcase bases.
5 cane and mahogany side chairs.	6 stenographer's revolving chairs, I.
2 revolving mahogany bookcases.	5 secretary's revolving armchairs, J.
1 silver pitcher.	1 Senator's revolving chair.

Ladies' room, first floor.

1 closet.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
1 hatrack.	1 clock.
2 leather-seat chairs.	3 caucus chairs.

Ladies' room, second floor.

1 clock.	1 standing mirror.
1 mahogany closet.	1 umbrella stand.
1 caucus chair.	1 mahogany typewriter table.
2 leather-seat chairs.	

66 PROPERTY REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Ladies' room, third floor.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 hatrack. | 1 clock. |
| 1 leather-seat chair. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 3 caucus chairs. | |

Ladies' room, fourth floor.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 hatrack. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 2 leather-seat chairs. | 2 caucus chairs. |
| 1 clock. | |

Police room.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 2 oak tables. | 8 caucus chairs. |
| 2 carpet rug. | 1 leather and mahogany revolving chair. |
| 1 leather couch. | |

Post office.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5 tables. | 1 Bradley stencil cutter. |
| 6 revolving oak chairs. | 2 flat-top desks. |
| 1 roll-top desk. | 1 card-index case. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 oak typewriter table. | 1 telephone holder. |
| 2 scales. | 1 iron safe. |
| 10 caucus chairs. | 1 set steel pigeonholes. |
| 1 blacking commode. | 1 cloth screen. |
| 7 4-wheel trucks. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5-835751. |
| 3 leather mail pouches. | |

Senator Ashurst's room, first floor.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 roll-top mahogany desk. | 1 committee table. |
| 1 revolving mahogany chair. | 1 hatrack. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 easy-chair, F. |
| 1 leather sofa. | 6 caucus chairs. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 oak and leather side chair. |

Senator La Follette's room, first floor.

- 1 oak table.

Senator Owen's room, first floor.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 mahogany open bookcases. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 set shelves. | 1 pigeonhole case. |
| 1 2-section vertical file case. | |

Senator's storeroom, basement.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 leather typewriter case. | 1 Edison dictaphone No. C6690. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|

Storerooms, first floor.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 flat-top trucks. | 1 oak typewriter table. |
| 2 ice boxes. | 1 oak chair. |
| 1 revolving oak chair. | 1 small ice box. |
| 3 caucus chairs. | 1 revolving mahogany chair. |

Storeroom, fourth floor.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 leather rocker. | 2 small round mahogany tables. |
| 1 leather armchair. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 3 committee armchairs. | 1 sofa. |
| 1 umbrella stand. | 1 lot linen covers. |

Office of Superintendent of Capitol Building, third floor.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 flat-top desk, A. | 1 small cabinet. |
| 2 carpet rugs. | 1 willow rocker. |
| 5 caucus chairs. | 1 typewriter table. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 2 3-section vertical file cases. |
| 1 davenport, G. | 1 leather easy-chair. |
| 1 sofa pillow. | 1 Bailey letterpress. |
| 1 table, O. | 1 Senator's round armchair, C. |

Superintendent's room (east).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 key case. |
| 1 secretary's revolving chair, J. | 1 costumer. |
| 2 secretary's armchairs, N. | 1 mahogany typewriter table. |
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 2-section steel vertical file case. |
| 1 rug. | 1 stationery case. |

Superintendent's room (west).

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 secretary's roll-top desk, H. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 1 carpet rug. | 1 costumer. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 1 1-section vertical file case. |
| 1 rug. | 1 clock. |
| 3 caucus chairs. | 1 mahogany wall case. |
| 1 master clock. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4-246420. |
| 1 secretary's armchair, N. | |

Superintendent's storeroom, C Street side.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 2-section oak vertical file case. | 1 chart case and stand. |
| 1 1-section mahogany verticle file case. | 1 carpet sweeper. |
| 1 oak file case. | 1 stepladder. |
| 2 globe file cases. | 1 mahogany buffet. |
| 2 Bailey letterpresses and stands. | 1 document file unit. |
| 1 bookcase base. | 1 mahogany file unit and base. |
| 1 screen. | 8 mahogany and leather dining-room chairs. |
| 2 leather couches. | 1 leather easy-chair, F. |
| 2 oak dining room chairs. | 2 secretary's revolving chairs, J. |
| 1 8-section mission bookcase and base. | 7 revolving mahogany and cane arm-chairs. |
| 1 4-foot bookcase. | 8 leather side chairs. |
| 1 mahogany screen. | 1 mahogany and leather side chair. |
| 1 5-section Wernicke bookcase. | 1 mahogany cane-seat side chair. |
| 1 mahogany bookrack. | 4 Senator's round armchairs, C. |
| 2 map racks and stands. | 1 Senator's square armchair, D. |
| 1 mahogany and leather armchair. | |
| 1 revolving mahogany and leather armchair. | |

Toilet room, first floor.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 caucus chair. | 1 leather-seat chair. |
| 1 revolving oak chair. | |

Toilet room, second floor.

- 1 caucus chair.

Toilet rooms, third floor.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 2 caucus chairs. | 1 revolving chair. |
|------------------|--------------------|





1911-12

THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE YEAR 1911

1. STATE OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year 1911. The report contains a detailed statement of the work of the General Land Office during the year, and a statement of the land owned by the United States. The report also contains a statement of the land owned by the States and Territories, and a statement of the land owned by the private citizens of the United States.

W. A. RORER, Secretary

Office of the Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED

Purpose	Amount
For salaries which amount to	\$50.00
for travel, etc.	132.00
for the purchase of land	65.00
for the purchase of land	40.00
for the purchase of land	14.02
for the purchase of land	25.46
for the purchase of land	6.91

EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION TO
NEGOTIATE PEACE.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF ALL OF THE EXPENDITURES OF
THE AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE FOR THE
ENTIRE PERIOD OF ITS EXISTENCE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1918
TO DECEMBER 31, 1919.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 28th of August, 1919, I submitted to the Congress a partial statement of the expenses of the American Mission to Negotiate Peace, which was printed in Senate Document No. 80, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session. It now gives me pleasure to lay before the Congress, for its information, a statement of all of the expenditures of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the entire period of its existence from December 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
8 December, 1920.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
1	Charles L. Swann, stenographer to the President.	Advance of expenses for subsistence which amount is refunded, as shown by voucher No. 69.	\$60.00
2	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	Confidential expenses of the President.....	132.00
3	do.....	do.....	65.00
4	William McNeir, disbursing officer.	Reimbursements for tips paid on special presidential train from Washington, D. C., to Hoboken.	40.00

2 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
5	Charles E. Rudolph, supply officer, U. S. S. George Washington.	Subsistence for President and suite, members and staff of American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Hoboken, N. J., to Brest, France, Dec. 4 to 13, inclusive.	\$2,929.46
6	Rear Admira Cary T. Grayson.	Confidential expenses of the President.	921.66
7	do.	do.	479.79
8	Ensign H. A. May.	Hotel expenses.	6.92
9	do.	do.	6.92
10	P. H. Patchin.	To diem allowance at the rate of \$4 a day, Dec. 13-30, 1918.	72.00
11	R. J. Kerner.	Salary for December.	304.00
12	Lyle T. Alverson.	Salary, Dec. 1-31 and subsistence allowance Dec. 13-30, at \$4 a day.	290.34
13	George Lewis Beer.	Salary for December.	400.00
14	W. J. Blank.	do.	150.00
15	Isiah Bowman.	do.	600.00
16	William C. Bullitt.	Allowance for subsistence Dec. 13-30, \$4 a day.	72.00
17	W. S. Byars.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day and salary for December.	205.34
18	Harmon C. Coney.	do.	205.34
19	H. A. Crocker.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day.	72.00
20	Clarke A. Cross.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day and salary for December.	205.34
21	Miss F. B. Denton.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day.	72.00
22	R. B. Dixon.	Salary for December.	350.00
23	N. E. Fenstermacher.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day.	72.00
24	George A. Finch.	do.	72.00
25	D. P. Frary.	Salary for December.	300.00
26	Hyman Goldstein.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day; salary for December.	205.34
27	L. H. Gray.	Salary for December.	300.00
28	George D. Gregory.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day.	72.00
29	Joseph C. Grew.	do.	72.00
30	George H. Harris.	do.	72.00
31	Leland Harrison.	do.	72.00
32	C. H. Haskins.	Salary for December.	600.00
33	Amos S. Hershey.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day.	72.00
34	J. Klahr Huddle.	do.	72.00
35	Mark Jefferson.	Salary for December.	550.00
36	A. K. Lobeck.	do.	205.34
37	George K. Long.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, at \$4 per day.	72.00
38	R. H. Lord.	Salary for December.	350.00
39	W. E. Lunt.	do.	425.00
40	A. H. Lybster.	do.	350.00
41	Robert T. Macnee.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day.	72.00
42	William McNeir.	do.	72.00
43	S. E. Moses.	Salary for December.	350.00
44	P. Q. Moon.	do.	250.00
45	Lewis D. Mundy.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day; salary for December.	205.34
46	Walter A. Peck.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day.	72.00
47	J. P. Shotwell.	Salary for December.	550.00
48	Sydney A. Skinner.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day; salary for December.	205.34
49	P. W. Slosson.	Salary for December.	300.00
50	Sydney Y. Smith.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day.	72.00
51	John Stork.	Salary for December.	200.00
52	C. G. Stratton.	do.	250.00
53	J. B. Stubbs.	do.	180.00
54	Richard C. Sweet.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day.	72.00
55	Miss Margaret Tomlinson.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day; salary, Dec. 16-31.	112.00
56	Albert Ward.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day; salary for December.	232.00
57	Charles B. Welsh.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day.	72.00
58	W. L. Westerman.	Salary for December.	475.00
59	A. A. Young.	do.	600.00
60	Harry R. Young.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day.	72.00
61	Leo W. Roneous.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-30, \$4 per day; salary for December.	205.34
62	S. A. Michael.	do.	205.34
63	Charles Seymour.	Salary for December.	350.00
64	Clive Day.	do.	500.00
65	Manley O. Hutchinson.	do.	300.00
66	Pietro Tonielli.	Salary, Dec. 14-31.	99.17

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 3

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
66½	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	To operation of Hotel Crillon, occupied by American Commission, for the period Dec. 18-24, 1918, for the following purposes: Rations for enlisted men, wages of hotel employees, electrical supplies, office supplies, and general upkeep.	\$3,044.29
67	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	Confidential expenses of President.....	750.00
68	Irving H. Hoover, attached to President's office.	Allowance in lieu of expenses, Dec. 13-30, \$5 per day..	90.00
69	Charles L. Swann, attached to President's office.	Allowance in lieu of expenses, Dec. 13-31, less \$36, as shown on voucher No. 1.	40.00
70	Charles F. Close, attached to President's office.	Allowance in lieu of expenses, Dec. 13-31, \$5 per day..	90.00
71	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	Confidential expenses of President.....	1,000.00
72	An Bon Marche.....	To carpets furnished for use in offices occupied by American Commission to Negotiate Peace, to protect hardwood floors.	1,186.25
73	Lieut. Col. W. B. Wallace.	Official expenses of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, peace commissioner, during the month of December.	118.86
74	Maj. Lawrence Martin.....	Purchase of 4 maps.....	2.31
75	Charles M. Storey.....	Salary for December.....	250.00
76	Librairie Armand Colin...	Maps for official use.....	111.61
77	Librairie Hachette & Co.	do.....	8.85
78	Maxim's Limited.....	To rent of offices for the months of December and January, at the rate of 2,000 francs per month.	738.00
79	6 French telephone operators, 7 clerks attending to President's mail, at 4 Place de la Concorde.	Salary for month of December.....	441.14
80	Ensign Harry H. Fisher, Jr.	Lodging for 3 days.....	6.92
81	Ensign Mahr.....	do.....	6.92
82	Ensign N. B. Walcott.....	Lodging for 4 days.....	11.53
83	W. H. Moran, Chief U. S. Secret Service.	Allowance for subsistence, Nov. 23-Dec. 4, Dec. 12-13, Dec. 23-30 (23 days, at \$5 per day).	115.00
84	R. L. Jarvis, U. S. Secret Service.	do.....	115.00
85	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply office, Hotel Crillon.	To cash purchases of food supplies for Hotel Crillon for the month of January, 1919.	1,014.37
86	Lieut. George B. Noble...	Reimbursement for expenditures for official periodicals.	4.76
87	Seven laborers.....	Laboring at offices of Peace Commission, Dec. 28-Jan. 4.	107.93
88	Gordon Auctioneers.....	Hotel expenses for Dec. 14-27, 1918, inclusive. This entire amount was refunded Mar. 31, 1919, as shown on schedule of miscellaneous receipts.	240.67
89	do.....	Traveling and subsistence expenses on official trip, Paris to London and return, Dec. 23-31, 1918.	117.16
90	W. S. Byars.....	To board and room for the month of December, 1918..	143.29
91	Lieut. Thomas C. Stickney	Hotel accommodations for 2 days.....	8.53
92	Malcolm D. Simpson.....	Salary for December.....	225.00
93	James J. McNeerney.....	do.....	225.00
94	Lieut. E. C. Hughes.....	Lodging for 6 days.....	11.53
95	Thomas H. Jathe, chief yeoman, Admiral Benson.	Lodging and subsistence, Dec. 18-28.....	60.80
96	Capt. Simon Reiser.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 25-31, 40 francs per day.	51.66
97	Field Clerk J. Arthur Adams.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 4-31, 1918, 40 francs per day.	206.64
98	Lieut. H. H. Khachadourian.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 25-31, 40 francs per day.	44.28
99	Field Clerk A. Louis Rosenthal.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 3-31, 40 francs per day..	214.02
100	Capt. James Steinberg....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 10-31, 40 francs per day.	162.36
101	John Q. Slye, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu expenses while with President, 15 days, at \$5.	65.00
102	John J. Sullivan, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu expenses while with President on trip to Italy, at \$5 per day.	30.00
103	Walter G. Ferguson, Secret Service.	do.....	30.00
104	John J. Fitzgerald, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu expenses while with President, at \$5 per day.	65.00
105	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	Confidential expenses of the President.....	1,000.00
106	Lieut. A. M. McMaster.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 3-31, 40 francs per day..	214.02
107	Capt. U. M. Bachman.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 15-31, 40 francs per day.	136.46
108	Frank Fleming, Jr.....	Lodging for 3 days.....	6.91

4 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
109	Miss M. Hennequin.....	Salary for Dec. 1-21 (assistant directress of canteen)...	\$32.37
110	Hall Kinsey.....	Salary for December.....	225.00
111	Capt. Albert W. Ghoreyeb.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 9-31, 40 francs per day..	169.74
112	Lieut. L. N. Cobbleidick.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-31, 40 francs per day..	140.42
113	William A. Landvoigt.....	Allowance in lieu expenses while with presidential party to London and Italy, 14 days, at \$5 per day.	70.00
114	Lieut. Albert H. Stone-street.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 12-31, 40 francs per day.	147.60
115	Capt. Richard Dorge.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 12-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
116	Capt. J. W. Christianson.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 10-31, 40 francs per day.	162.36
117	Lieut. Percy Strong.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 9-31, 40 francs per day.	169.74
118	B. Frank Davis.....	To travel and subsistence on official travel, Berne to Paris.	46.05
119	Field Clerk W. H. Webb.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 8-31, 40 francs per day.	214.02
120	Capt. C. S. Forbes.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 12-31, 40 francs per day.	147.60
121	Lieut. Walder Pierce.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 9-31, 40 francs per day.	169.74
122	Capt. Kenneth McIntosh.....	do.....	169.74
123	Lieut. A. V. Ferrara.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 14-31, 40 francs per day.	132.84
124	Army Field Clerk John R. McKenna.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 7-31, 40 francs per day..	184.50
125	Lieut. E. J. Stemoules.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 26-31, 40 francs per day.	44.28
126	Lieut. Emery Pottel.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 17-31, 40 francs per day.	110.70
127	Army Field Clerk J. L. Kadrak.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 15-31, 40 francs per day.	125.48
128	Field Clerk J. C. Meeth.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 5-31, 40 francs per day..	199.26
129	A. M. O'Neill.....	Travel and subsistence, Berne to Paris.....	36.15
130	Mrs. E. Dushemin.....	Services as directress of canteen, Dec. 1-21, at 275 francs a month.	35.68
131	Robert Mantell.....	Lodging for 2 days.....	6.92
132	Ensign C. C. Tew.....	do.....	5.54
133	J. Wattawa.....	To official travel and subsistence from The Hague to Paris.	47.69
134	H. K. S.....	To hotel tips, meals, and office supplies for month of February.	26.34
135	Nina Estabrook.....	To services Dec. 12-Jan. 12, with legal department A. C. M. F.	125.00
136	Capt. P. W. Livermoore.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 8-31, 40 francs per day..	177.12
137	Field Clerk K. W. Exum.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 23-31, 40 francs per day.	66.42
138	Field Clerk S. I. March.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 7-31, 40 francs per day..	184.50
139	Capt. T. J. Daymon.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 12-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
140	Lieut. T. H. Mosley.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 11-31, 40 francs per day.	154.98
141	Capt. O. Mikolanda.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 27-31, 40 francs per day.	36.90
142	Lieut. G. W. Martin.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 15-31, 40 francs per day.	118.06
143	Lieut. F. H. Gallor.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 19-31, 40 francs per day.	85.94
144	Lieut. A. J. McGrall.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 12-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
145	Capt. Stuart Montgomery.....	do.....	140.22
146	B. Frank Davis.....	Lodging and subsistence, Jan. 4-8.....	22.14
147	Lieut. F. Lieveys.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 2-31, 40 francs per day.	73.80
148	C. G. Burden.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 6-31, 40 francs per day.	191.88
149	Capt. J. C. Hildt.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 18-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
150	Lieut. J. W. Lawton.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 11-31, 40 francs per day.	154.98
151	Lieut. H. J. Kuip.....	do.....	154.98
152	W. H. Sheppardson.....	Travel and subsistence expenses, exclusive of steamship fare, Dec. 18-23, and salary Dec. 18-31, at \$250 month.	184.02
153	Lieut. H. H. Webb, Jr.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 19-31, 40 francs per day.	25.94
154	Lieut. R. B. Yewdale.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 12-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
155	Capt. W. W. Pettit.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
156	Lieut. J. I. Osborn.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 21-31, 40 francs per day.	81.15
157	Lieut. W. G. Welchman.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 7-31, 40 francs per day.	184.50
158	Lieut. A. E. Berle.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 14-31, 40 francs per day.	132.84
159	Lieut. Rhays Carpenter.....	do.....	132.84
160	Field Clerk H. C. Townner.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 13-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
161	E. W. Starling, Secret Service.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses, for 13 days, at \$5 per day.	65.00
162	Field Clerk J. A. Adams.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 1-15, 40 francs per day..	110.70
163	Mrs. Sabine Pasley.....	Services as translator for December.....	125.00
164	Lieut. D. T. Nelson.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 6-31, 40 francs per day.	191.88
165	M. A. O'Neill.....	Actual expenses for subsistence, Dec. 30-Jan. 12.....	94.33
166	Capt. R. I. Dorge.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 1-15, 40 francs per day..	110.70
167	Capt. H. J. Whitehouse.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 9-31, 40 francs per day.	177.12
168	Arthur W. DuBois.....	Official travel and subsistence expenses, Hallstead, Pa., to Paris, exclusive of steamship fare.	102.18
169	Depeche.....	Newspaper subscription for official use.....	3.50
170	Capt. Otto Holstein.....	To expenses of himself and party of 5 on official travel from Rome to Paris and return with presidential party by request of American ambassador at Rome.	237.81

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 5

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
171	Chief Yeoman Thomas H. Leathe, attached to Admiral Benson.	Actual expenses for subsistence, Dec. 29-Jan. 15.....	\$83.68
172	La Garde de Nuit.....	Services of watchman at offices of commission, Dec. 1, 1918-Jan. 1, 1919.	112.56
173	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To board and lodging for 30 people attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the period Dec. 24-Jan. 8; this lodging necessary owing to lack of accommodations at Hotel Crillon.	2,780.51
174	Various firms.....	To additional kitchen utensils and miscellaneous hotel equipment at Hotel Crillon from Dec. 31-Jan. 8.	1,561.04
175	do.....	To food supplies for hotel employees and those attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, at Hotel Crillon, to Jan. 15.	3,475.62
176	Herbert Clarke.....	To stationery supplies, printing and embossing of same, dies, envelopes, and rubber stamps for official use.	1,381.83
177	8 laborers.....	To services rendered at Hotel Crillon, for the period Jan. 4-11.	139.30
178	Bachet & Co.....	To subscription for 3 months for magazines La Victorie and L'Illustration for official use.	4.80
179	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer and purchasing clerk.	To payment of salaries to employees of Hotel Crillon and officers at 4 Place de la Concorde and commutation of rations to enlisted men unable to attend regular mess for the period Dec. 27, 1918-Jan. 8, 1919.	7,950.28
180	Park & Tilford.....	Cigars. (These cigars were sold to people attached to American commission at cost price, the amount of which is shown in miscellaneous receipts of various periods, amounting to \$2,400 and the balance \$267.59 is also refunded but included in amounts paid by the commissioners for entertainment, which is also shown in miscellaneous receipts.)	2,767.50
181	Societe du Louvre, Proprietors, Hotel Crillon.	Use of hotel phones for the month of December.....	166.17
182	Lieut. R. S. Hevenor.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 10-31, 40 francs per day.	162.5
183	Capt. W. K. Wallace.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 7-31, 40 francs per day.	184.0
184	Lieut. A. W. French.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 11-31, 40 francs per day.	154.9
185	Capt. H. R. Shepley.....	Allowance for subsistence, month of December, 40 francs per day.	228.7
186	Pvt. James Ruble.....	Chauffeur, to meals necessary while on official duties, Dec. 28-31, being unable to attend regular mess.	4.10
187	A. Breffort.....	8 paint brushes.....	.9
188	R. T. Scully.....	Various hardware articles purchased for use of Hotel Crillon.	8.24
189	Norman Torey.....	Lodging for 4 days.....	6.9
190	Capt. W. Newton, Jr.....	Reimbursement for money expended for meals furnished to chauffeurs attached to American commission who were not able to attend regular Army mess. (These men were on official duty.)	55.35
191	Lieut. J. P. Sims.....	Reimbursement to chauffeurs attached to courier service for meals furnished while away from regular mess during the period Jan. 2-11.	8.30
192	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To board and lodging for 30 persons attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the period Jan. 7-20.	2,841.33
193	W. H. Moran, Chief Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while traveling for 9 days, during month of January, at \$5 per day.	45.00
194	J. E. Murphy, United States Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while traveling for 13 days, Dec. 24-Jan. 7, at \$5 per day.	65.00
195	Lieut. Lydig Hoyt.....	Allowance for subsistence Dec. 13-31, 40 francs per day.	140.22
196	R. L. Jervis.....	Allowance in lieu expenses while traveling with the President, 9 days, \$5 per day.	45.00
197	Tietro Tonelli.....	To salary as translator, Jan. 1-14, at \$175 a month.....	81.67
198	Maj. H. S. Marston.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 14-31, 40 francs per day.	132.84
199	Maj. B. Helms.....	do.....	132.84
200	Brig. Gen. M. Churchill.....	do.....	132.84
201	MacMahon Hotel.....	To subsistence for 54 people attached to the American commission to negotiate peace because of no quarters at Hotel Crillon, Jan. 12-16, inclusive.	1,821.12
202	6 French telephone operators, at 4 Place de la Concorde.	1 month additional salary required by their contract of employment, owing to 1 month's notice, required by law, before discharge of same.	421.60
203	Various firms, Paris.....	To repair typewriters, stationery, office supplies, electric fixtures, newspapers and journals, drafting materials, printing, and postage during December and January.	1,446.37

6 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
204	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	Reimbursement for purchase of newspapers and periodicals for official use of American mission to negotiate peace, during January in addition to the above.	\$12.44
205	Capt. Hayford Pierce.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 6-25, 40 francs per day.	147.60
206	Ensign H. J. O'Neill.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 16-25, 40 francs per day.	73.80
207	Ensign T. H. Middleton.....	do.	73.80
208	Lieut. Joseph T. Sims, courier.	Civilian clothes. In order to travel in the countries other than France it was necessary that officers of the Army travel in civilian clothes. (The maximum amount allowed an officer for civilian clothes was \$150, but this was restricted as far as possible.)	40.50
209	Lieut. J. E. Van Tour, courier service.	To purchase of civilian clothing as stated in voucher No. 208.	118.04
210	Lieut. Norman Whitehouse.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of December, 40 francs per day.	226.78
211	Lieut. H. S. Hillyer, courier service.	To purchase of civilian clothing as stated in voucher No. 208.	61.05
212	Capt. H. J. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	Tips paid to waiters and others at official dinners given to the President, Jan. 22, 1919, by the chairman of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	20.30
213	Harry R. Young.....	Reimbursement for official expenses incurred on behalf of E. M. House, commissioner plenipotentiary, during period Dec. 9-Jan. 28, for purposes such as newspapers, meals to chauffeur while away from regular mess, and stationery supplies, and official entertainment. (Amount for official entertainment refunded by Col. House June 20, 1919, as shown in miscellaneous receipts for the month of June.)	287.32
214	H. M. Deane.....	To official travel Bernes to Paris, reporting for duty....	31.65
215	Lieut. G. Pottalle.....	Reimbursement for books purchased for official use....	19.28
216	Capt. J. B. Pitney.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 7-Jan. 28, 40 francs per day.	391.14
217	Gordon Auchincloss.....	To hotel subsistence, Dec. 28-Jan. 24. This amount refunded by Mr. Auchincloss Mar. 31, 1919.	601.84
218	Lieut. H. S. Hillyer, courier service.	To purchase of civilian clothing as shown in voucher No. 208.	18.45
219	I. H. Hoover.....	Allowance for subsistence in lieu of expenses while attached to the President, for the month of January, at \$5 a day.	155.00
220	Charles L. Swam.....	do.	155.00
221	Gilbert F. Closs.....	do.	155.00
222	E. T. Williams.....	To services during the period Dec. 7-Jan. 31, at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, in the office of the technical advisor, American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	600.00
223	Lieut. R. S. Hillyer, courier service.	To purchase of civilian clothing as shown in voucher No. 208.	128.48
224	Lieut. J. Whitehead, courier service.	To allowance of civilian clothing as shown in voucher No. 208.	180.00
225	E. W. Starling.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses for 1 day while traveling with the President, Jan. 27.	5.00
226	Lieut. Col. B. Moore.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Dec. 4-31, 40 francs per day.	191.88
227	Army and Navy personnel attached to the Peace Commission.	To subsistence for the month of January at the rate of 40 francs per day (all men on this roll live outside the Hotel Crillon).	15,965.56
228	Civilian members attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	To services and subsistence for the month of January, 1919. (The allowance for the subsistence for civilians does not exceed \$4 per day unless otherwise stated on separate vouchers.)	15,243.97
229	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	Food supplies, kitchen supplies, fuel, hire, and laundries of hotel linen for the month of December. (This amount is the equivalent of 171,536.30 francs after the sum of 6,787.75 francs has been deducted; the sum of 6,787.75 francs is for profits, on the barber shop, cigar and tobacco counter, and additional meals served in restaurant to guests of people attached to the mission.)	\$1,648.77
230	Hotel Voullmont.....	To breakfast for 6 persons, from Dec. 29-Jan. 10.....	31.37
231	B. C. Law, courier service.	To civilian clothing purchased as required as shown by voucher No. 208.	150.00
232	Fortin & Co.....	Office supplies.....	19.37
233	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	To salaries of servants, waiters, firemen plumbers, elevator boys, and other employees of the Hotel Crillon for the month of January, 1919.	10,257.97
234	Capt. G. C. Pier.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 12-Jan. 31, 40 francs per day.	376.38

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 7

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
226	Wallace Notestein.....	To traveling expenses Minneapolis to Paris, exclusive of steamship fare, and salary for the period Jan. 7-31, at the rate of \$300 per month.	\$371.62
226	V. R. Moore.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Jan. 29-Feb. 2, 40 francs per day.	30.90
227	H. W. Kitchen.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 29-Feb. 2, 40 francs per day.	30.90
228	F. O. Willombrook.....	do.....	30.90
229	Mrs. Sabine Pasley.....	To services as translator for the month of January.....	125.00
240	J. S. Ferguson.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 29-Feb. 2, 40 francs per day.	30.90
241	H. M. Dean.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 13-31, 40 francs per day..	140.22
242	Frank M. Anderson.....	Traveling expenses from Hanover, N. H., to Paris, exclusive of steamship fare and salary, Jan. 6-31, at the rate of \$250 a month.	365.80
243	Capt. J. E. Ewell.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 15-31, 40 francs per day..	125.46
244	Miss L. A. Stephenson....	Services as translator, legal department, for the period Dec. 10-Jan. 9, at \$100 per month, and from Jan. 10-31, at \$125 a month.	187.50
245	Lieut. Robert B. Black...	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 25-Jan. 31, at 40 francs..	280.44
246	John Q. Slye.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses while with the President for 1 day, Jan. 26.	5.00
247	Lieut. E. A. Sheldon, courier service.	To civilian clothing purchase as required in voucher No. 208.	41.17
248	W. A. Brashear.....	To salary Jan. 4-31, at the rate of \$363 a month.....	325.29
249	A. Roustang.....	Services Jan. 19-31, at \$125 a month.....	75.00
250	Rees T. Scully.....	Services for the month of January.....	200.00
251	W. S. Byers.....	Actual expenses for subsistence during the month of January.	148.28
252	Lieut. C. C. Walcott.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 24-31, 40 francs per day.	50.04
253	To six correspondence clerks.	To services rendered during the month of January on correspondence for the President and Col. E. M. House.	262.00
254	Maj. R. E. Stover.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 15-27, 40 francs per day..	96.94
255	Lieut. E. Kilpatrick.....	Allowance for subsistence Dec. 6-26, and Jan. 10-31, 40 francs per day.	260.92
256	William Mosser.....	Services for the period Dec. 16-Jan. 31, at the rate of \$150 a month.	225.00
257	N. Montell.....	To services for the period Dec. 16-Jan. 31, at the rate of \$125 a month.	187.50
258	Lieut. C. Wyne.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 11, and for period Jan. 15-23, at the rate of 40 francs per day.	66.42
259	Ensign A. McLeod.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 20-31, 40 francs per day.	86.56
260	Ensign T. B. Stickney....	do.....	88.56
261	Lieut. L. F. Sperry, courier service.	To civilian clothing purchased as required by voucher No. 208.	111.76
262	Ensign T. P. Mager.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 20-31, 40 francs a day...	88.56
263	Ensign C. C. Tew.....	do.....	88.56
264	Ensign H. H. Fisher.....	do.....	88.56
265	Ensign T. P. Coory.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 26-31, 40 francs a day..	44.28
266	George T. Curry.....	Lodging for 2 days.....	6.91
267	Ensign G. W. Kilgiss....	Subsistence Jan. 6-31, 40 francs a day.....	44.28
268	I. H. Hoover.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses while attached to the President, for the period Feb. 1-18, at \$5 per day.	75.00
269	Charles L. Swern.....	do.....	75.00
270	Capt. H. J. Whitehouse...	Reimbursement for engraving of 10 seals for official use.	64.68
271	Field Clerk Menefee.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 26-31, 40 francs a day..	51.66
272	Field Clerk O'Rooke.....	do.....	51.66
273	Field Clerk M. B. Frost...	Subsistence, Jan. 16-31, 40 francs a day.....	118.08
274	Field Clerk W. J. Keyes..	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 16-31, 40 francs a day..	125.46
275	George L. Beer.....	Reimbursement for expenses of entertaining official guests in connection with American commission to Negotiate Peace.	14.76
276	Capt. C. H. Wetter, courier service.	Civilian clothing as required as stated in voucher No. 208.	130.63
277	Hotel Voullmont.....	To subsistence of persons attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace (30) for the period Jan. 21-Feb. 3, at the rate of 1,100 francs a day.	3,084.88
278	Capt. S. B. Olney.....	Allowance for subsistence Dec. 21-31, Jan. 1-31, 40 francs a day.	309.96
279	Field Clerk C. A. Leedy..	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 13-31, 40 francs a day..	140.22
280	Lieut. W. S. Markham, courier service.	To civilian clothing as required as shown by voucher No. 208.	108.04

8 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
281	Chief Yeoman T. A. Lathé.	Subsistence for period Jan. 16-31.....	\$73.71
282	Clarence W. Mendell.....	Salary for the period Jan. 9-Feb. 5, 1,080 francs.....	199.28
283	Lieut. E. Fottell.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-5, 40 francs a day....	36.90
284	A. H. Lyberger.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 16-31, 40 francs a day....	118.08
285	Field Clerk C. E. Lowen.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 14-31, 40 francs a day....	132.84
286	Field Clerk J. Calvin.....	do.....	132.84
287	Field Clerk J. Columbus.....	do.....	132.84
288	Lieut. J. J. Mascut.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 17-31, 40 francs a day....	110.70
289	Corpl. James E. Rubel, chauffeur courier service.	Reimbursement on account of meals purchased while on official duty away from Army mess, Jan. 13-18.	24.82
290	Alexander Kirk.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 18-31, 40 francs a day....	125.46
291	Gilbert F. Close.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses while attached to the President, Feb. 1-15, 45 a day.	75.00
292	Lieut. Van der Poel.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 24-31, 40 francs a day....	99.01
293	Lieut. R. S. Hevenor.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-6, 40 francs a day....	44.28
294	Paul Kinsey.....	Subsistence expense, Jan. 1-21.....	20.00
295	E. F. Frary.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 17-31, 40 francs a day....	110.70
296	Field Clerk R. Fields.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 14-31, 40 francs a day....	132.84
297	Field Clerk R. Freeman.....	do.....	132.84
298	Commander F. Loftin.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 20-29, 40 francs a day....	51.66
299	Capt. R. Tylor.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of January, 40 francs a day.	228.78
300	J. B. Stubbs.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 17-31, 40 francs a day....	110.70
301	J. H. Gray.....	do.....	110.70
302	A. K. Lobeck.....	do.....	110.70
303	C. G. Stratton.....	do.....	110.70
304	W. J. Blank.....	do.....	110.70
305	Capt. D. B. Gilchrist.....	do.....	110.70
306	Lieut. Col. W. B. Wallace.....	Reimbursement for official expenses incurred on behalf of Gen. T. H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary for the month of January.	129.25
307	Lieut. P. de Vilaine.....	Allowance for subsistence Dec. 11-31, 40 francs a day....	376.38
308	W. A. Landvoight, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while with the President on Jan. 26.	5.00
309	Katherine Taylor.....	Services as stenographer, Dec. 14-Jan. 31, at \$125 a month.	195.83
310	Miss R. Duviel.....	Services as stenographer, Dec. 13-Jan. 31, at \$125 a month.	200.00
311	A. W. DuBose.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 16-Feb. 9, 40 francs a day.	184.50
312	Miss Germaine Bouffet.....	Services as stenographer, Dec. 13-Jan. 31, at \$125 a month.	200.00
313	Gordon Auchincloss.....	Hotel subsistence Jan. 25-Feb. 7. (Entire amount refunded Mar. 31, 1919.)	314.02
314	Andrew P. Martin.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 11-22, 40 francs a day....	85.24
315	Catherine Groth.....	Services as stenographer, Dec. 29-Jan. 31, \$125 a month.	133.33
316	H. T. Clarke.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 11-22, 40 francs a day....	85.24
317	W. H. Moran, United States Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while with President, Jan. 26.	5.00
318	Marcelle Barbeuf.....	Services as stenographer, Jan. 20-31, \$125 a month....	45.83
319	P. W. Blossom.....	Allowance for subsistence for period Jan. 7-31, 40 francs a day.	110.70
320	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	Reimbursement for purchase of official newspapers and reviews.	10.65
321	Miss Joy de Camp.....	Service as stenographer, Jan. 1-31, \$125 a month.....	125.00
322	Lieut. W. Worth, courier service.	Reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	58.31
323	Capt. U. M. Bachman.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-12, 30 francs a day....	66.42
324	Lieut. H. N. Khachadorian.	do.....	66.42
325	Capt. S. Reislér.....	do.....	66.42
326	Capt. James Steinberg.....	do.....	66.42
327	Lieut. Norman Whitehouse.	do.....	66.42
328	Lieut. P. W. Von Saltsa, courier service.	Toreimbursement for clothing as required as shown by voucher No. 208.	102.67
329	Lieut. E. J. Stamoleus.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-12, 30 francs a day....	66.42
330	Lieut. A. H. Leavitt.....	Allowance for subsistence for month of January, 40 francs a day.	228.78
331	Lieut. Col. E. F. Griggs.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 2-31, 40 francs a day....	221.40
332	John H. Hynes.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 28-Feb. 12, 30 francs a day.	88.56
333	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	Confidential expenses of the President.....	1,500.00
334	do.....	do.....	500.00

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 9

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
335	R. L. Jervis.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses while with the President Jan. 26.	\$5.00
336	Capt. Partridge, courier service.	Reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	107.02
337	Lieut. D. S. Moore.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 16-23, 40 francs a day..	59.14
338	Lieut. D. W. King.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 10-31, 40 francs a day..	162.36
339	Capt. H. M. Gross.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 27-31, 40 francs a day; Feb. 1-15, 30 francs a day.	119.92
340	Harry R. Young.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-15, at \$4 a day.....	60.00
341	Lieut. R. Horchow.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 16-31, 40 francs a day..	118.08
342	A. Roustang.....	Salary for the period Feb. 1-14, \$125 a month.....	58.33
343	Officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie Reparation Commissions (proposed).	Allowance for subsistence for men beginning at different dates in January to Feb. 10, at the rate of 40 francs per day, less maximum allowance for commutation of heat, light, and quarters for the same period.	2,007.30
344	Geo. E. Long.....	Allowance for subsistence for period Feb. 1-15, \$4 per day.	60.00
345	William Mosser, jr.....	Services for the period Feb. 1-12, at the rate of \$150 a month.	60.00
346	M. Montell.....	Services Feb. 1-12, at the rate of \$125 a month.....	50.00
347	E. L. Drasel.....	To official expenses while on trip to Berlin and return to Paris with Messrs. Franklin Day and Hunter D. Scott.	825.00
348	Lieut. C. E. Fox.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 11-31, 40 francs a day..	154.98
349	Maj. Douglas Johnson....	To reimbursement for maps purchased for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	26.74
350	Lieut. S. L. Egley, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	117.54
351	Officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie in addition to those stated in voucher No. 343.	Allowance for subsistence for men beginning at different dates in January to Feb. 10, at the rate of 40 francs per day, less maximum allowance for commutation of heat, light, and quarters for the same period.	758.73
352	G. Bie Ravndal, American consul general at Nantes.	For traveling and subsistence expenses while on official business from Nantes to Paris and return, Jan. 30-Feb. 5.	74.54
353	Geo. R. Montgomery.....	Subsistence allowance for the month of January, 40 francs a day, and salary for the month of January at the rate of \$300 a month.	628.78
354	Chief Yeoman T. H. Lathe, attached to Admiral Benson.	Reimbursement for subsistence, Feb. 1-15.	68.36
355	C. K. Leith, attached to technical advisor's office Maj. Delles.	To travel subsistence from Washington to Paris, exclusive of steamship fare, Dec. 29-Jan. 11.	152.47
356	Lieut. James S. Smith, jr.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	53.31
357	Leo Wolman.....	Travel and subsistence expenses from Baltimore to Paris under orders, Dec. 29-Jan. 11.	78.65
358	Lieut. Philip K. Deckert, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	77.00
359	Hotel Vouillmont.....	To subsistence of 20 people attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Feb. 4-14, 1,100 francs per day.	3,043.55
360	E. R. Scholl, field clerk..	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 14-31, 40 francs a day..	125.46
361	Herbert Clarke.....	Stationery and printing for American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Jan. 13-Feb. 19; rubber stamps.	7,541.77
362	Dr. Isaiah Bowman.....	To reimbursement for official expenses, "Meals for guests."	7.38
363	Maj. A. J. Peaslee, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	76.57
364	W. C. Bullitt.....	Allotment made for special mission to Russia; a special account has been rendered for this allotment.	5,000.00
365	Lieut. O. R. Olson, courier service.	Reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	82.41
366	L. W. Roonus.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-18, \$4 a day.....	72.00
367	Lieut. D. W. Hollinger, courier service.	Reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	64.14
368	John J. Fitzgerald, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while with President, Dec. 27.	5.00
369	To officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie, proposed reparation commission.	Allowance to officers for subsistence from date of reporting to Gen. McKinstrie during January to Feb. 13, 1919, at the rate of 40 francs per day, less the maximum allowance for commutation of heat, light, and quarters for the same period.	3,576.88
370	do.....	do.....	16,155.63

10 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
371	To officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie, proposed reparation commission.	Allowance to officers for subsistence from date of reporting to Gen. McKinstrie during January to Feb. 20, 1919, at the rate of 40 francs a day, less the maximum allowance for commutation of heat, light, and quarters for the same period.	\$2,598.44
372	do.	do.	2,021.21
373	do.	do.	3,185.30
374	do.	do.	3,895.15
375	do.	do.	6,445.85
376	To various firms.	Subscriptions to newspapers, stationery, electric supplies, telephone directory, journals, maps, office supplies, hardware, and postage.	2,068.51
377	A. Schack.	To cutting of envelopes and stationery.	215.28
378	A. K. Lobeck.	To reimbursement for purchase of drafting supplies, used by the commission.	147.72
379	Leo Wolman.	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 15-Feb. 26, 40 francs a day.	317.94
380	Samuel E. Morrison.	Travel and subsistence from Boston to Paris, and services from the period Jan. 24-31, at \$100 a month.	279.15
381	Emma Dovesky.	Traveling expenses and subsistence Berne to Paris, Feb. 2-5, to report for duty with commission.	24.21
382	R. J. McCarter, A. F. C.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 16-31, 40 francs a day.	118.08
383	Brentano.	Stationery, publications, and newspapers.	479.19
384	Lieut. J. E. Rosegarten.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	100.74
385	Ensign R. H. Hale.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 24-31, 40 francs a day.	50.04
386	Field Clerk Marshburn.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 14-31, 40 francs a day.	132.84
387	R. T. Seully.	Salary for period Feb. 1-5, \$200 a month, and salary and subsistence Feb. 6-14.	156.96
388	Capt. C. Growne, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown in voucher No. 208.	90.04
389	S. G. Turner.	To services as stenographer, Dec. 18-Jan. 31, at 1,000 francs a month.	325.95
390	Lieut. W. B. McCarthy.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 26-31, 40 francs a day.	44.28
391	Capt. H. Osterhout, courier service.	Reimbursement for civilian clothing required as shown in voucher No. 208.	63.00
392	Capt. H. Coonett, courier service.	do.	47.05
393	Lieut. G. B. Noble.	Reimbursement for purchase of official newspapers for the commission.	13.15
394	Walter Tower.	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 14-26, 40 francs a day.	73.80
395	Maj. D. Johnson.	To reimbursement for maps purchased for commission.	1.11
396	Field Clerk E. Ketchum.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 2-31, 40 francs a day.	221.40
397	Capt. T. M. Childs.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 18-23, 40 francs a day.	44.28
398	C. K. Leith.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 16-24, 40 francs a day.	66.42
399	Clyde Dav.	Reimbursement for official entertainment of minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, minister plenipotentiary from Rumania, and two specialists from Rumania.	12.28
400	MacMahon Palace Hotel.	To rent of rooms for persons attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Jan. 15-31, 605 beds, at 26 francs each. (This is due to lack of accommodations at Hotel Crillon.)	2,780.00
401	Lieut. J. P. Sims, courier service.	Reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	26.80
402	Ensign R. Hughes.	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 15-27, 40 francs a day.	95.24
403	To officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie, proposed reparation commission.	Allowance to officers for subsistence from date of reporting to Gen. McKinstrie during January to Feb. 23, 1919, at the rate of 40 francs a day, less the maximum allowance for commutation of heat, light, and quarters for the same period.	1,142.39
404	Hon. Henry White.	Reimbursement for 18 meals furnished to chauffeurs while on official travel away from regular mess.	19.98
405	To officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie, proposed reparation commission.	As shown by voucher No. 403.	4,616.71
406	do.	do.	5,399.49
407	do.	do.	8,017.87
408	do.	do.	9,212.73
409	Lieut. Milton Garven.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 11-31, 40 francs a day.	154.98
410	To civilians on duty with Peace Commission.	To salary and subsistence for the month of February, 1919.	19,502.44
411	Army, Navy, and civilian personnel attached to the commission, living outside the Hotel Crillon.	Subsistence allowance, 40 francs per day, during month of February, 1919.	13,328.75

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 11

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
412	To employees of Hotel Crillon, occupied by the American Commission (waiters, valet, chef, cooks, dishwashers, chambermaids, housekeepers, baggage men, laundry maids, plumbers, and firemen).	Wages for the month of February, 1919 (59,438.65 francs, rate, 5.42).	\$10,966.54
413	Thos. Nelson Page, United States ambassador to Italy	To reimbursements of 1,000 liras advanced to Sergt. Nathan, on account of official expenses connected with the visit of the President to Rome.	158.21
414	Geo. H. Herron.....	To reimbursement for travel and subsistence from Berne to Paris and return, and 14 days' salary, amounting to \$116.	226.70
415	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To reimbursement for official incidental expenses during the month of February.	93.35
416	Miss Duval.....	To reimbursement for traveling expenses from Paris to Tours and return on official business.	10.31
417	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	To upkeep of Hotel Crillon, food supplies, hire and laundry of linen, and kitchen supplies for the month of January, 1919.	34,513.55
418	Paul Hansen, captain, United States Army, attached to Gen. McKinstrie's staff.	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 26-Feb. 25, at 40 francs a day, less allowances received from the Army.	154.82
419	To 5 officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie's staff.	Allowance for subsistence, as shown by voucher No. 403.	1,018.06
420	Lieut. R. N. Dippy, United States courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing purchased, required as shown by voucher No. 208.	70.11
421	Capt. J. B. Youer, United States courier service.	do.....	150.00
422	Henry E. Mills.....	To traveling expenses from Lisbon, Portugal, to Paris, by authority from the Department of State, and subsistence for the period Feb. 6-20, at 40 francs a day.	288.45
423	Hotel St. Romain, Paris..	To subsistence for 6 couriers, Feb. 9-14.....	75.28
424	C. H. Haskins.....	To reimbursement for entertainment of 3 officials of foreign delegations.	8.31
425	J. T. Shotwell.....	To reimbursement for official entertainment of 4 members of foreign delegations to the peace commission.	6.45
426	E. C. Strauss.....	Services Jan. 11-31, 450 francs per month.....	58.12
427	Capt. C. Christian, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	81.08
428	Ensign C. F. Carner.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 29-31, 40 francs a day...	22.14
429	W. S. Byers.....	To board and subsistence for the month of February, 1919.	129.40
430	Lieut. S. Philbin.....	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 14-31, 40 francs a day..	132.84
431	J. B. Brown.....	To salary for month of February, at \$200 per month, and subsistence, at 40 francs a day.	406.61
432	Lieut. H. P. Metcalf, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as shown by voucher No. 208.	102.47
433	Lieut. C. Reckfus, courier service.	As stated above.....	75.00
434	Lieut. J. J. O'Donohue..	do.....	90.25
435	Marcel Paul.....	Salary for Feb. 17-28, \$125 a month.....	58.23
436	L. Dominion.....	To travel and subsistence from Washington to Paris, exclusive of steamship fare, and salary for the period Feb. 15-28, at \$3,500 per annum.	188.63
437	G. Minot.....	To travel and subsistence, including steamship fare Washington to Paris, Jan. 25-Feb. 25, subsistence allowance Feb. 26-28, and services for the period Jan. 20-Feb. 28, at \$1,500 per annum.	446.78
438	Col. H. B. Parsons, attached to Gen. McKinstrie's staff.	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 22-Jan. 9, at 40 francs per day, less all commutation.	67.10
439	Lieut. D. M. Amacker...	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 22-31, 40 francs per day.	73.80
440	6 stenographers.....	To salaries for various periods during month of February when employed on President's correspondence.	269.55
441	Arthur H. Frazier.....	To reimbursement for purchase of two wreaths while with the President at Genoa, Italy, to place at the foot of the statues of Columbus and Mezzini.	37.98
442	T. H. Lathe, chief yeoman, attached to Admiral Benson.	Subsistence for the period Feb. 16-28.....	57.29

12 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
443	Lieut. R. Mochrie, courier service.	To purchase of civilian clothing required as shown in voucher No. 208.	\$29.72
444	Lieut. L. S. Lemongood.	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 22-31, 40 francs a day..	66.42
445	W. L. Westerman.....	To reimbursement for meals purchased for official entertainment of guests of other missions.	11.80
446	do.....	As above stated.....	5.54
447	Miss G. N. Gildersleeve.....	To salary, Feb. 11-28, \$175 a month.....	116.67
448	Blanchissie de Courcelles.	To launder of towels used at 4 Place de la Concorde for the month of February.	39.74
449	United States passport bureau, Paris.	Fees of 8 passport applications and passports for members of New York inquiry section attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. (The original applications were executed in New York and transmitted to the Department of State where they were misplaced and not recovered up to the present time.)	16.00
450	2 officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie.	To subsistence allowance less all commutation (see voucher No. 403).	545.10
451	Margaret Tomilson.....	To salary as stenographer for the month of February..	80.00
452	Miss Bouffet.....	To reimbursement of traveling expenses from Paris to Tours on official business.	10.31
453	Lieut. H. B. Register, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required, as shown by voucher No. 208.	65.98
454	Capt. B. H. Crofton, courier service.	As stated above.....	50.04
455	Lieut. K. H. Smith, courier service.	do.....	94.37
456	Capt. W. Yale.....	To subsistence for the period Feb. 11-28, 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army for the same period.	104.05
457	Walter Bundy.....	To official trip from Basel, Switzerland, to Paris.....	67.72
458	To Back & Manson, insurance agents.	To premiums on insurance policies on Hotel Crillon and property situated at 4 Place de la Concorde and part of Maxims (offices at Maxim's), year 1919.	714.40
459	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rent of rooms used by couriers Feb. 15-Mar. 7. (No rooms in Crillon were available.)	433.95
460	Victor Bluet.....	To stenographic services in reporting meetings at various conferences of the Peace Commission.	206.65
461	Maj. P. Glass.....	Allowance for subsistence Mar. 1-9, 40 francs, less commutation of quarters received from Army.	48.41
462	Bishop & Garrett.....	For stationery, engraving and printing of same for official use, and envelopes.	2,458.67
463	David Magie.....	To traveling expenses from Princeton, N. J., to Paris, less steamship fare; subsistence from the period Feb. 21-28, rate of 40 francs a day, and salary Feb. 3-28, \$100 a month.	190.72
464	Maj. L. Blayney.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 17-26, 40 francs a day..	73.80
465	J. H. Stabler.....	Traveling expenses and subsistence from Washington, D. C., to Paris, excluding steamship fare.	76.79
466	Lieut. F. Livesey.....	Allowance for subsistence Mar. 1-10, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from Army.	61.80
467	Lieut. J. J. Kathis, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	85.98
468	M. Bouquet.....	Services Feb. 17-28, 750 francs a month.....	64.57
469	Maj. Douglas Johnson.....	To reimbursement for official entertainment during the month of January "Members of foreign delegations."	19.10
470	Mrs. Veronica Harris.....	To services Feb. 16-28, \$35.67 a month.....	17.84
471	Miss Nora W. Stewart.....	do.....	17.84
472	Capt. E. P. Palmer, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	56.43
473	Maj. L. W. Snow, courier service.	As stated above.....	68.27
474	Capt. R. L. Black.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 6-12, less commutation received from the Army, rate of 40 francs a day.	40.46
475	Lieut. R. Horehow.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-11, 40 francs a day, less commutation and quarters received from the Army.	72.45
476	Lieut. W. O. Morgan, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing as required, stated in voucher No. 208.	73.80
477	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To reimbursement for expenses of meals furnished to two guests of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	8.31
478	Capt. H. J. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	To reimbursement for gratuity paid to servants for dinner given by Mrs. E. M. House Mar. 12. (This amount was refunded by Col. E. M. House on June 20, as shown in miscellaneous receipts.)	20.29

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 13

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
479	The Louvre.....	To office supplies and mats for offices.....	\$119.73
480	Capt. L. M. Czaja, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required, as shown in voucher No. 208.	52.58
481	Lieut. R. McIntosh.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 11-28, 40 francs a day, less commutation for quarters received from the Army.	111.25
482	Lieut. J. P. Sims.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Feb. 15-28, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	86.53
483	Lieut. W. S. Markham.....	do.....	86.53
484	Capt. W. A. Pashkaski....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 4-14, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	57.80
485	Lieut. David Uhle.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 4-28, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	154.50
486	Lieut. Van der Poel.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-11, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	72.45
487	Capt. H. Cappin.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 11-28, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	104.04
488	do.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-12, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	69.36
489	Lieut. Col. Warwick Greene.	Advance authorized by the Secretary of State under date of Feb. 13, 1919, for expenses of special mission to the Balkan Provinces, for which a full account has been rendered by Col. Greene, including other allotments mentioned hereafter.	10,000.00
490	Lieut. R. Machrie, courier service.	Reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothes required as stated on voucher No. 208.	73.80
491	Lieut. W. Wichemann....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-17, 40 francs a day, less commutation allowed for Army for same period.	105.07
492	Capt. F. G. Tyron.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 2-28, 40 francs a day, less commutation allowed for Army for same period.	156.07
493	Capt. Delshaft.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 30-31, 1918, Jan. 1-3, 1919, Feb. 17-21, Mar. 1-17, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army for the same period.	164.07
494	Maj. Whitdige.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 2-Jan. 26, 40 francs a day.	265.68
495	Col. T. B. Taylor.....	To subsistence at 40 francs a day, Mar. 3-18, while awaiting orders in regard to mission to Poland.	118.08
496	Col. G. T. Perkins.....	To subsistence while awaiting order in regard to mission to Poland, Mar. 7-17, at 40 francs a day.	81.18
497	Herbert Clarke.....	To printing and stationery supplies.....	3,289.54
498	Col. H. McCormack.....	To subsistence while awaiting orders in regard to mission to Poland, Mar. 2-17, 40 francs a day.	118.08
499	Brig. Gen. H. Churchill..	To subsistence allowance, Mar. 1-18, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	75.38
500	John G. d'Arcy Paul.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Dec. 15-Feb. 29, 40 francs a day.	560.8
501	Capt. A. Blackinghorn...	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-17, 40 francs, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	98.26
502	Capt. O. H. Yardley.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-20, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	115.60
503	Capt. T. Livermore.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-8, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	46.80
504	Chief Yeoman T. H. Lathé.	Subsistence expenses, Mar. 1-15.....	66.79
505	A. H. Lybyer.....	To reimbursement for expenses incurred for meals on behalf of various individuals in connection with official work of the American Committee to Negotiate Peace.	34.69
506	P. L. Moon.....	To reimbursement of express charges of official supplies from Bordeaux to Paris and cartage in Paris.	14.1
507	Capt. C. Bull, Jr., courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	50.11
508	Lieut. A. H. Stonestreet..	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-21, 40 francs a day, less amount of commutation allowed by the Army.	138.32
509	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To reimbursement for 4 meals purchased for official guests at Hotel Crillon.	11.07
510	do.....	Reimbursement for newspapers and periodicals purchased for the American Committee to Negotiate Peace for the period Feb. 23-Mar. 16.	16.70
511	B. H. Lord.....	To reimbursement for 6 meals purchased for officials of foreign delegations to the Peace Commission while on official business.	12.90

14 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
512	Capt. H. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	Gratuities paid to servants at Hotel Crillon at a dinner given by Mrs. E. M. House, wife of Commissioner House, Mar. 19. (This sum refunded on June 20, as shown by miscellaneous receipts.)	\$20.30
513	Charles E. Rudolph, lieutenant, Pay Corps, U. S. Navy, supply officer, U. S. S. George Washington.	For subsistence furnished the President and party returning from Brest, France, to Hoboken on the George Washington, for the period Feb. 15-24, inclusive, 42 people in the party.	2,887.27
514	Lieut. G. P. Metcalf, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	76.68
515	Mr. M. D. Simpson.....	Salary for month of March, at \$225 a month, and transportation, including steamship fare, from Paris to New York.	453.70
516	Lieut. E. E. Wolff, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	114.39
517	Dr. Isiah Bowman.....	To reimbursement of expenses incurred on account of entertainment of official guests to the Peace Commission from foreign countries during the month of February.	50.65
518	Capt. F. H. Kanuff, attached to Gen. McKinstrie.	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 22-Feb. 23, at 40 francs a day, less maximum allowance of commutation of heat, light, and quarters.	184.80
519	Sarah Horton.....	Reimbursement for expenses of Miss Grace Varney for the period Dec. 15-Jan. 12.	41.18
520	G. A. Finch.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-22, \$4 a day.....	88.00
521	Capt. A. W. Ghoeyeb, translation bureau.	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-22, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	127.17
522	Charles M. Storey.....	To salary for the month of March, at \$250 a month, and traveling expenses, including railroad and steamship fares, Paris to Brest and to New York.	382.18
523	Maj. G. L. Burry.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 1-22, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	118.36
524	Maj. L. Blayney.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 10-22, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	69.92
525	G. E. Herron.....	To services rendered from the period Feb. 18-Mar. 6, at \$3,000 per annum, and subsistence for the same period, at the rate of 40 francs a day.	367.13
526	A. K. Lobeck.....	To reimbursement for official supplies purchased for use of Peace Commission.	1.33
527	G. N. Gildersleeve.....	To subsistence, Feb. 11-23, 40 francs a day.....	132.84
528	Capt. L. S. Chandler.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 7-24, and Feb. 24-28, Mar. 1-24, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army during March.	169.73
529	Capt. J. A. Buchannan.....	To subsistence Dec. 14-24, Jan. 1-31, Feb. 1-13, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	355.58
530	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rent of rooms for couriers for the period Mar. 8-21..	289.30
531	Margaret Bouquet.....	Services Mar. 1-26, at 750 francs a month.....	119.93
532	Capt. W. Farwell attached to Gen. McKinstrie.	Allowance for subsistence Jan. 30-Feb. 10, 40 francs a day, less commutation for heat, light, and quarters, received from the Army.	61.44
533	Col. M. C. Buckey.....	Reimbursement for expenditures for maps and books purchased in Italy for the American commission to negotiate peace.	24.82
534	E. Grenon.....	To plumbing work and materials at Hotel Crillon and office building at 4 Place de la Concorde.	164.21
535	Miss Veronica Harris.....	To difference in salary paid by the United States Army of \$133.43 and the amount to be paid by the commission, \$175 a month.	31.67
536	J. B. Greene.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Feb. 8-Mar. 8, 40 francs a day.	214.02
537	Lieut. E. N. Jackson.....	Allowance for subsistence Dec. 14-24, Jan. 1, Jan. 6-21, and Feb. 1-13, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	360.79
538	Capt. H. Haseltine.....	Allowance for subsistence Dec. 1-26, Jan. 14-20, 40 francs a day.	243.54
539	H. R. Young.....	To reimbursement for expenses incurred on behalf of the presidential party from Paris to Washington, during the period Feb. 14-24, 1919, for such purposes as tips on special train Paris to Brest, dining car service, transfer of baggage, tips on the George Washington transfer of baggage at Boston and Washington, and supplies furnished by ships' stores.	581.86
540	R. L. Jarvis, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while in Brest in connection with travel of President, for two days.	10.00

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 15

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
541	W. H. Moran, chief, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses for two days at Brest in connection with the travel of President, at the rate of \$5 a day and railroad fare and Pullman fare, Paris to Brest.	\$66.42
542	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	To confidential expenses of the President.....	1,000.00
543	do.....	To confidential expenses of the President, on the trip from Paris to Washington, Feb. 13-25.	800.00
544	M. O. Hudson.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Dec. 1-Feb. 28, 40 francs a day.	664.20
545	Lieut. P. N. Wilson, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing purchased as stated in voucher No. 208.	83.19
546	Susanne Cailliere.....	To services rendered Mar. 1-26, at the rate of 500 francs a month.	79.92
547	do.....	To services rendered Feb. 18-28, at the rate of 500 francs a month.	39.96
548	I. H. Hoover, attached to the President.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while attached to the President, Mar. 13-31, at \$5 per day.	95.00
549	C. C. Wagner, attached to the President.	do.....	95.00
	Gilbert Close, attached to the President.	do.....	95.00
551	Charles L. Swem, attached to the President.	do.....	95.00
552	Capt. W. Newton, personnel officer.	To reimbursement of 49 meals furnished to chauffeurs of Peace Commission while away from regular mess due to official business.	54.25
553	Various firms.....	To cash expenditures made during the month of March for postage, medicine, journals, locks, cleaning of offices, 4 Place de la Concorde, maps, books, and office supplies.	493.12
554	do.....	do.....	305.36
555	J. H. Stabler.....	To official entertainment of Latin-American delegates to the Conference during the month of March.	107.01
556	Capt. H. J. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	Reimbursement as gratuities paid to servants at dinner given by Hon. Robert Lansing, Mar. 23. (This amount refunded as shown in miscellaneous receipts to Apr. 30, 1918.)	20.29
557	R. J. Kerner.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 8-31, 40 francs a day.	165.60
558	The London Times.....	To 3 months' subscription, Jan. 8-Apr. 7, 1919, for official use.	6.57
559	Gordon Auchincloss.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Dec. 14-Mar. 31, at 40 francs a day.	797.05
560	Civilian employees of American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	To services and subsistence for the month of March (services, \$16,528.98; subsistence, \$3,286.11).	24,815.09
561	Army and Navy officers attached to the commission living outside Hotel Crillon.	To subsistence for the month of March, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army for the same period.	12,938.83
561½	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer, Hotel Crillon.	To food supplies, kitchen supplies, hire and launder of linen, and fuel for use at Hotel Crillon for the month of March.	32,412.46
562	Capt. J. Garfield.....	To reimbursement for meals furnished to chauffeurs of Hon. Henry White during March, who were unable to attend regular Army mess.	62.27
563	Henri Chantin.....	To the upkeep of floral decorations, palms, and gardens at Hotel Crillon, during the month of March, as required by contract taken over from Hotel Crillon, amounting to 300 francs a month (February included also).	110.70
564	3 correspondence clerks...	To services rendered on President's correspondence under Arthur Hugh Frazier during the month of March.	190.79
565	7 officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of March, at the rate of 40 francs per day per person, less the maximum commutation for quarters, heat, and light.	1,015.20
566	Lieut. H. F. Crooks, attached to Gen. McKinstrie.	do.....	180.24
567	Henri Piollet.....	Repair of plumbing installation during February, 1919, at Hotel Crillon.	55.18
568	British newspaper publishing companies.	To subscription to British daily and weekly papers for the use of commissioners and various departments of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	115.71
569	Employees of Hotel Crillon.	To salaries for services rendered as waiters, clerks, cooks, plumbers, maids, etc., for the month of March.	10,505.71

16 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918—APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
570	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To refund for amount expended for newspapers for official use and 5 meals purchased for official guests.	\$25.56
571	W. S. Byars.....	Meals and lodging for the month of March.....	132.18
572	P. W. Slosson.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of March, 40 francs per day.	212.90
573	William C. Bullitt.....	To subsistence for the period Feb. 1-21, Mar. 26-31, at the rate of \$4 per day.	112.00
574	Walker G. Ferguson, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses for 1 day while accompanying the President.	5.00
575	Harry L. Barker.....	do.....	5.00
576	Arthur Sweetser.....	Services for the period Feb. 16-28, at the rate of \$311.25 a month, Jan. 11-Feb. 12, at the rate of \$460 a month, and Feb. 13-15, at \$540 a month.	684.95
577	Marcel Paul.....	Services as stenographer for the month of March, at \$125 a month.	125.00
578	Maj. Stephen Bonsai.....	To advance on account of confidential expenses on trip to Vienna, Austria, and return, for which a special account has been rendered and the sum of 1,210 francs, the equivalent of \$200, the unexpended balance of the allotment, was repaid to the commission as shown by statement of miscellaneous receipts to Apr. 30, 1919.	500.00
579	Lieut. R. S. Boardman.....	To services as proof reader for several hours each day, during the period Mar. 15-31, at the rate of 4 francs per hour.	20.34
580	Lieut. Mascuch, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	43.47
581	Chief Yeoman T. H. Lathé.	Subsistence, Mar. 16-31.....	74.95
582	Field Clerk A. O. Lukkason.	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 25, 28, at 40 francs a day.	25.88
583	H. Clarke.....	To official printing and stationery supplies for the use of the American commission.	1,414.10
584	Various firms.....	Electric globes, photographic paper ink, photographic supplies, grates for in hotel, compressed air at 4 Place de la Concorde, for elevator service, paint, drafting supplies, and office supplies.	578.82
585	Maj. A. Whitridge.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 8-25, 40 francs a day, less allowance received from the Army.	93.08
586	Douglas Johnson.....	To reimbursement for official meals purchased for experts representing France, England, and Italy on boundary subcommission.	15.60
587	Capt. L. C. Kosakiewics, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	49.41
588	Capt. H. J. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	To gratuities paid to servants for official dinner given by Mr. Lansing on Apr. 2 at Hotel Crillon. (This amount refunded, as shown by miscellaneous receipts to Apr. 30, 1919.)	19.13
589	Lieut. Col. E. F. Riggs...	Allotment for special mission to Russia (a separate account has been rendered for this amount by Col. Riggs in December, 1919. This entire allotment was extended).	15,000.00
590	Various firms.....	Maps, paints, and ink supplies for the use of mission..	35.08
591	do.....	Office supplies, repairs to typewriter padlocks, keys, paint brushes.	368.59
592	do.....	do.....	236.17
593	Capt. G. C. Pierce.....	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-5, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from Army.	26.47
594	Various booksellers.....	To London dailies and periodicals.....	95.91
595	Ateliers Otis-Pifre.....	To maintenance of elevator at 4 Place de la Concorde, offices of Peace Commission, period Dec. 1, 1918, to Mar. 31, 1919.	25.86
596	Frank L. Warrin, jr.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 1-Feb. 28, 40 francs a day.	664.24
597	M. C. McCahill.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses while accompanying the President for 1 day, Mar. 27.	5.00
598	Lieut. K. Patterson, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	87.55
599	Arnold Landvoigt.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses while accompanying the President 1 day, Mar. 23.	5.00
600	H. R. Young.....	Reimbursement for expenditures for office supplies, official papers, repairing of typewriter, meals paid to chauffeur while away from regular mess and files for official use of Col. E. M. House, commissioner plenipotentiary, for the period Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	74.60
601	Lieut. G. K. Everett, courier service.	Reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	36.91
602	do.....	do.....	29.52

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 17

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
603	Arthur Brooks.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses while with the presidential party, at the rate of \$5 a day, for the following period: Dec. 14-31, month of January, Feb. 1-15, Mar. 14-31.	\$410.00
604	Miss N. W. Stewart.....	To difference between salary drawn from the United States Army, amounting to \$143.33, and the amount paid by the commission, \$175.	31.67
605	Sonette Linotype Française.	To supplies furnished for use at the printing plant operated by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	400.05
606	Lieut. R. McIntosh.....	Allowance for subsistence for month of March, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	177.80
607	Lieut. J. J. Mascuch.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 17-Jan. 3, 40 francs a day.	124.13
608	J. G. D. Paul.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of March, 40 francs per day.	213.90
609	Westinghouse Cooper Hewitt (Ltd.).	Two mercury vapor tubes for use in photostat department.	27.68
610	Capt. J. H. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	To reimbursement of amounts paid for printing automobile cards, restaurant and menu cards. (The automobile and restaurant cards were given to people attached to the commission.)	83.10
611	Lieut. V. Wolverton.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of January, 40 francs a day.	213.90
612	Lieut. J. J. Mascuch, courier service.	To reimbursement for clothing purchased required as stated in voucher No. 208.	62.60
613	Lieut. W. A. Spencer.....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 21-31, 40 francs a day.	75.90
614	Lieut. J. R. Childs.....	Allowance for subsistence Apr. 1-10, 40 francs a day, less commutation from the Army.	56.98
615	Ellis L. Drasel.....	Allotment authorized by American Commission to Negotiate Peace for expense of mission to Germany. (A special account has been rendered by Mr. Drasel, who returned the unexpended balance of 3,386.50 francs, equivalent of \$559.82, which is shown in a refund for the month of May, 1919.)	1,000.00
616	J. B. Umpleby.....	To travel and subsistence expenses from Washington to Paris, Mar. 14-28, with exception of steamship fare for duty with peace commission.	40.26
617	Various firms.....	To compressed air used at Hotel Crillon for the period Mar. 4-Apr. 1, amounting to 7,493.50 francs, and office supplies for the balance of 865.10 francs.	1,441.14
618	Brentano.....	Newspapers and periodicals furnished for use of presidential party.	200.27
619	Lieut. R. Carpenter.....	Allowance for subsistence Apr. 1-14, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	80.88
620	Lieut. T. Belhane, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	121.80
621	Maj. B. Helma.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Apr. 1-10, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	50.26
622	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To official expenses incurred during the month of March.	89.97
623	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rent of rooms used by couriers attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, for the period Mar. 23-Apr. 11.	405.52
624	Maj. H. J. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	To reimbursement to tips paid to servants at dinner given by Col. E. M. House on Apr. 14, 1919. (This amount was refunded by Col. House, as shown by miscellaneous receipts for the month of June.)	18.97
625	Société Anonyme de l'Hôtel Caislin.	To rent of premises at Place de la Concorde used as offices for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the period Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1919, paid at the rate of 5.80 francs.	3,232.76
626	Compagnie Parisienne de l'Air Comprimé.	To compressed air furnished in operation of elevators at Hotel Crillon, occupied by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the period Feb. 5-Mar. 4.	1,145.00
627	Various firms.....	To office supplies.....	87.26
628	Frank M. Anderson.....	To services for the period Apr. 1-15, at the rate of \$350 a month.	175.00
629	M. Medofsky.....	To subsistence for the period Apr. 1-11, 40 francs a day.	107.56
630	Capt. E. J. Ewell.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Feb. 1-9, Apr. 10-16, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from Army.	83.51
631	William C. Bullitt.....	To expenses incurred while on official trip from Paris to Switzerland and return, Feb. 1-9.	85.63

18 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
632	Lieut. S. Philbun.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Apr. 1-15, 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from Army.	\$89.11
633	Lieut. C. Sierak Owski, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	29.60
634	S. A. Michael.....	To services rendered for the month of April, at \$123.33 a month, and subsistence for the period Apr. 1-19, at \$4 per day, and transportation from Paris to Havre and Havre to New York.	243.53
635	Henry Holt Co.....	To books purchased for official use.....	13.92
636	Lieut. E. O. Wiederanders, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing purchased, required as stated in voucher No. 208.	84.5
637	Robert E. Lynch.....	To salary for the period Feb. 23-Mar. 13, \$200 a month.	360.00
638	C. A. Cross.....	To salary for the period Apr. 1-30, \$123.93 a month, and subsistence Apr. 1-19, \$4 a day, and railroad transportation, Paris to Havre, and steamship fare from Havre to New York.	334.13
639	Maj. S. B. Olney.....	Allowance for subsistence Apr. 1-13, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	86.92
640	Capt. H. R. Shepley.....	Allowance for subsistence Feb. 1-Mar. 6, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	175.42
641	S. E. Mezes.....	To reimbursement for official entertainment of guests to the American commission, during the month of April.	10.34
642	Lieut. D. C. Jackson and Capt. E. B. Moreland, attached to Gen. Mokinskie.	Allowance for subsistence for the period Apr. 1-19, 40 francs a day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	167.06
643	M. Nijhoffs.....	Books purchased for official use of American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	.33
644	Army field clerks attached to the commission.	Allowance for subsistence for the period Feb. 1-25, 40 francs a day.	3,069.44
645	Chemins de fer de l'Etat (Government railroad).	To hire of special trains for presidential party and attachés from Paris to Brest and return, Dec. 12-14, 1918, and Paris to Brest on Feb. 14.	2,723.06
646	Compagnie Generale Internationale des Wagons-Lits (Pullman service.)	To service and supplies furnished on special trains carrying presidential party, as stated in voucher No. 645.	796.08
647	Chief Yeoman T. H. Lathe, attached to Admiral Benson.	Actual expenses for subsistence, Apr. 1-15.....	59.15
648	Bureau Internationale de la Propriete Intellectuelle, Berne, Switzerland.	Books for official use of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	7.11
649	Capt. E. B. Rand.....	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-19, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	98.08
650	Lieut. B. Berseburgge..	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-15, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	84.45
651	Maj. M. F. LaCroix, attached to Gen. Mokinskie.	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-7, 40 francs a day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	31.48
652	Ensign T. B. Stickney...	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-19, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	113.00
653	To the Gas Society and American Express Co.	To gas used at offices at 4 Place de la Concorde, and freight charges on maps and books from New York to Paris.	56.47
654	Capt. A. W. French.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-21, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	110.58
655	Capt. W. H. Gillan, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing purchased as required, stated in voucher No. 208.	86.61
656	L. H. Gray.....	To reimbursement for flowers purchased for the funeral of D. P. Freary, formerly attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	21.00
657	Capt. C. B. Drew.....	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-23, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	113.52
658	E. Teyssyre.....	To expenses of embalming, ready for shipment, casket, and transportation of body of Donald Freary, an attaché in the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, who died while on duty with the commission.	730.24
659	Dr. Isaiah Bowman.....	To reimbursement for meals furnished to official representatives of foreign missions to the peace commission during month of March.	40.34
660	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To reimbursement for official entertainment of guests from foreign delegations, Mar. 27-Apr. 10.	10.06
661	do.....	To reimbursement for purchase of official newspapers and periodicals.	10.00
662	M. A. O'Neill.....	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-25, 40 francs a day, while living out of Hotel Crillon.	108.06

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 19

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

DEC. 1, 1918-APR. 30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
663	Capt. H. B. Hoskins.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 30-Apr. 17, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	\$98.08
664	Dr. Leo Weoman.....	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-25, 40 francs a day..	168.06
665	Lieut. F. J. Swingle.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-25, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	153.88
666	The depot quartermaster, United States Army, Paris.	To anthracite coal, bituminous coal, coke, wood, and charcoal furnished by the Army for use at Hotel Crillon and offices at 4 Place de la Concorde and Maxim's (coal, 114.45 francs per ton; charcoal, 329.75 francs per ton; rate 5.95).	10,752.33
667	Capt. W. W. Pettit.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Feb. 1-15, Feb. 23-28, less commutation received from the Army, 40 francs a day.	121.38
668	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rent of rooms used by official couriers for the period Apr. 12-25.	263.53
669	Nelson Miles, controller American Red Cross, Rome, Italy.	To reimbursement for expenses of Misses Adam, Smith, Birdsall, and Stone, stenographers, on account of visit of the President to Rome.	185.66
670	Thomas Nelson Page, United States ambassador to Italy.	To reimbursement for expenses incurred for the purchase of two wreaths which the President placed on the tomb in the Pantheon and the making and packing of cases for transportation of supplies for the President.	242.22
671	Lieut. G. Ware, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	48.89
672	Sergt. F. A. Carlson.....	To services rendered as expert shorthand reporter, Apr. 25-30, \$250 a month.	50.00
673	Maj. H. J. Whitehouse, ceremonial officer.	To reimbursement for tips to servants in connection with official given by Col. E. M. House, on Apr. 25. (This sum was reimbursed to the commission by Col. House in June, 1919.)	18.49
674	Col. T. H. Dillon, Lieut. R. V. Allen, Gen. McKinstrie.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, 40 francs a day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	361.39
675	Gilbert F. Close attached to the President.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while attached to the President for the month of April at the rate of \$5 per day.	150.00
676	Chas. Wagner, attached to the President.	do.....	150.00
677	Chas. L. Swam, stenographer to the President.	do.....	150.00
678	I. H. Hoover, attached to the President.	do.....	150.00
679	Arthur Brooks, messenger to the President.	do.....	150.00
680	Civilian employees attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	To services and allowances for subsistence for the month of April.	32,475.85
681	Naval and military employees and civilians living out of Hotel Crillon.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, less commutation received from the Army.	10,182.89
682	Miscellaneous firms.....	Postage, repair to typewriters, meals furnished to chauffeurs while away from Army mess, and stationery for President.	259.34
683	W. G. Wendal.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Dec. 1-Jan. 6, 40 francs a day.	273.06
684	Miscellaneous firms.....	Stationery and office supplies.....	74.09
685	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	To food and kitchen supplies, hire and laundry of linen, and general upkeep of Hotel Crillon for the month of March.	27,102.36
686	Employees of Hotel Crillon.	To wages of all employees at Hotel Crillon occupied by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, necessary for maintenance and operation of same for the month of April.	10,298.60
Total.....			583,824.07

In addition to the above expenditures the sum of \$6,630.79 was disbursed by H. R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, for salaries of employees at Hotel Crillon, office supplies and general expenses required at the beginning of the organization of the commission at Paris, previous to the arrival of members of the commission from the United States, and Mr. McNeir, disbursing officer. This sum was paid from an allotment made to Col. E. M. House, as shown in accounts rendered by him.....

6,630.79

590,454.86

20 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

MAY 1-31, 1919.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
687	Pleerpont B. Noyes, American representative on the Rhineland Commission.	Allotment for expenses as authorized by American Commission to Negotiate Peace, on Apr. 29, the sum of 30,000 francs, at the rate 6.05. A further allotment of 130,000 francs is made on July 9, 1919, for which a special account is rendered covering both these allotments in full on Oct. 15, 1919. (See voucher No. 5, emergencies for month of July.)	\$4,958.68
688	Lieut. L. B. Lebin, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	41.82
689	Miss H. Marcou and Mrs. Truttman.	To services as stenographer employed on presidential mail for month of April.	132.23
690	Lieut. J. I. Osborne.	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-15, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	83.05
691	Lieut. T. J. Shardt, courier service.	To reimbursement for purchase of civilian clothing required as stated in voucher No. 208.	95.87
692	W. S. Byers.	To board and lodging for the month of April.	121.23
693	Capt. H. Pierce.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	152.33
694	Chief Yeoman T. H. Lathé.	Actual expenses for subsistence, Apr. 16-30.	65.12
695	Capt. E. Bassett.	Allotment dated May 5, 1919, for expenses while acting as American representative on the interallied sub-commission at Posen. (This entire allotment was expended and an additional sum of \$127.81 was paid to Capt. Bassett by voucher No. 88, Aug. 23, 1919.)	1,000.00
696	Scotter & Law and other newspaper dealers, London.	To official newspapers and periodicals.	185.58
697	Various firms.	Official office supplies.	121.04
698	Dr. C. H. Haskins.	Official expenses incurred while on trip to Saar Valley.	27.44
699	7 officers attached to Gen. McKinstrie's staff.	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 10-28, at 40 francs a day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	458.01
700	Lieut. G. B. Noble.	Reimbursement for official entertainment for official guests to Peace Commission Apr. 11-May 1.	17.36
701	do.	Reimbursement for newspapers and periodicals purchased for official use of the Peace Commission.	10.79
702	Lieut. R. E. Condon.	To reimbursement of amount expended for meals to chauffeur of Hon. Henry White for the period Apr. 14-26, while on official business and unable to attend Regular Army mess.	23.80
703	Messrs. H. C. King, Chas. R. Crane.	Initial allotment for expenses in connection with interallied commission on mandates in Turkey Apr. 30, 1919. (In addition to this allotment \$9,000 were allotted on May 24, 1919, for which an account covering the entire amount of \$10,000 was rendered on Sept. 1, 1919.)	1,000.00
704	R. S. Boardman.	To services as proof reader for the period Apr. 1-29, at 4 francs per hour.	35.04
705	Edoux Samin.	To services rendered in connection with operation of elevators of offices at 4 Place de la Concorde for the first quarter, 1919.	18.97
706	Lieut. C. E. Andrews.	Allowance for subsistence for May 1-2, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	10.93
707	J. B. Umpleby.	To railroad fare Paris to Marseilles and steamship fare Marseilles to New York City.	185.29
708	Mrs. Veronica Harris.	To services rendered Apr. 1-21, at the rate of \$31.67 a month. (The difference between Army pay and of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.)	22.05
709	Mr. J. H. Stabler.	To official entertainment of Latin-American delegates to the Peace Conference during the month of April.	190.41
710	Lieut. J. P. Sims.	To allowance for subsistence for the period May 1-9, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	49.17
711	Lieut. B. K. Smith, courier service.	Reimbursement for civilian clothing purchased as required shown in voucher No. 208.	85.95
712	Lieut. A. H. Leavitt.	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-11, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	60.09
713	Lieut. H. F. Crooks, Gen. McKinstrie's staff.	Allowance for subsistence Apr. 1-12, at 40 francs a day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	66.89
714	Hotel Vouillemont.	To rent of rooms used by official couriers for the period Apr. 26-May 9.	259.17
715	Lieut. M. G. Stein.	To provisions purchased for use of party headed by Mr. Drasel on special mission to Germany.	26.76

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

MAY 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
716	A. A. Young.....	To services for the month of May, at \$600 a month, and railroad fare Paris to Brest.	\$615.45
717	Dr. Isaiah Bowman.....	To services rendered for the month of May, at \$600 a month, railroad fare from Paris to Brest, freight paid on official supplies from Paris to New York, and official entertainment during the month of May.	740.45
718	W. C. Bullitt.....	To reimbursement for subscription to Paris editions of London and American papers for use in making up his current intelligence summaries during the period Mar. 23-Apr. 15.	2.43
719	Edith C. Strauss.....	To services for the period May 1-13, at the rate of 450 francs per month.	32.23
720	Capt. J. Kramizam.....	Allowance for subsistence, Dec. 15-26, 40 francs a day...	79.34
721	Miss Joy de Camp.....	To services for the month of May.	175.00
722	Chas. G. Stratton.....	To transportation from Marseille to New York City, 1,000 francs.	165.29
723	Dr. Mark Jefferson.....	do.	165.29
724	Lieut. F. R. King.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-8, at 40 francs a day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	40.70
725	Maj. F. C. Forbes.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-13, at 40 francs a day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	59.95
726	P. L. Moon.....	Railroad and steamship fare, Paris to New York; services for month of May, \$250 a month; and subsistence, May 1-15, at 40 francs a day.	435.16
727	Ernest Desgrandchamps..	To the rental of premises at 23 Rue Boissonade used as printing plant which was taken over from the Army. (This was for month of April, at the rate of 1,600 francs a month.)	263.64
728	E. T. Williams.....	To services for the month of May as technical adviser to American Commission to Negotiate Peace, at the rate of \$333.33 a month and railroad ticket, Paris to Havre and steamship ticket Havre to New York.	419.86
729	A. D. Du Bois.....	To transportation from Paris to New York City and subsistence, May 14-17, at 40 francs a day.	231.01
730	Capt. C. N. Peacock.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-4, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	20.05
731	Lithgow Osborn.....	To travel and subsistence expenses, under orders from Copenhagen to Paris, during the period Mar. 20-27.	80.37
732	J. B. Stubbs.....	To salary for the month of May, at \$160 per month; subsistence, May 1-19, at 40 francs a day; railroad and steamship fare Paris to New York.	456.69
733	T. H. Lathe, chief yeoman	Actual expenses for subsistence, May 1-15.....	61.24
734	John Stork.....	To services for the month of May, \$250 a month and transportation, Paris to New York.	471.27
735	Lieut. Commander J. L. Callon.	Allowance for subsistence the month of April, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Navy.	138.33
736	Lieut. R. Kiely.....	Allowance for subsistence Feb. 6-Apr. 30, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Navy.	428.40
737	C. D. Lowen.....	Allowance for subsistence Apr. 1-May 19, at 15 francs a day.	121.49
738	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	Reimbursement for official entertainment of people attached to French political intelligence, May 1-15.	12.40
739	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To newspapers and periodicals for use of French political intelligence May 1-15.	10.71
740	Henri Baudoin.....	To services in taking inventory of contents of Hotel Crillon required by law. (Upon occupying property an inventory of contents is required which is taken by two parties, one representing the owner and the other the occupant. This amount is the portion paid to Mr. Baudoin employed by the commission).	3,329.75
741	R. Fields, field clerk.....	Allowance for subsistence, Apr. 1-May 20, at 15 francs per day.	123.97
742	R. C. Sweet.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-20, at \$4 per day, and transportation Paris to Brest, on trip to America.	95.83
743	Field clerk, J. L. Kacirek.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, at 15 francs per day.	74.38
744	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To reimbursement for official expenses incurred during the month of April.	73.35
745	Lieut. H. E. James.....	Allowance for subsistence Mar. 1-3, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	17.53
746	Blanchisserie de Courcelles	To launder of towels used at offices at 4 Place de la Concorde during the months of March and April.	29.17

22 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

MAY 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
747	Field clerk, E. R. Scholl..	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, at 15 francs per day.	\$74.38
748	Maurice Freeman.....	do.....	74.38
749	H. C. Menefee.....	do.....	74.38
750	Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor.	Allowance for subsistence while attached to the American commission for the period Jan. 29-Mar. 26, at \$25 per day.	1,425.00
751	Various firms.....	To newspapers, periodicals, and maps for official use...	227.68
752	Guy H. Oyster.....	Allowance for subsistence as secretary to Samuel Gompers, while attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the period, Jan. 29-Mar. 26, at 40 francs per day.	393.10
753	Capt. T. J. Daymon.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Dec. 7-Jan. 7, at 40 francs per day.	277.60
754	John C. Meeth.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-25, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	147.52
755	John A. McKenna.....	do.....	147.52
756	Capt. K. McIntosh.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-22, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	110.18
757	Field Clerk C. Leedy.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, at 15 francs per day.	74.38
758	Field Clerk M. Mashburn.	do.....	74.38
759	Lieut. H. I. Cobb.....	Allowance for subsistence, Mar. 13-May 22, 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	364.51
760	Lieut. R. E. Conden.....	To reimbursement of meals furnished to chauffeur for the Hon. Henry White while away from mess while on official travel, for the period Apr. 28-May 11.	25.79
761	Lieut. J. W. Lawton.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-21, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	116.29
762	R. J. McCarter, A. F. C....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, 15 francs per day.	74.38
763	William C. Bullitt.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period May 1-19, \$4 a day.	76.00
764	Lieut. V. Woorverton.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-21, 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	116.29
765	Lieut. H. J. Kulp.....	do.....	116.29
766	Field Clerk J. C. Columbus.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, 15 francs a day.	74.38
767	Field Clerk J. Gavin.....	do.....	74.38
768	Field Clerk W. J. Keyes..	do.....	74.38
769	Ensign N. D. Wolcott....	Allowance for subsistence, Jan. 20-25, at 40 francs per day.	39.67
770	Various firms.....	Drugs for dispensary at Hotel Crillon, miscellaneous office supplies for the month of May. Compressed air used at Hotel Crillon for the month of April and at offices 4 Place de la Concorde (8,248.75 francs, at 6.05).	1,565.80
771	do.....	Postage, newspapers, and stationery for offices of the President and Col. House for the period May 1-24.	154.58
772	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rent of rooms for official couriers, May 10-23.....	260.17
773	J. A. Adams, field clerk...	To subsistence at the rate of 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army, Feb. 1-12.	70.81
774	Chas. R. Crane, H. C. King.	Additional allotment for expenses in connection with interallied commission on mandates in Turkey. (There was a previous allotment of \$1,000 made on Apr. 30; an account has been rendered covering the entire amount of \$10,000 on Sept. 1, 1919. See voucher No. 703.)	9,000.00
775	S. M. Strecker.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-24, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Navy.	139.48
776	Emanuel Nathan.....	do.....	139.48
777	Ensign A. McLeod.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-17, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Navy.	98.79
778	Lieut. L. Levensgood.....	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-26, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	151.10
779	L. T. Alverson.....	To salary for the month of May, at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, and subsistence for the period May 1-27, at \$4 a day.	316.33
780	F. L. Mayer.....	To travel and subsistence expenses from London to Paris on official business, under orders from Mr. Lansing.	24.71
781	Lieut. D. M. Amacker (second lieutenant).	Allowance for subsistence, May 1-26, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	151.10
782	Lieut. R. McIntosh (first lieutenant).	do.....	140.70

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 23

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

MAY 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
783	H. A. Young	To miscellaneous official expenses incurred on behalf of Mr. E. M. House, commissioner plenipotentiary, for the period Apr. 1-May 13.	\$82.84
784	Sherman Miles	Allotment on account of confidential mission to Prague as per authorization of commissioners dated May 27. (This entire amount (3,067 francs) is refunded as shown on miscellaneous receipts for the month of June, 1919.)	500.00
785	Herbert Clarke	To rubber stamps, printing, and engraving official stationery for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	1,593.77
786	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	To equipment, kitchen supplies, food supplies, and hire and laundry of linen, for the month of April, at Hotel Crillon, less amount received by profit from the sale of cigars and tobacco and candy and meals furnished to guests of people attached to commission.	36,249.84
787	J. H. Stabler	Transportation from Paris to New York City, by way of Liverpool, England.	222.97
788	Not used		
789	do		
790	Army and Navy officers attached to commission.	Allowance for subsistence, at the rate of 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army and Navy, for the month of May.	7,241.69
791	Civilians attached to the commission.	To salaries and allowances for subsistence for the month of May.	19,078.47
792	10 field clerks attached to mission.	Allowance for subsistence, at the rate of 51 francs a day, for the month of May.	605.99
793	Arthur Brooks, messenger to President.	Allowance in lieu of expenses for the month of May, at the rate of \$5 a day.	155.00
794	Chas. L. Swen, stenographer to President.	do	155.00
795	Gilbert F. Cloee, attached to the President.	do	155.00
796	I. H. Hoover, attached to the President.	do	155.00
797	Chas. Wagner, attached to the President.	do	155.00
798	Maj. H. J. Whitehouse ..	Allowance for subsistence for the period May 1-27, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	124.51
799	J. T. Shotwell	Transportation and subsistence from Paris to London and return while on official business.	73.72
800	Chas. G. Stratton	Transportation from Paris to Marseille, France, en route to America (steamship transportation accounted for previous to this).	22.32
801	Brig. Gen. C. H. McKinstrie.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of May, 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	100.51
802	Dr. Mark Jefferson	Transportation, Paris to Marseille. (The steamship fare is accounted for previous to this.)	22.32
803	Lieut. R. B. Allen, Col. T. H. Dillon, attached to Gen. McKinstrie.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of May, at 40 francs per day, less maximum allowance for commutation of quarters received from the Army.	241.70
804	Westinghouse Cooper Hewitt Co. (Ltd.).	To photostat supplies	25.95
805	W. H. Rand, chief Secret Service.	Allowance for 1 day in lieu of expenses while with the President on May 27-29, at \$5 per day.	15.00
806	Capt. J. C. Michaels	To amount due on account of expenses to Berlin and Helsingfors as courier and return. (This amount is the excess sum to that received from the Army.)	45.00
	Total		101,977.10

JUNE 1-30, 1919.

807	Capt. U. M. Bachman	Allowance for subsistence, May 25, 26, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	\$55.80
808	W. S. Byers	Board and lodging for the month of May	119.30
809	Lieut. J. F. Manley and two enlisted men.	To transportation and subsistence, Paris to Brest and return, on official business.	13.20
810	Dr. C. H. Haskins	To transportation, Paris and New York by way of Southampton.	201.96
811	Ernest Desgrandchamps ..	To rental of building at 23 Rue Boissonade, used as printing plant, for the month of May	245.75

24 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

JUNE 1-30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
812	R. Kermer	Transportation from Paris to New York, via Havre. . .	\$122.66
813	A. S. Hershey	To subsistence for the period June 1-6, at \$4 a day, and transportation from Paris to New York by way of Havre.	146.66
814	Field Clerk, E. J. Vogle ..	Allowance for subsistence for the period May 24-31, 15 francs a day.	18.43
815	Lieut. G. B. Noble	Newspapers and periodicals for French political intelligence May 16-31.	10.84
816	do.....	To official entertainment of guests of French political intelligence May 16-29.	16.12
817	Miss H. Marcou, Mrs. L. Tripmann.	To salaries for May while working on correspondence for the President.	99.17
818	Miss Katherine Taylor.....	Services rendered June 1-4, at \$175 a month.	23.33
819	S. A. Skinner.....	To services for the period June 1-15, at \$133.33 a month, and subsistence June 1-5, at \$4 a day, and transportation from Paris to Brest en route home.	101.16
820	D. G. Gregory.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-6, at \$4, and transportation from Paris to New York.	146.66
821	W. J. Blank.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-5, at 40 francs a day.	30.72
822	Lieut. R. E. Conden.....	Reimbursement for subsistence furnished to chauffeur for the Hon. Henry White for the period May 13-25.	16.86
823	R. Bordman.....	To services as proof reader, May 7-12, at 4 francs per hour.	8.91
824	Lieut. Col. E. F. Riggs...	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-12 and May 6-11, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	78.82
825	Chas. B. Welsch.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-6, \$4 a day.	24.00
826	Lieut. Col. E. F. Riggs...	Allotment for confidential expenses on account of trip to Austria, June 6, as authorized by the commissioners. (This allotment Col. Riggs refunded to the commission, 16,491.50 francs, as shown by refunds for the month of July.)	3,000.00
827	Lieut. E. O. Wiederand- eres.	To amount for subsistence and transportation while on official trip as courier from Paris to Berlin and Helsingfors, Apr. 5-14, in excess of allowances received from the Army.	30.16
828	Hampson Gary, Ameri- can minister to Cairo, Egypt.	Travel and subsistence from Cairo to Paris and return on official trip.	286.25
829	Chief Yeoman T. H. Lathe.	Actual expenses for subsistence, May 16-31.	66.13
830	Chas. B. Welsch.....	To subsistence at the rate of 40 francs per day, for the period June 6-30, and advance of 1,000 francs for traveling expenses to Warsaw and return.	317.22
831	Chief Yeoman T. H. Lathe.	Actual expenses for subsistence while attached to Admiral Benson, June 1-8.	31.41
832	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rent of rooms for official use of couriers, May 24-June 6.	240.86
833	Lieut. C. C. Walcott.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period June 1-6, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	30.88
834	Depot Quartermaster, United States Army, Paris.	Anthracite and bituminous coal, wood, coke, and charcoal, and briquets, for December, 1918, March, April, and May, 1919, for use at Hotel Crillon and offices at 4 Place de la Concorde and Maxim's.	17,496.13
835	Capt. S. Sargentich.....	Amount allowed for courier trip to Berlin and Helsingfors for travel and subsistence in excess of that allowed by the Army.	30.60
836	Lieut. Armory, Jr.....	To subsistence, Jan. 29-31, at 40 francs a day, Feb. 1-9, at 40 francs a day, less commutation of quarters received from the Army.	81.42
837	Sergt. R. B. Taylor.....	To subsistence on trip to Coblenz and return while accompanying Mr. Shelton Hale on official business.	31.41
838	W. R. Bradshear.....	To services for the month of June, at the rate of \$362 a month.	362.00
839	Lieut. M. J. Stein.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-21, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	105.33
840	Capt. C. A. Scully.....	To reimbursement for subsistence furnished to enlisted personnel #3) at Trieste, Italy, at 45 francs per day, for the period June 6-10.	24.56
841	Lieut. R. S. Davis, Jr.....	Allowance for subsistence and traveling expenses on official trip as courier to Berlin and Helsingfors, in excess of that received from the Army.	28.10
842	A. K. Lobeck.....	Transportation from Paris to New York by way of Marseille and subsistence for the period June 1-14, at 40 francs per day.	296.47

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 25

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

JUNE 1-30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
843	Lieut. R. Allen, attached to Gen. McKinstrie.	Allowance for subsistence June 1-13, at 40 francs per day, less maximum commutation received from the Army.	\$96.26
844	James B. Scott.....	To services Apr. 1-May 30, at \$800 a month, as technical law adviser to American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	1,600.00
845	Various firms.....	To postage, printing, and office supplies.....	186.80
846	Lieut. Col. E. Caziarc, Capt. Earl Bassett.	To traveling and subsistence expenses under official orders from Paris to Lemberg and return.	328.49
847	Gen. Taaker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To official expenses for the month of May.....	72.07
848	Lieut. C. G. Burden.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-13, 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	65.38
849	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	Confidential expenses of the President, June 17.....	1,500.00
850	W. H. Webb, field clerk..	Allowance for subsistence for the month of April, at 15 francs a day.	73.74
851	W. E. Lunt.....	Torailroad and steamship transportation Paris to New York by way of Havre, and salary for the month of June, at \$425 a month.	559.16
852	M. Medolovsky.....	To subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day.....	92.17
853	L. J. Nolan.....	Allowance for subsistence June 1-15, at 40 francs per day.	92.17
854	Capt. H. Pierce.....	Allowance for subsistence June 7-15, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	40.90
855	Lieut. A. A. Berle.....	do.....	81.02
856	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	To pay roll of all employees of the Hotel Crillon for the month of May, 1919.	9,533.52
857	Lieut. L. N. Cobbeldick..	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-14, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	69.23
858	Lieut. A. V. Ferrelva.....	do.....	69.23
859	Lieut. Col. B. Moore.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period June 1-15, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	56.18
860	Lieut. M. Garver.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-14, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	69.23
861	Capt. D. B. Gilchrist.....	To expenses in connection with the shipment of personal effects of Mr. Donald Frary, who died while on duty with the Peace Commission, to his father, Berlin, N. Y.	23.73
862	G. W. Minot.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day.	92.17
863	Capt. J. Garfield.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	68.48
864	Maj. R. Patterson, jr.....	do.....	62.16
865	Maj. R. Tyler.....	Allowance for subsistence June 1-14, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	60.00
866	Fred A. Carlson.....	To reimbursement for meals furnished to typists and chauffeurs of automobiles while away from regular mess while on official business, at the rate of 6 francs per meal.	121.97
867	J. A. G. Paul.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day.	92.17
868	Lieut. D. W. King.....	Allowance for subsistence June 1-15, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	69.23
869	Lieut. W. A. Spencer.....	Allowance for subsistence, Feb. 1-24, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	108.07
870	Lieut. H. E. James.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	80.17
871	J. B. Brown.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-14, at 40 francs per day.	86.04
872	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To newspapers and periodicals for official use with the intelligence section, June 1-15, and entertainment of officials attached to French intelligence section, May 30-June 12.	26.13
873	Genevieve Gildersleeve..	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day.	92.17
874	Hon. Henry White, commissioner plenipotentiary.	Salary as commissioner, Dec. 1, 1918-June 30, 1919 (7 months, at \$1,000).	7,000.00
875	S. E. Morrison.....	Railroad and steamship fare from Paris to New York by way of Falmouth.	359.60
876	Lieut. E. Mosley.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-14, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	74.83
877	W. E. Lunt.....	Newspapers for official use (Italian).....	2.08

26 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

JUNE 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
878	Gordon Auchincloss.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day.	\$92.17
879	Col. E. M. House.....	Services as commissioner plenipotentiary, Dec. 1, 1918-June 1, 1919, at \$1,000 per month.	7,000.00
880	James Adams, field clerk...	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 15 francs a day.	24.54
881	Lieut. E. Kilpatrick.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-14, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	60.23
882	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	To reimbursement for subsistence furnished to chauffeur, orderly, and guard to the Hon. Henry White, while away from regular mess while on official duties.	42.40
883	W. H. Moran, Chief of Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses while traveling with the President, June 18-19, at \$5 a day.	20.00
884	H. E. Mills.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs per day.	92.16
885	Walter G. Ferguson, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses, June 18-19, while accompanying the President to Belgium, at \$5 a day.	10.00
886	W. A. Landvoigt, Secret Service.	do.....	10.00
887	Josephine Murphy, Secret Service.	do.....	10.00
888	Richard Jarvis, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses, June 18-19, while accompanying the President to Belgium and return, at \$5 a day.	20.00
889	Harry Barker.....	do.....	20.00
890	Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson.	To confidential expenses of presidential party from Paris to Brest, and from Brest to Washington, D. C.	2,500.00
891	Lieut. T. Atkins.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-10, 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	53.43
892	Lieut. R. Kiely.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-8, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	37.29
893	Myles Cahill, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses, June 18-19, at \$5 a day, while accompanying the President to Belgium and return.	10.00
894	William E. Starling, Secret Service.	do.....	10.00
895	John J. Fitzgerald, Secret Service.	Allowance in lieu of expenses, June 18-20, inclusive, at \$5 a day, while accompanying the President to Belgium and return.	15.00
896	Nora W. Stewart.....	For services rendered, Apr. 1-26, at \$31.67 a month, the difference between the salary received from the Army and \$175.	27.30
897	Chas. Seymour.....	To services for the month of June, \$350 a month and transportation from Brest to Paris.	368.20
898	Clyde Day.....	Services for the month of June, at the rate of \$500 a month, and transportation from Paris to Brest.	518.20
899	Ensign F. Goodell.....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-15, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Navy.	80.17
900	W. H. Moran, Chief Secret Service, and Richard Jarvis, United States Secret Service.	To confidential expenses while accompanying the presidential party from Paris to the United States.	30.72
901	Gilbert Close.....	To allowance in lieu of expenses for the month of June while attached to the President, at the rate of \$5 a day.	150.00
902	Chas. L. Swam.....	Allowance in lieu of expenses for the month of June, at the rate of \$5 per day.	150.00
903	I. H. Hoover.....	do.....	150.00
904	Chas. C. Wagner.....	do.....	150.00
905	Arthur Brooks.....	do.....	150.00
906	J. T. Shotwell.....	To services rendered for the month of June, at \$500 per month and transportation from Paris to Brest.	568.20
907	Capt. W. S. Markham....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-5, at 40 francs a day, less commutation received from the Army.	22.73
908	Maj. Theodore Gleason, officer in charge Trieste courier service.	Reimbursement for subsistence expenses of enlisted personnel at Trieste, at the rate of 45 francs a day for the period of June 11-20 (3 men).	69.12
909	Employees American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	To salaries and subsistence allowances for the month of June.	11,264.83
910	Employees of Hotel Crillon.	To wages for the month of June. (This includes employees of all kinds.)	9,913.62
911	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	To food and kitchen supplies, hire and laundry of linen, and general upkeep of Hotel Crillon for the month of May.	27,308.82

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 27

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

JUNE 1-30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
912	Various firms.....	To miscellaneous office supplies for the month of June and compressed air used at Hotel Crillon for the month of May (8,471.50 francs), and electricity used in Hotel Crillon from Jan. 7-May 26, amounting to 15,715.10 francs.	\$4,240.44
913	Field Clerk J. C. Kerick..	Allowance for subsistence for the month of June, at 15 francs per day.	70.75
914	Miss Marcou.....	To services as stenographer, attached to Col. E. M. House, for the month of June (400 francs).	62.90
915	Edoux Samain.....	To services in connection with operating of elevator at 4 Place de la Concorde, the offices of the Peace Commission, for the quarter ending June 30.	17.34
916	Maxim's (Limited).....	To rent at 3 Royal, used as offices of American Commission to Negotiate Peace, for the months of February, March, April, and May, at 2,000 francs per month, and electricity for the period December to May, less coal furnished to heat entire building, part of which is used by Maxim's restaurant.	479.68
	Total.....		112,689.19

JULY 1-31, 1919.

917	Depot quartermaster United States Army, Paris.	To coal, coke, briquets, furnished to Hotel Crillon and 4 place de la Concorde during the period May 15-June 30, at the rate of \$21 a ton.	\$4,392.15
918	John E. Gavin, field clerk.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of June, at 15 francs per day.	69.77
919	Field Clerk J. C. Columbus	Allowance for subsistence June 1-10, at 15 francs per day	34.89
920	Field Clerk W. J. Keyes..	To allowance for subsistence June 1-10, at 15 francs per day.	23.25
921	Maj. T. Gleason, United States courier service, Trieste.	Reimbursement for subsistence for 3 enlisted men, June 21-30, at 15 francs per day per person.	69.77
922	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To official entertainment of members of the French intelligence service, and newspapers and periodicals for official use, June 16-30.	28.59
923	Lieut. R. E. Conden.....	To reimbursement for subsistence furnished chauffeurs of Hon. Henry White while on official duty, for the period June 9-22.	23.26
924	Albert Ward.....	To subsistence for Nov. 13-Dec. 2.....	58.14
925	Lieut. Paul de Villane...	To allowance for subsistence June 1-15, at 40 francs per day, less commutation received from the Army.	76.26
926	Field Clerk M. Freeman..	Allowance for subsistence for the month of June, at 15 francs a day.	69.77
927	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rent of rooms occupied by couriers of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, June 7-27.	364.65
928	R. J. McCarter, field clerk.	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-13, 27-30, at 15 francs per day.	37.21
929	Depot quartermaster, United States Army, Paris.	To rent of premises at 23 Rue Boissonnaet as printing office, for the period Feb. 14-Mar. 31, together with assessment of vantages.	395.35
930	Hotel Vouillemont.....	To rental of rooms occupied by couriers employed by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, June 28-July 5.	141.71
931	Victor Blunett.....	To services of French stenographers for reporting various conferences of committee meetings during the months of March, April, May, and June.	231.01
932	Lieut. J. C. Rosengarten..	Allowance for subsistence and traveling expenses on courier trip to Berlin and Helsingfors and return during the period Apr. 18-28, in excess of the amount allowed by the Army.	50.00
933	Lieut. J. H. Smith.....	Allowance for subsistence June 1-27, at 40 francs per day, less amount allowed by the Navy.	122.42
934	Not used.		
935	Elmore R. Scholl, field clerk.	Allowance for subsistence, at 15 francs a day.....	69.77
936	New York Times Publishing Co.	Two subscriptions daily and Sunday Times, Jan. 1-July 1, for official use.	31.50
937	Chas. B. Welsch.....	Balance due of traveling expenses, Paris to Warsaw and return, June 7-July 6, together with subsistence for the period July 1-5, at 40 francs per day, less the amount of 1,000 francs advanced to him as shown by voucher No. 930.	151.75

28 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

JULY 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
938	E. J. Vogle, field clerk....	Allowance for subsistence, June 1-11, 26-30, at 15 francs a day.	\$37.21
939	A. H. Lamplough, private.	To services as barber in Hotel Crillon, Dec. 6-July 9, at 100 francs per month. (The profits in the barber shop are credited in monthly voucher for upkeep of the hotel.)	110.08
940	American Library Association.	To 50 empty cases for packing and shipping books for American Commission to Negotiate Peace to America.	100.00
941	Various firms.....	To miscellaneous expenditures for office supplies and newspapers.	174.08
942	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	To reimbursement for meals for chauffeur for Hon. Henry White while away from regular Army mess, during the period June 23-July 8.	29.91
943	Lieut. E. McIntosh.....	To expenses above that allowed by Army while on courier trip to Berlin and Helsingfors and return.	49.30
944	Wm. C. Weinkauff.....	To services as barber at Hotel Crillon for the period Dec. 14-July 14, at 100 francs per month (see voucher No. 939).	108.56
945	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To expenses during the month of June.....	52.12
946	Corp. Frank J. Murphy...	To services Dec. 6-July 18, as tailor at Hotel Crillon....	77.52
947	Corp. Sam Kraditor.....	do.....	77.52
948	Lieut. A. R. Olson.....	To expenses above that allowed by the Army for two trips to Berlin and Helsingfors and return as courier.	68.55
949	Pvt. J. Helfrich.....	To services rendered as barber at Hotel Crillon, Dec. 14-July 14, at 100 francs a month.	108.56
950	Pvt. T. W. Hook.....	do.....	108.56
951	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer.	To food and kitchen supplies, hire and laundry of linen and general upkeep of Hotel Crillon for the month of June, less accumulated profits derived from sale of tobacco, cigars, and candy, meals served in dining rooms as guests of people attached to the commission and barber shop, 46,359.81 francs (rate 6.45).	32,201.99
952	Depot quartermaster, United States Army.	To motor oil and cup grease furnished to the commission, May 16-July 9.	42.25
953	Societe Anonyme de l'Hotel Crillon.	To rent of offices at 4 Place de la Concorde, Apr. 1-July 15, at 75,000 francs per annum (rate 6.45).	3,391.47
954	Capt. C. H. Wetter.....	To expenses above that allowed by the Army on official trip as courier, Berlin to Helsingfors and return.	37.43
955	S. G. Archibald, attorney at law.	To legal services rendered in connection with interviews, consultations, opinions and memoranda of law, furnished in connection with lease of property at 4 Place de la Concorde and Maxim's, and insurance policies of same.	400.47
956	M. Judelashon.....	Allowance for subsistence for the period Mar. 5-15, while on official duty with commission, at 40 francs per day.	68.22
957	Capt. P. D. Myers.....	To expenses above that allowed by the Army for official trip as courier from Berlin to Helsingfors and return. (This is the maximum allowance.)	50.00
958	Various firms.....	To compressed air used at Hotel Crillon and at 4 Place de la Concorde for the month of June (7,000 francs); water used at Place de la Concorde Dec. 23-June 25 (299.25); and to hire of two Pullman cars on trip to Brest for the President, Feb. 14-16 (1,980 francs); and for contract for decoration of Hotel Crillon and offices at 4 Place de la Concorde for national celebration on July 14 (4,000 francs); electricity, May 26-June 26 (2,159.80 francs); and other small items. (The entire amount of this voucher is \$2,456.96, but the amount for decorations of 4,000 francs is charged to the emergency fund, as shown by voucher No. 37 for the month of July.)	1,836.81
959	Societe du Gaz de Paris...	To gas consumed at offices 4 Place de la Concorde, Jan. 1-June 2.	554.77
	Total.....		46,127.61

AUG. 1-31, 1919.

960	A. L. Drasel.....	To allowance for subsistence, May 10-June 30, at 40 francs per day.	\$269.69
961	A. W. Dulles.....	To allowance for subsistence, Dec. 1-June 30, at \$4 per day.	848.00
	Total.....		1,127.69

Abstract of disbursements by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for national security and defense, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

SEPT. 1-30, 1919.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
962	Lieut. J. Neilsen-Lange...	To expenses above that allowed by the Army while on courier trip from Berlin to Helsingfors and return during the period June 20-30.	\$50.00
963	Hon. Hugh Gibson, American minister, Warsaw, Poland.	To expenses Warsaw, Poland, to Paris and return while on official business with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	125.18
964	District quartermaster, United States Army.	To rent due on printing plant used by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the period Feb. 14-Mar. 31, together with damages.	158.39
965	E. L. Drasel.....	To salary for the period Dec. 1, 1918-June 30, 1919, at the rate of \$250 per month.	1,750.00
966	Lieut. H. Bearly, courier service.	To reimbursement for civilian clothing purposes while travelling through neutral countries, as stated in voucher No. 208.	60.37
967	New York Times Publishing Co.	To bound files of the New York Times for the months October, November, and December, 1918.	9.00
968	H. R. Young, treasurer Hotel Crillon.	To portion of expenses for hotel supplies, hire and laundry of linen, kitchen supplies, water, and general upkeep of Hotel Crillon paid during the month of August for expenses incurred previous to July 1. See voucher No. 122, paid from the appropriation Emergencies, Department of State, 1920.	2,825.67
	Total.....		4,978.61

Abstract of disbursements, William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

AUG. 1-31, 1919.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
1	J. G. A'Paul.....	Transportation Brest to New York accompanying Secretary Lansing's party.	\$174.42
2	Holland-American Line..	Transportation from Brest to New York for the Secretary of State, Mrs. Lansing, Messrs. A. C. Kirk, C. A. Herter, N. Burkinshaw, and H. H. Chambers, all previously attached to the A. C. N. P. The amount paid for Mrs. Lansing was refunded on Jan. 9, 1920, the amount being \$326.76 as shown in refunds of final period Nov. 1 to close of mission.	1,642.45
3	Wagon-Lits Co.....	To hire of special car for use of Secretary Lansing and party from Paris to Brest.	264.21
4	Henry Morgantheau.....	To allotment for special mission to Poland. A special account has been rendered covering this entire allotment and additional allotment hereafter shown amounting to \$10,000; \$1,500; and \$400, respectively, for which a refund of \$62.95 is shown in the final accounts of the Peace Commission.	10,000.00
5	Pierepont B. Noyes.....	Additional allotment of 130,000 francs at 6.45 for expenses of the Rhineland Commission for which a full account is rendered Oct. 15 for this allotment as well as the one for 30,000 francs made on May 1, as shown by voucher No. 687.	20,153.52
6	Maj. Gen. Chas. P. Sumnerall	Advances for special mission to Fiume: this entire amount was refunded as shown in miscellaneous receipts for the month of August, 1919, 5,000 francs.	775.20
7	Frank Warrin, Jr.....	To transportation from Paris to New York via Liverpool.	221.55
8	W. S. Byars.....	To salary for the period July 1-15, at \$1,600 per annum and subsistence, July 1-11, at \$4 per day.	110.67
9	do.....	To transportation from Paris to Brest.....	14.46
10	John E. Gavin, Army field clerk.	Allowance for subsistence, July 1-11, at 15 francs per day.	25.58
11	Lieut. G. B. Noble.....	To reimbursement for purchase of official newspapers and periodicals.	2.53
12	M. F. Wilson.....	To transportation from Paris to New York City via Liverpool. The amount paid for transportation from Liverpool to New York City amounting to 1,147 francs is refunded as shown by miscellaneous receipts for the month of August.	204.98

30 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements, William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

AUG. 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
13	H. H. Chambers.....	To services, July 1-15, at \$150 a month and subsistence at \$4 a day for the same period.	\$135.00
14	N. Berkinshaw.....	To services for the period July 1-15, at \$100 a month...	50.00
15	Alex. C. Kirk.....	Allowance for subsistence, July 1-13, at \$4 a day.....	52.00
16	Miss Marcel Babeuf.....	To services July 1-7, at the rate of \$125 a month.....	29.17
17	Raymond DuViol.....	To services July 1-15, at \$175 a month.....	87.50
18	P. H. Patchin.....	To allowance for subsistence at \$4, July 1-16, and transportation, Paris to Brest.	78.46
19	G. W. Minot.....	To services, July 1-15, at \$125 a month and allowance for subsistence for the period at \$4 a day.	122.50
20	G. L. Beer.....	To subsistence and traveling expenses while on official trip London and return.	87.29
21	Disbursing quartermaster, United States Army, Paris.	To Cadillac (Ltd.), class B automobiles (\$8,636.50) and 1 Cadillac touring car class B (\$2,983.23).	11,619.73
22	George Hough.....	Advances for official expenses of Teschen Mission. The unexpended 15.65 francs balance was refunded as shown by miscellaneous receipts for the month of August, 1919.	170.55
23	Disbursing quartermaster, United States Army, Paris.	To purchase of 1 Cadillac car No. 112445 for use of Mission to Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.	2,983.23
24	Lieut. H. R. Russel, Courier Service.	To additional amount to that allowed by the Army for official trip as courier, Berlin to Helsingfors and return.	18.50
25	Lieut. E. Shelton, courier service.	To additional amount to that allowed by the Army for official trip as courier Berlin to Helsingfors and return.	50.00
26	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	Reimbursement for subsistence furnished to orderly to Hon. Henry White, while away from regular mess for the period June 21-July 13.	19.54
27	J. B. Brown.....	To services for the month of July, at \$200 a month and railroad and steamship transportation from Paris to New York via Marseilles.	442.59
28	C. A. Leedy, jr.....	To services for the month of July, at \$250 a month and railroad and steamship fare via Marseilles.	426.13
29	Arthur Sweetser.....	To salary for the month of July, at \$300 a month and transportation from Paris to Brest.	318.34
30	L. Dominion.....	To services for the month of July, at \$3,500 per annum and transportation Paris to New York via Havre.	415.46
31	Bellier & Co.....	To decorations on Hotel Crillon for National Holiday, July 14. These decorations are in addition to those stated in voucher No. 37 of this account.	488.38
32	Maj. P. Gleason, Trieste, Italy.	Allowance for subsistence for 3 enlisted men with United States courier service stationed at Trieste, at the rate 15 francs per day per person, July 1-20.	139.54
33	Franklin Parker, jr.....	To official travel from Paris to New York City via Havre for Prof. H. C. Coolidge and Mr. Parker.	170.08
34	Douglas Johnson.....	To reimbursement for entertainment of visiting members of other delegations to the Peace Conference for 3 months, April to July 20.	58.61
35	Geneive Gildersleeve.....	To official travel Paris to New York via Boulogne.....	247.67
36	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	To reimbursement for subsistence furnished to chauffeur of Hon. Henry White while away from regular mess on official duties, July 9-24.	27.83
37	Paz & Silva.....	To decoration of Hotel Crillon on National Holiday, July 14. This is in addition to voucher No. 31 of \$488.38.	620.15
38	Various firms.....	To newspapers, periodicals.....	284.66
39	Employees Hotel Crillon..	To wages for the month of July.....	10,282.56
40	11 field clerks attached to commission.	To allowance for subsistence at 15 francs per day for the month of July.	548.06
41	All employees of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	For the month of July, to salaries and subsistence. The amount for salaries, \$7,278.67.	9,883.91
	Total.....		73,447.01

Voucher No. 42 not used.

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 31

Abstract of disbursements, William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

AUG. 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
43	C. E. MacEachran.....	To official travel from Washington, D. C., to Paris, exclusive of steamship fare.	\$34.80
44	Col. E. M. House, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To salary for the month of July as commissioner plenipotentiary.	1,000.00
45	Hon. Henry White.....	To salary for the month of July as commissioner plenipotentiary.	1,000.00
46	G. L. Beer.....	Steamship transportation London to New York City, railroad fare Paris to London and excess baggage charges and salary for the month of July at \$400 a month.	623.44
47	L. H. Woolsey.....	To official transportation and subsistence from Washington to Paris, exclusive of steamship fare.	26.88
48	Capt. T. J. Brokaw, United States courier service, Trieste, Italy.	Reimbursement for subsistence of 3 enlisted men with United States courier service at Trieste, at 15 francs per day per person for the period July 21-31.	68.94
49	W. H. Shephardson.....	To salary for the period July 1-10, at \$250 per month.	53.33
50	Various firms.	To postage, water, photostadt supplies, telephone directories, and stationery.	245.83
53	Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz.	Initial allotment of 85,000 francs for special mission to Hungary as authorized on Aug. 5. There are additional allotments amounting to \$17,000 all of which are accounted for by special accounts rendered by Gen. Bandholtz.	11,838.45
54	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	To reimbursement for subsistence of orderly to Hon. Henry White, July 16-Aug. 4, while away from Army mess on official duty.	20.80
55	A. W. Dulles.....	To transportation and subsistence while on official business, Paris to Brest and return.	34.87
56	Geo. Howe.....	To salary for the month of July as American delegate to the Interallied Teschen Commission.	250.00
51	E. L. Drasel.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of July at 40 francs per day.	172.69
52	Lieut. D. A. Henderson.....	To traveling expenses in addition to the amount allowed by the Army on official courier trip Berlin to Helsingfors and return.	50.00
57	Manley O. Hudson.....	To steamship fare Liverpool to New York City and railroad fare Paris to Liverpool while on official travel.	320.80
58	Douglas Johnson.....	To allowance for subsistence July 10-31, at 40 francs per day.	122.56
59	Lieut. F. Simonds.....	To additional expenses to that allowed by the Army on official trip as courier Berlin to Helsingfors and return.	26.03
60	Maj. A. Peaslee.....	To additional expenses to that allowed by the Army while on official trip as courier Berlin to Helsingfors and return, July 18-27.	25.28
61	J. L. Kacrak, field clerk...	Allowance for subsistence, Aug. 1-11, 15 francs per day.	22.99
62	Herman Suter.....	To salary for 2 weeks, Aug. 1-14, at \$75 a week and transportation from Paris to Brest on official travel.	156.86
63	L. Lapeyere.....	To furnishing and erecting stands on roof of Hotel Crillon on the occasion of the legal holiday July 14, 1919.	1,176.74
64	Secretariat general, peace conference. ¹	To 1,700 sets of maps included in the treaty of peace with Germany, at 5 francs per set, and 800 copies of the peace treaty, at 17 francs per copy. A refund of 1,456.25 francs is shown as a refund from sale of treaties in the miscellaneous receipts of the final account of the peace commission.	3,078.00
65	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	To subsistence for the period July 25-Aug. 8, of Corpl. J. E. Graham, chauffeur to Hon. Henry White.	5.07
66	Capt. S. B. Hornbeck.....	To subsistence and travel expenses incurred while on official trip from Paris to London, Aug. 4-10 and return.	94.92
67	Hampton Gerry, American diplomatic agent, Cairo, Egypt.	To subsistence and traveling expenses from Paris to Cairo while on official business.	268.80
68	Emore R. Scholl, field clerk.	Allowance for subsistence, Aug. 1-15, at 15 francs per day.	21.33
69	Henry Morganthau.....	To additional allotment to that made July 7 of \$10,000 as shown on voucher No. 4 for expenditures in July, mission to Poland. Special account is rendered by Mr. Morganthau to cover this amount in addition to other amounts allotted.	10,000.00

¹ Vouchers Nos. 51 and 52 follow voucher No. 55.

² Of the sum of \$3,078, \$1,183.86 has been refunded to the appropriation "National Security and Defense, Department of State, 1919," from the appropriation "Public Printing and Binding, 1920," on Nov. 28, 1919.

32 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursement, William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

AUG. 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
70	Geo. Howe.....	To salary Aug. 1-15, as American delegate to Teschin mission, at \$250 a month.	125. 00
71	Capt. D. L. Andrews, aide to Maj. Gen. Summerall.	To traveling and subsistence expenses while with Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry, Fiume.	75. 25
72	Not used.		
73	E. J. Vogle, field clerk....	Allowance for subsistence Aug. 1-15, at 15 francs a day..	31. 33
74	Lieut. A. S. Gini, supply officer, Hotel Crillon.	To hire and launder of linen, food supplies, kitchen supplies, and miscellaneous purchases at Hotel Crillon less 49,136.35 francs (from sales of tobacco, meals to guests, and receipts of barber shop) for month of July.	27,836. 83
75	To the French Republic..	To work done on 4 Place de la Concorde in connection with arranging decorations on building for National Holiday July 14.	100. 70
76	J. Lutolf & Co.....	To repair of dishwashing machine used at Hotel Crillon.	120. 70
77	Electric Light Co., Paris..	To electricity furnished Hotel Crillon for month of July.	273. 24
78	Gas Society of Paris.....	To gas furnished at offices, 4 Place de la Concorde for the months June and July.	135. 63
79	Compagnie Parisienne de l'Air Comprime.	To compressed air furnished at Hotel Crillon July 2-Aug. 1, compressed air used for elevators.	634. 23
80	Col. N. E. Green.....	To additional expenses to that allowed by the Army for expenses on courier trip, Berlin to Helsingfors and return.	50. 00
81	Henry Mills, jr.....	Services for the period Aug. 1-15, at \$2,500 per annum	104. 17
82	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	To travel and subsistence expenses while on official travel, Paris to The Hague and return.	43. 57
83	Lieut. Col. Charles B. Moore, courier service.	To reimbursement for expenses incurred conveying shipment of goods of Dr. Shotwell from Paris to London.	8. 78
84	A. W. Dulles.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of July at \$4 per day.	124. 00
85	Fieldclerk, R. J. McCarter	Allowance for subsistence Aug. 1-20, at 15 francs per day	41. 78
86	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.....	To reimbursement for official expenses for the month of July.	75. 48
87	Various firms.....	To postage, electric globes, newspapers, maps, and stationery.	112. 52
88	Capt. Earl Bassett.....	To official expenses incurred while on official trip to Russia in excess of \$1,000 received on May 5, as shown by voucher No. 695.	127. 81
89	Lieut. G. Dunnigan, courier service.	To expenses in addition to that allowed by the Army on official courier trip, Berlin to Reval, Russia, and return, for the period Aug. 2-13.	50. 00
90	Lieut. R. E. Condon.....	To expenses for traveling while under official orders from Paris to The Hague in addition to those shown on voucher No. 82.	31. 46
91	Genevieve Gildersleeve...	Services for the month of August, at \$175 a month, and transportation from Paris to Brest.	191. 50
92	J. Foster Dulles.....	Services for the month of August, at \$500 per month, and transportation from Paris to Brest.	516. 50
93	Depot quartermaster, United States Army.	To fuel furnished for use at Hotel Crillon for the period July 1-Aug. 15.	1,202. 08
94	A. C. Coolidge.....	To steamship and railroad transportation from Paris to New York City via Havre. This amount in addition to that stated on voucher No. 33 due to change of steamship travel.	71. 28
95	Depot quartermaster, United States Army.	To commissary supplies furnished for use at Hotel Crillon occupied by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for month of August.	1,594. 22
96	do.....	Additional commissary supplies than those stated in voucher No. 95.	122. 20
97	11 field clerks attached to the commission.	Allowance for subsistence at 15 francs per day for the month of August.	597. 50
98	Employees Hotel Crillon.	To wages for the month of August.....	10,041. 29
99	Members and attachés of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	Salaries and subsistence allowances for the month of August.	10,548. 00
			92,797. 94

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 33

Abstract of disbursement, William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

SEPT. 1-30, 1919.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
100	Capt. H. Corey	To expenses in addition to amount allowed by the Army while on official trip as courier, Berlin to Helsingfors and return.	\$42.62
101	Douglas Johnson	To reimbursement for official entertainment of foreign delegates to Peace Conference.	12.26
102	Hon. Hugh Gibson, American Minister, Warsaw.	Allotment for expenses at Warsaw in connection with work done for American Commission to Negotiate Peace: \$314.44 of this allotment was expended, the balance used for contingent expenses of American Legation, for which a reimbursement will be made.	5,000.00
103	Lieut. R. E. Condon, secretary to Mr. White.	Reimbursement for meals furnished to orderly and chauffeur to Mr. White, while away from mess on official duty, during the period Aug. 5-Sept. 1.	37.27
104	R. H. Lord	To railroad and steamship transportation from Paris to New York, via Havre, on official business.	142.67
105	State Railways of France.	To special car, transportation, and excess baggage for Frank L. Polk and party from Brest to Paris on July 28.	513.27
106	A. L. Pickard	Travel and subsistence while on official business, Berne to Paris.	30.37
107	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To newspapers, periodicals, and other official expenses for the month of August.	36.03
108	Capt. R. B. Gillespie, courier service.	To expenses in addition to those allowed by the Army while on official courier trip, Berlin to Reval, Esthonia, and return.	34.01
109	F. L. Drasel	To services, July 1-Aug. 31, at \$250 per month	500.00
110	Capt. T. J. Brakaw, courier service, Trieste, Italy.	To subsistence of 3 enlisted men on duty with United States courier service at Trieste Aug. 1-10 and 2 Aug. 11-31, at 15 francs per person per day.	134.14
111	Lieut. Col. W. Greene	Allotment of \$5,000 for expenses of mission to Finland in addition to the amount of \$10,000 allotted in March as shown by voucher No. 439, for which a separate account has been rendered on Oct. 1 covering both these allotments.	5,000.00
112	Various firms	Miscellaneous cash disbursements for postage, newspapers, and office supplies during the latter part of August.	182.88
113	A. Baudouin	To furnishing of supplies for the furnaces at Hotel Crillon and boilers.	644.40
114	H. E. Fenstermacher	To allowance for subsistence Sept. 1-13, at \$4 per day, and transportation from Paris to Brest.	63.71
115	Douglas Johnson	To railroad fare, Paris to Brest, and commutation for the period Sept. 1-14, at 40 francs per day, and subsistence furnished to chauffeur while away from Army mess.	90.22
116	Miss H. Marcou	To services as stenographer July 1-22, at 400 francs per month.	37.27
117	R. Norris	To services for the period Aug. 22-31, at \$280 per month.	74.64
118	Secretariat general of the peace conference.	To 50 additional copies of German Treaty	105.59
119	Gas society of Paris	To gas furnished at offices at 4 Place de la Concorde for the month of August.	35.46
120	Paris Electric Light Co. . .	Electricity furnished Hotel Crillon for the month of August.	123.51
121	Various firms	To postage and stationery for official use	97.21
122	Harry R. Young, treasurer, Hotel Crillon.	To hotel supplies, hire and laundry of linen for hotel, for the month of August, and water supply for the period Dec. 21, 1918-June 23, 1919, less francs 44,688.94, the receipts from sale of meals, tobacco, food supplies, and receipts from barber shop to Sept. 31, 1919. There is also deducted the total of August expenditures, the sum of \$2,825.67, which is shown by voucher No. 963.	14,432.07
123	Lieut. R. E. Condon	To subsistence paid for chauffeur and orderly of the Hon. Henry White for the period September 1-15, while away from regular Army mess.	33.06
124	C. M. Willoughby	To salary due July 1-Aug. 31, at the rate of \$10 a week. This is additional salary paid to Mr. Willoughby, who was to have received \$70 per week instead of \$80 as paid heretofore.	88.00
125	Property officer, office of depot quartermaster, Paris.	To boxes furnished for use of American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	.50

34 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursement, William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 1-30, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
126	Back & Manson.....	To premiums on insurance policy on the Hotel Crillon, occupied by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, for the last half of 1919.	\$451.05
127	Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz.	Additional allotment for expenses of Mission to Hungary for which accounts have been rendered covering the entire amount.	6,000.00
128	C. C. McKensley, United States Navy.	To subsistence expenses while repairing telegraph wires between Paris and Chaumont during month of September.	7.77
129	G. Chaussiviere, Paris....	To services for labor in repairing, examining, and replacing parts of boilers at Hotel Crillon during the months of August and September. The examination and cleaning of boilers is required once a month by law and previous to August the charges for this have been included in the general upkeep of the hotel.	2,791.73
130	W. H. Shepardson.....	To services for the month of September.....	250.00
131	C. C. McKensie, chief electrician, United States Navy.	To expenses in connection with repairing official wires between Coblenz and Paris.	29.44
132	Field Clerk W. A. Croffart.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of September, at 15 francs per day.	55.90
133	Manley O. Hudson.....	To travel and subsistence expenses from Columbia, Mo., to Paris. This entire amount was refunded, as shown by miscellaneous receipts in a final account of the Peace Commission dated Dec. 30, 1919.	\$26.38
134	Harry R. Young, treasurer, Hotel Crillon.	To food, kitchen supplies, hire and laundry of linen, and general expenses of Hotel Crillon, less 32,680.49 francs receipts from sale of food supplies, tobacco, and barber shop.	19,503.52
135	To employees of Hotel Crillon.	To salaries for month of September of all employees at the hotel.	9,391.91
136	10 field clerks employed by the commission.	Allowance for subsistence for the month of September at 15 francs per person.	559.00
137	Members and attachés of A. C. N. P.	To salaries and allowance for subsistence for the month of September while attached to the American commission. This additional expense for salaries is due to all military men having been demobilized and their salaries paid by the A. C. N. P. instead of the Army.	15,502.89
138	Depot quartermaster.....	To coal and wood furnished for use at Hotel Crillon during period Aug. 15-Sept. 30.	1,378.53
139	Compagnie Parisienne de L'Air Comprime.	To compressed air used at Hotel Crillon for the month of August.	641.63
140	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To official expenses for the month of September.....	42.40
141	Various firms.....	To office supplies, postage, and other miscellaneous expenses for official purposes.	225.95
142	Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State.	To transfer of balances remaining on hand at close of business on Sept. 30, 1919, held by William McNeir, disbursing officer, A. C. N. P. This amount is shown in the accounts of Mr. Young for the month of October. Mr. Young was disbursing officer for the Peace Commission from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, the date of closing out its business.	4,018.51
Total.....			88,760.76
Less voucher No. 142, which is a transfer of funds and is shown in the receipts in the accounts of Mr. Young for the month of October, 1919.			4,018.51
			84,742.25

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 35

Abstract of disbursements, Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

OCT. 1-31, 1919.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
1	Dr. Isiah Bowman.....	To salary Sept. 18-30, at \$975 per month.....	\$422.50
2	William McNeir.....	To reimbursement for 4 railroad tickets Paris to Brest for himself and Messrs. S. Y. Smith, Charles B. Welsh, and George Harris, on official travel.	49.17
3	Lester Woolsey.....	Allowance for subsistence Oct. 1-8, \$4 per day.....	32.00
4	do.....	Railroad fare Paris to Boulogne and steamship transportation Boulogne to New York. Of this amount the sum \$156.75 is refunded as shown in miscellaneous receipts for the period Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1919.	374.96
5	L. H. Woolsey.....	To official travel and subsistence from Paris to London and return on official business Sept. 26-Oct. 1.	58.52
6	Henry G. Crockett.....	To railroad and steamship fare Paris to New York via Boulogne and subsistence for the period Oct. 1-10, at \$4 per day. Of this amount the sum of \$172.98 is refunded as shown in miscellaneous receipts in accounts for the period Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1919.	414.96
7	Dr. Isiah Bowman.....	To travel and subsistence less steamship passage from Yonkers, N. Y., to Paris.	59.33
8	Societe de Louvre, proprietors Hotel Crillon.	To electric light and electric power furnished Hotel Crillon during months of July and August and gas for the month of August and miscellaneous gas fittings.	1,626.19
9	United States Army, sales commissary.	To food supplies for use at Hotel Crillon.....	2,195.20
10	George H. Harris.....	Allowance for subsistence Oct. 1-15 at \$4 per day.....	60.00
11	William McNeir.....	Allowance for subsistence Oct. 1-15, at \$4 per day.....	60.00
12	S. Y. Smith.....	do.....	60.00
13	Charles B. Welsh.....	do.....	60.00
14	R. C. Scott.....	Services for the month of October, at \$125 a month and allowance for subsistence on board transport, Brest to New York.	145.00
15	L. E. Mundy.....	Services for the period Oct. 1-31, at \$133.33 per month, subsistence for Oct. 1-15, at \$4 per day and railroad fare Paris to Brest.	204.85
16	Hyman Goldstein.....	To salary for the month of October, at \$133.33, and subsistence Oct. 1-15, at \$4 per day, and railroad fare Paris to Brest.	204.85
17	C. Huguenin.....	Salary for month of October, at \$220 a month, and subsistence Oct. 1-16, at 40 francs per day, and subsistence allowed on transport Brest to New York.	314.50
18	Field Clerk J. B. Wood...	Allowance for subsistence Oct. 1-15, at 15 francs per day.	26.20
19	H. K. Collum.....	Salary for the period Oct. 1-15, at \$100 a month.....	50.00
20	C. M. Willoughby.....	Salary Oct. 1-18, at \$70 per week; railroad fare Paris to Brest, and subsistence on transport Brest to New York, and tips on board.	211.52
21	Emmett Kilpatrick.....	Salary Oct. 1-15, at \$170 a month.....	85.00
22	J. K. Huddle.....	Allowance for subsistence Oct. 1-15, at \$4 per day.....	60.00
23	Secretariat of the Peace Conference.	375 copies of the treaty of peace with Austria in three languages and 50 copies in English, and 25 copies of the treaty of peace with Germany.	598.08
24	William Yale.....	To official travel and subsistence Paris to London and return Sept. 27-Oct. 14.	164.77
25	Miss Marcou.....	Salary for the period Oct. 1-5, at 400 francs a month...	7.76
26	Tracy S. Clark.....	Salary for the period Nov. 1-10 at \$1,500 per year, and subsistence and tips on Army transport Brest to New York.	59.67
27	J. F. Wenger.....	Allowance for subsistence for the month of October, at 15 francs per day, in lieu of living at Hotel Crillon.	53.76
28	C. M. Willoughby.....	To salary for 10 days, Oct. 19-31, at \$70 per week, and railroad fare New York to Washington.	112.50
29	Depot quartermaster, United States Army.	To food supplies for Hotel Crillon for the month of October.	4,110.04
30	John J. Discarra.....	Allowance for subsistence in lieu of living at Hotel Crillon for the month of October, at 15 francs per day.	53.76
31	Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits.	To Wagons-Lits service furnished to President Wilson and party on trip from Paris to Brest, June 28-30.	125.73
31½	Employees of Hotel Crillon.	Salaries for the month of October.....	9,533.38
32	Various firms.....	Repair to typewriters, electric-light globes, medicine for dispensary, newspapers, printing, and other miscellaneous supplies.	426.00
33	United States Army sales commissary.	25 tons of coal, 3,800 pounds of granulated sugar, and clear supplies.	734.70
34	Jesell & Wideman and E. Brisset.	1,000 kilos of wood and 500 fire lighters.....	75.83

36 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements, Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

OCT. 1-31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid	Purpose.	Amount.
35	Chauffeurs attached to the American Committee to Negotiate Peace.	To additional allowance of 2 francs per day per person, for commutation of quarters for the month of October. This is due to the fact that the barracks where these chauffeurs previously stayed was given up by the Army and in order to have the chauffeurs in reasonable distance of the garage an allowance had to be given them, amounting to 25 cents a day.	\$226.13
36	Field clerks (8) attached to American Committee to Negotiate Peace.	Allowance for subsistence to field clerks living outside of Hotel Crillon during the month of October.	440.47
37	Members and attachés, American Committee to Negotiate Peace.	To salaries and subsistence for the month of October— Salaries..... \$13,014.83 Subsistence..... 1,711.35	14,726.18
38	Capt. H. S. Cross attached to Morgantreau Mission.	Allotment made by Department of State to cover expenses of Morgantreau Mission to Poland, in addition to previous allotment.	1,500.00
39	Brig. Gen. S. H. Cheney, United States Army.	Allotment for expenses of Gen. Cheney and party as American representative on the Inter-Allied Commission charged with examining into evacuation of the Baltic Provinces. Accounts have been rendered covering the expenses of Gen. Cheney and staff, amounting to \$1,628.98. The unexpended balance of \$8,371.02 has been deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the emergencies, Department of State, Feb. 24, 1920.	10,000.00
40	Société du Louvre, proprietors Hotel Crillon.	Electric lights for the month of September; water for the third quarter of 1919; gas for September; and coke furnished during the month of September.	806.29
41	Blanchisserie de Courcelles.	To hire and laund of linen for use of Hotel Crillon for the month of October.	3,865.29
42	United States commissary, grocers, butchers, and general hotel supply companies.	To food, kitchen and hotel supplies for use at Hotel Crillon, less amounts received from individuals, for kitchen supplies, tobacco, laundry, and meals of guests amounting to 23,596.80 francs.	17,753.65
	Total.....		72,240.74

NOV. 1-DEC. 31, 1919.

1	Maj. Lawrence Martin.....	Actual expenses for subsistence for the period Oct. 24-30.	\$40.00
2	H. P. Harman.....	To salary Nov. 1-20, at \$75 a month and subsistence allowed on transport Brest to New York.	68.00
3	British delegation.....	To one-fourth expenses incurred by Sir George Clark on official trip to Budapest. This expense account is paid proportionately by United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy.	496.55
4	B. F. Manning.....	Expenses for subsistence while on official duties at Brest, less amount received from the Army. Lieut. Manning was tracing coal supply.	65.00
5	G. Chaussidiere.....	To upkeep of boilers and tanks at Hotel Crillon for the month of August (7,874.95 francs) and to cleaning and putting in working condition of boilers (9,902.09 francs).	2,055.22
6	Depot quartermaster, United States Army.	To stationery and office supplies for official use.....	1,090.97
7	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To official expenses for the month of October.....	29.50
8	Col. E. T. Conley.....	To subsistence while on official trip to Berlin and return to Paris, while on International Commission for Repatriation of Russian Prisoners of War.	63.58
9	Capt. G. Lykes.....	To reimbursement for extra subsistence furnished to 5 soldiers who acted as convoy of fuel shipped from Brest to Paris for the commission. These men were compelled to travel under abnormal weather conditions, and additional food to that supplied by the Army was furnished them.	34.68
10	Geo. Cordwell.....	To salary as clerk for the month of November.....	125.00
11	Col. E. T. Conley.....	To subsistence for the period Nov. 1-21, for purposes as shown in voucher No. 8.	40.82

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 37

Abstract of disbursements, Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

NOV. 1—DEC. 31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
12	Lieut. W. Quarterman...	Travel and subsistence while on official duties from Paris to Brest and return to secure coal and have it loaded and shipped to Paris. This is additional to that given by the Army.	\$36.35
13	Chauffeurs American Commission to Negotiate Peace	Additional commutation for quarters at the rate of 2 francs per person per day, as shown by voucher No. 35 of October.	94.34
14	Employees of Hotel Crillon.	Salaries for the month of November.....	8,969.23
15	Capt. S. H. Cross.....	Allotment to close up expenses of Henry Morganthau's mission to Poland. The unexpended balance, amounting to \$62.95, is shown in miscellaneous receipts in the accounts for the period Nov. 1-Dec. 31.	400.00
16	Depot quartermaster, United States Army.	To food supplies for use at Hotel Crillon.....	4,719.88
17	A. W. L. Pickard.....	To salary for the period Nov. 1-15, at the rate of \$291.66 and allowances for fare, Paris to Brest, subsistence on transport, tips and transfer of baggage.	197.25
18	W. H. Ambrose.....	To travel and subsistence from London to Paris, Nov. 5-7, for the purpose of delivering code books.	46.04
19	C. C. McKenzie.....	To expenses for himself and driver while repairing telephone lines belonging to United States Army and used for service of the peace commission.	44.00
20	E. L. Drasel.....	To salary for the period Sept. 1-Nov. 30, at \$3,000 per year.	750.00
21	Members and attachés of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	Salaries and allowances for subsistence for the month of November. Salaries, \$12,857; subsistence, \$1,656.49.	14,513.49
22	Water Co. of Paris.....	To water furnished Hotel Crillon June 23-Dec. 1, 1919.	2,138.59
23	Société du Louvre, proprietors of Hotel Crillon.	To reimbursement for expenditures for compressed air, electric light, and power and gas used at Hotel Crillon during the month of October.	972.90
24	S. G. Turner.....	To allowance for difference of salary for the period July 1-Nov. 30, 1919, from the amount of 1,000 francs to \$200 per month.	484.53
25	F. Dutasta, secretary general of the peace conference.	To gratuity given to all employees of various offices of the French Government during the stay of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. This is in accord with that done by all other delegations.	1,111.11
26	G. Chaussidiere.....	To caretaking of boilers and tanks at Hotel Crillon during the months of September and October.	650.44
27	Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commissioner plenipotentiary.	To official expenses for the month of November.....	49.00
28	Employees of Hotel Crillon.	Salaries for the month of December.....	9,078.05
29	Members and attachés of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	Salaries of those returning to New York paid to date of arrival there and those remaining on duty with the commission to Dec. 9.	7,392.66
30	Wagon-Lits Co. and State Railroads.	To transportation of 82 people attached to the American commission, Paris to Brest, en route home, less amount refunded for wives of those traveling and men who had been demobilized. The latter had previously received their transportation from the Army.	562.95
31	Various coal firms.....	To fuel purchased for use at Hotel Crillon during the month of November.	1,960.00
32	Société du Gaz and Prince Eugene.	To coal and wood purchased during November.....	301.92
33	Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz.	Additional allotment to \$17,838.45 previously stated among other vouchers in this account for special mission to Hungary.	5,000.00
34	Albert Rathbone, American representative on reparation commission.	Allotment for salaries and expenses of personnel while attached to the American commission dealing with reparation. Mr. Rathbone has rendered an account covering the greater part of this allotment, the unexpended balance having been turned over to R. W. Boyden, his successor, who will in due course render an account covering the balance of this allotment.	20,000.00
35	Lieut. J. H. Hynes, attached to Lieut. Col. E. F. Riggs, of the Russian field mission.	Additional allotment granted for return expenses from Tiflis to Paris for Lieut. Hynes and other members of the Russian field mission. This amount is accounted for in the accounts of Lieut. Col. Riggs, of which the sum of \$196.29 is refunded as shown on miscellaneous receipts in the final account of the Peace commission.	1,000.00

38 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Abstract of disbursements, Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

NOV. 1—DEC. 31, 1919—Continued.

No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
36	Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz.	To allotment dated Nov. 10 in additional to \$22,838.45 previously allotted as shown in these accounts on special mission to Hungary.	26,000.00
37	Col. W. M. Haskell, high commissioner in Armenia.	Allotment advanced for expenses of Col. Haskell and party for the months of August, September, and October to be paid for proportionately by the French, British, and Italian Governments. The French and Italian Government refunded their amount as shown in miscellaneous receipts in the accounts to Dec. 31, of \$2,250. The amount owed by the British Government was refunded Feb. 25 and deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations for emergencies, 1920. An account has been rendered covering this allotment and since Nov. 1, has been spending approximately \$1,200 per month which is unpaid at this date.	4,500.00
38	Maj. Lawrence Martin....	To travel and subsistence expenses Paris to Berlin and return, for the purchase of maps and gathering information.	350.00
39	Mr. Henry DeQuis, director of Hotel Crillon.	To salary as French manager of the Hotel Crillon, period, July 1-Dec. 10, at \$240 per month. The regular salary of Mr. DeQuis as paid by the regular proprietors of the Hotel Crillon is 50,000 francs per year.	1,300.00
40	Blanchisserie de Courcelles.	To hire and laundry of linen at Hotel Crillon for the month of November.	3,894.41
41	do.....	To final account for hire and laundry of linen and loss of same up to Dec. 10.	1,731.50
42	Alfred Frocz.....	To services as porter at Hotel Crillon for the last half of 1919.	50.00
43	A. Deland.....	To additional salary as chef and chief of kitchen personnel for the year 1919, in addition to salary.	200.00
44	Mr. J. Marcocci.....	To additional services rendered at official and regular meals served during the year as chief of personnel and restaurant of Hotel Crillon.	200.00
45	Employees of Hotel Crillon.	To subsistence for employees required to assist in taking inventory and other duties after the close of Hotel Crillon, Dec. 10, when food was no longer served at the hotel, at the rate of 20 francs per day per person.	1,819.65
46	Various firms.....	Stationery, printing, office supplies, repairs to typewriters, and incidental expenses Nov. 1-Dec. 10.	1,419.74
47	Grocers, butchers, and hotel supply houses.	To food, kitchen supplies, for use at Hotel Crillon during the months of November and December, less amounts received from the Army for commutation of soldiers used as chauffeurs, extra meals, laundry for individuals, cigars, and other miscellaneous receipts.	20,903.70
48	Harry R. Young.....	To salary as disbursing officer for the month of December at \$3,000 per annum and per diem allowance for subsistence to Dec. 1-9, at \$4 per day.	296.00
49	Geo. P. DuBose.....	To salary for the month of December as supply officer and manager of Hotel Crillon.	350.00
50	D. W. Guillard.....	To salary for the period Dec. 1-Jan. 15, at \$125 per month, as officer in charge of economat and allowances for subsistence Dec. 10-30, at 40 francs per day and an allowance of \$15, for subsistence and tips on transport Brest to New York.	262.50
51	T. A. St. Francois.....	To salary for the period Dec. 1-Jan. 15, as bookkeeper in economat and allowance for subsistence Dec. 1-30, at 40 francs per day, and allowance of \$15 for subsistence and tips from Brest to New York.	207.50
52	Wm. O. Hart.....	To salary Dec. 1-Jan. 15, as supply officer in charge of furniture and office supplies, at \$125 a month allowance for subsistence; Dec. 10-30, at 40 francs per day, to subsistence on transport Brest to New York and railroad fare New York to Washington.	307.50
53	Ge. P. Du Bois, business manager American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	To hotel subsistence, Dec. 10-29. Mr. Du Bois was ordered to remain until hotel was turned over to its owner.	332.10
54	Ge. P. Du Bois.....	To steamship passage on Mauretania from Cherbourg to New York.	202.78
55	Harry R. Young, disbursing officer.	To subsistence at Hotel Maurice after the close of the Hotel Crillon for the period Dec. 10-29.	305.99
56	Harry R. Young.....	Steamship passage Cherbourg to New York.....	202.78

Abstract of disbursements, Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, on account of the appropriation for emergencies, 1920, for American Commission to Negotiate Peace—Continued.

NOV. 1-DEC. 31, 1919—Continued.

No. of vouchers.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
57	Societe Du Louvre, proprietors Hotel Crillon.	To balance due after inventory of all supplies resulting from the difference in value of supplies received from the Hotel Crillon Dec. 1, 1918, and the balance turned back to the hotel at the close of inventory Dec. 27. This includes everything but coal, for which the sum of 4,515 francs was received from the Hotel Crillon after deduction of the amount received from the Hotel Crillon on Dec. 1. This sum is shown in miscellaneous receipts in this account.	\$726.73
58	Various firms.....	To miscellaneous office supplies purchased during the month of December.	248.41
59	Benj. B. Moore.....	To salary and expenses incurred while with the Russian field mission during the period July 1-Dec. 20.	1,401.83
60	Compagnie de Generale des Eaux.	To water used at Hotel Crillon during the month of December.	130.79
61	Madame B. Blandamour.	To wages for work in the Economat during the distribution of food supplies at the close of Hotel Crillon, for the period Dec. 24-Jan. 10, at 20 francs per day.	47.27
62	E. Carrier.....	To services as clerk in econimat in Hotel Crillon, Dec. 25-Jan. 10.	18.64
63	Vladke Rosenberg.....	To salary as interpreter at telegraph office zagrab for the period 2 months and 6 days, at 150 francs per month.	33.00
64	Geo. P. Du Bois.....	Salary for the month of January at \$350 a month and tips on steamship Cherbourg to New York.	365.00
65	Societe du Louvre.....	To reimbursement for gas and electricity for the month of November and water tax for the last quarter, 1919.	582.58
66	Madame Ducey, house-keeper, Hotel Crillon.	To additional services rendered at Hotel Crillon from Dec. 1-Jan. 20.	100.00
67	Geo. P. Du Bois.....	To expenses for subsistence, Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	112.90
68	Harry R. Young.....	To subsistence at hotel, Dec. 30-Jan. 12.....	174.11
69	To fuel firms.....	To fuel used in offices of H. R. Young and G. P. Du Bois at Hotel Crillon after close of hotel.	17.15
70	G. Chausserie.....	To upkeep of boilers of Hotel Crillon for December....	128.21
71	Societe du Louvre.....	To reimbursement of final accounts for electricity, gas, and compressed air to Dec. 30 used at Hotel Crillon.	839.58
72	Secretary, general peace conference.	To 300 copies of German treaty, 300 Austrian treaty, 100 Bulgarian, and 162 aerial convention.	961.09
73	G. P. Du Bois.....	To subsistence Jan. 6-19.....	333.73
74	Harry R. Young.....	To salary for the month of January, at \$250 per month, and subsistence, Jan. 13-19, and travel from Paris to Washington, exclusive of steamship fare.	399.68
75	Socmete du Louvre.....	To settlement of all damages, breakage, loss of property, and rent of Hotel Crillon, occupied by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, for the period Dec. 1, 1918-Sept. 30, 1919. (Franks 2,800,000, or \$246,370.44, at the rate of \$11.365) and rent for the months of October and November at the rate 150,000 francs per month, or \$26,396.83 for the two months.	272,767.27
76	Société du Louvre, proprietors of Hotel Crillon.	To rent for the month of December at the rate 150,000 francs or at the rate of exchange 11.635 equals \$13,198.42 and final settlement for damages and repairs to hotel Oct. 1-Dec. 9, when the mission gave up these premises, amounting to francs 30,521.84 at 11.365 equals \$2,685.60. (The sum of \$27,450.23 covered the entire cost of rent, damages and legal services in connection with the occupation of Hotel Crillon.)	15,884.02
77	Henri Croce-Spinelli.....	To services in full as architect in connection with assessment of damages, rent and loss of property at Hotel Crillon occupied by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Dec. 1, 1918-Dec. 9, 1919.	4,399.47
78	Attorney S. G. Archibald.	To legal services rendered in connection with negotiations between the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and the proprietors of the Hotel Crillon during the stay of the Mission (franks 60,000).	4,399.47
79	Tracy Clark.....	To balance due for subsistence on United States transport from Brest to New York. The amount furnished Mr. Tracy was \$14 but actual expenses incurred amounted to \$24.75.	10.75
80	Société Anonyme de L'Hotel Coislin.	To taxes on property at 4 Place de la Concorde 1 Rue Royale used as offices by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the period Dec. 1, 1918-July 31, 1919 (franks 19,774.08).	1,524.58
			434,969.45

40 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Expenditures made to Dec. 31, 1919, by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State on account of the expenses of the American Mission to Negotiate Peace, from the presidential allotments under the appropriation national security and defense, Department of State, 1919, excluding drafts drawn for funds by the disbursing officer for the mission.

P. H. Patchin, advance of \$1,000, less \$900 refunded	\$100.00
A. C. Coolidge, draft paid Apr. 28, 1919, from the emergency fund and charge transferred to the peace mission	500.00
Public Printer, printing	18,863.24
The Moore Press, printing and binding	4,941.00
Newspapers and magazines	435.39
Passport bureau, passports	22.00
R. P. Andrews Paper Co., paper and stationery supplies	1,434.43
Hausler & Co., stationery	239.00
Hay Rubber Stamp Co., stamp	.75
Lamb Seal & Stencil Co.	4.85
Corona Typewriter Co.	270.00
Hammond Typewriter Co.	90.50
A. B. Dick Co., stencil paper, etc.	1,601.88
Keuffel & Esser Co., pens	16.20
Berry & Whitmore Co., stationery	139.58
Lutz & Co., leather goods	305.00
General Acoustic Co., dictagraphs	3,004.96
Commercial Camera Co.	438.84
E. H. Johnson, packing boxes (refunded by Hon. Robert Lansing)	224.00
George Washington Sales Co., coffee (refunded by Hon. Robert Lansing) ..	31.10
Park & Tilford, milk	15.80
Terminal Taxicab Co.	21.00
Clinedinst Studio	60.00
Fred S. Lincoln, card-index section	22.00
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, transportation	125.00
Leo W. Bonomus, services	151.09
Leo W. Bonomus, traveling expenses	28.35
E. T. Williams, traveling expenses	1,000.00
Pullman Co., transportation (Williams)	17.50
S. R. Michael, traveling expenses	33.25
P. E. McKenna, traveling expenses	371.04
Pullman Car Lines, transportation (McKenna)	1.25
A. W. DuBois, services	1,069.44
A. W. DuBois, traveling expenses	116.07
R. C. Sweet, traveling expenses	44.93
Hall Kinsey, traveling expenses	113.70
George D. Gregory, traveling expenses	26.86
S. A. Skinner, services	57.78
S. A. Skinner, traveling expenses	86.62
James T. Shotwell, traveling expenses	15.00
Henry H. Chambers, traveling expenses	32.20
Henry H. Chambers, services	50.00
Christian S. Herter, traveling expenses	23.83
Pullman car lines, transportation (Stabler)	7.00
Clarke R. Cross, traveling expenses	36.35
George A. Finch, traveling expenses	167.87
W. S. Byars, services	66.67
Mark Jefferson, services	550.00
J. B. Empleby, traveling expenses	135.78
Woodward & Lothrop, dictionary	2.50
Pennsylvania Railroad, transportation (Williams)	88.52
R. J. Kerver, transportation	114.04
R. J. Kerver, services	300.00
Mark Jefferson, traveling expenses	67.99
S. E. Mezes, services	275.00
S. E. Mezes, traveling expenses	30.61
E. S. Williams, traveling expenses	51.49
Isaiah Bowman, traveling expenses	38.40
International Mercantile Marine Co., transportation	270.00
Allyn A. Young, services	600.00
Allyn A. Young, traveling expenses	23.62

Total expenditures to Sept. 30, 1919..... 38,971.19

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 41

W. E. Lunt, traveling expenses.....	\$27. 69
A. K. Lobeck, traveling expenses.....	22. 00
A. K. Lobeck, services.....	250. 00
M. B. Tomlinson, traveling expenses.....	39. 98
M. B. Tomlinson, services.....	26. 67
C. G. Stratton, services.....	250. 00
Pennsylvania R. R., transportation.....	6. 78
Parker Thomas Moon, traveling expenses.....	34. 31
Parker Thomas Moon, services.....	250. 00
Charles H. Hoskins, traveling expenses.....	48. 53
Charles Seymour, traveling expenses.....	7. 00
Amos S. Herahey, traveling expenses.....	31. 70
James B. Stubbs, traveling expenses.....	29. 65
James B. Stubbs, services.....	37. 33
Clive Day, transportation expenses.....	5. 00
William J. Blank, traveling expenses.....	76. 30
William J. Blank, services.....	135. 00
Lieut. William B. Dana, subsistence.....	37. 08
John Storck, services.....	133. 33
John Storck, traveling expenses.....	66. 35
New York Sun, subscription.....	4. 60
Press Publishing Co., subscriptions.....	8. 54
Roland B. Dixon, traveling expenses.....	255. 53
Public Printer, printing.....	2, 826. 24
War Department, printing.....	7, 442. 32
American Express Co., express.....	37. 02
Total Dec. 31, 1919.....	51, 060. 14

Expenditures made from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, by the disbursing clerk, Department of State, from emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1920, under authorization No. 4 for \$350,000 and No. 41 for \$200,000, on account of the expenses of the American Mission to Negotiate Peace, excluding drafts drawn for funds by the disbursing officer for the mission.

Salaries, Committee on Public Information, for July, 1919.....	\$1, 135. 00
Salaries, Committee on Public Information, for August, 1919.....	1, 020. 00
Public Printer, printing.....	5, 160. 84
Philip Patchin, services.....	500. 00
Philip Patchin, traveling expenses.....	58. 42
W. S. Byars, traveling expenses.....	35. 22
Underwood Typewriter Co.....	67. 50
Louise Jacquin, newspapers and postage.....	3. 97
New York American, subscriptions.....	18. 21
Evening Star Newspaper Co., subscription.....	8. 40
New York Times Co., subscription.....	11. 00
Washington Post Co., subscription.....	5. 00
Neil Burkinshaw, services.....	26. 67
Neil Burkinshaw, traveling expenses.....	23. 00
Robert Lansing, traveling expenses.....	83. 10
Gordon Auchincloss, traveling expenses.....	300. 00
Manley Hudson, services.....	450. 00
Pennsylvania Railroad, transportation (MacEachran).....	6. 78
Leon Dominion, traveling expenses.....	38. 54
John F. Dulles, services.....	250. 00
John F. Dulles, traveling expenses.....	96. 04
Herman Suter, traveling expenses.....	68. 81
Herman Suter, services.....	160. 71
Expenditures to Sept. 30, 1919.....	9, 527. 21

New York Telephone Co., removing phone.....	3. 00
A. B. Black Co., repairs and parts.....	10. 29
Peerless Towel Supply Co.....	2. 42
Public Printer, printing.....	96. 00
War Department, transportation (Dr. I. Bowman).....	110. 00
American Railway Express Co., express.....	21. 08

42 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Navy Department, coal.....	\$7,950.00
M. Florence Wilson, traveling expenses.....	27.50
M. Florence Wilson, services.....	12.48
Charles Seymour, traveling expenses.....	20.34
Charles Seymour, services.....	93.28
John F. Dulles, services.....	250.00
John F. Dulles, traveling expenses.....	98.32
Leon Dominion, services.....	106.94
Clive Day, services.....	133.33
Clive Day, traveling expenses.....	14.59
Douglas W. Johnson, traveling expenses.....	33.27
Douglas W. Johnson, services.....	500.00
Samuel E. Morrison, traveling expenses.....	45.83
Grafton W. Minot, traveling expenses.....	206.86
George Howe, traveling expenses.....	30.38
George Howe, services.....	91.63
Harvey E. Fenstermacher, traveling expenses.....	32.97
Pullman Car Lines.....	1.25
Robert H. Lord, services.....	163.33
Robert H. Lord, traveling expenses.....	20.99
Genevieve Gildersleeve, services.....	64.13
Genevieve Gildersleeve, traveling expenses.....	56.02
C. A. Leedy, jr., traveling expenses.....	118.42
C. A. Leedy, jr., services.....	125.00
George H. Harris, traveling expenses.....	66.13
George Louis Beer, traveling expenses.....	67.00
George Louis Beer, services.....	319.92
Henry C. Crocker, traveling expenses.....	34.08
Hyman Goldstein, traveling expenses.....	45.63
William McNeir, traveling expenses.....	65.78
Louis E. Mundy, traveling expenses.....	41.21
Sydney Y. Smith, traveling expenses.....	45.01
Charles B. Welsh, traveling expenses.....	59.43
William L. Westerman, traveling expenses.....	64.66
William L. Westerman, services.....	133.30
Manley O. Hudson, traveling expenses.....	71.05
David Magie, traveling expenses.....	10.60
David Magie, services.....	25.00
Robert J. Rochon, services.....	61.54
Louis F. Rochon, services.....	108.00
Louise Jacquin, services.....	20.46
Arthur Sweetser, traveling expenses.....	88.74
Arthur Sweetser, services.....	70.00
W. C. Garner, services.....	30.00
Murdock Pemberton, services.....	24.00
Samuel H. Cross, traveling expenses.....	74.60
James J. McNerney, services.....	157.50
James J. McNerney, traveling expenses.....	57.14
Total Dec. 31, 1919.....	21,707.58

Expenditures to Feb. 14, 1920, by the disbursing clerk, Department of State, on account of the expenses of the American Mission to Negotiate Peace, from "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1920," under authorization No. 4 for \$350,000 and No. 41 for \$200,000.

Expenditures to Dec. 31, 1919, as per statement dated Jan. 3, 1920 (brought forward from sheet No. 92).....	\$21,707.58
Col. Edgar Jadwin, expenses.....	215.28
Perry Arnold, services.....	64.00
Hugh D. Marshall, expenses.....	226.43
Wallace Notestein, traveling expenses.....	257.14
Wallace Notestein, services.....	150.00
Henry White, services.....	1,000.00
Grafton Winthrop Minot, traveling expenses.....	80.00
L. H. Woolsey, traveling expenses.....	55.76
J. Levine, newspapers.....	18.21

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 43

Louise Jacquin, services.....	\$11. 15
Louise Jacquin, postage stamps.....	2. 52
Clinton E. MacEachran, traveling expenses.....	17. 73
Henry Edmund Mills, jr., traveling expenses.....	93. 45
Robert B. Macatee, traveling expenses.....	13. 32
Whitney Shepardson, services.....	233. 33
Whitney Shepardson, traveling expenses.....	308. 38
J. Bailey Brown, traveling expenses.....	57. 86
J. Bailey Brown, services.....	100. 00
War Department, transportation W. S. Byars and wife (one-half of this amount refunded by Mrs. Byars).....	200. 00
War Department, transportation J. B. Umpleby.....	110. 00
Total.....	24, 922. 14

Expenditures from Feb. 15, 1920, to Dec. 4, 1920, by the disbursing clerk, Department of State, on account of the expenses of the American Mission to Negotiate Peace, from "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1920," under authorization No. 41.

Expenditures to Feb. 14, 1920 (brought forward from sheet No. 93)....	\$24, 922. 14
J. Levine, newspapers.....	16. 72
Berry & Whitmore, printing, engraving, stationery, etc.....	1, 430. 55
Walter A. Peck, travel expenses.....	124. 57
Public Printer, printing.....	8. 26
G. Howland Shaw, travel expenses.....	62. 36
Alexander C. Kirk, travel expenses.....	130. 43
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, charge on excess baggage..	20. 70
Ray Stannard Baker, services.....	208. 00
Ray Stannard Baker, travel expenses.....	50. 75
American Express Co., express charges, \$3.10, \$1.41, \$6.48.....	10. 99
War Department, transportation of Leo J. Nolan.....	110. 00
War Department, transportation of Richard L. Brewer.....	110. 00
War Department, transportation of Tracy Clark and Charles M. Willoughby	187. 50
War Department, transportation of Halporter Harman.....	110. 00
Navy Department, subsistence.....	1, 370. 89
Navy Department, coal.....	7, 500. 00
American Embassy, Paris, United States quota of traveling expenses of interallied commission to Smyrna.....	379. 32
American Embassy, Paris, coal.....	336. 26
Total.....	37, 089. 44

Summary of expenditures of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Dec. 1, 1918-Dec. 4, 1920.

By disbursing officer at Paris from appropriation "National security and defense".....	\$1, 031, 158. 40
By disbursing officer at Paris from appropriation "Emergencies".....	584, 404. 08
By Department of State from the appropriation "National security and defense".....	51, 060. 14
By Department of State from the appropriation "Emergencies".....	37, 089. 44
	1, 703, 712. 06
Less—	
Repayments to "National security and defense".....	\$18, 629. 84
Repayments to "Emergencies".....	24, 990. 67
Gain by exchange, "National security and defense".....	2, 451. 49
Gain by exchange, "Emergencies".....	6, 448. 97
	52, 520. 97
Actual expenditures.....	1, 651, 191. 09

44 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Distribution of expenses incurred by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, from the period Dec. 1, 1918, to Dec. 4, 1920, from the appropriations: "National security and defense" and "Emergencies."

Travel and subsistence.....	\$28,442.27
Subsistence.....	193,629.90
Salaries.....	200,871.84
Wages to employees at Hotel de Crillon.....	131,507.00
Stationery, office supplies, printing, furniture and fixtures, repairs, newspapers, and miscellaneous expenditures.....	55,898.57
Rents.....	176,853.91
Food, hotel, and kitchen supplies.....	283,560.47
Hire and launder of linen at Hotel de Crillon.....	64,969.53
Repairs and upkeep of boilers at Hotel de Crillon.....	5,625.00
Telephone hire.....	166.17
Fuel, heat, light, and compressed air.....	52,457.21
Water rent.....	5,155.05
Inventories and legal services.....	12,529.16
Copies of German and Austrian treaties.....	3,453.32
Maps to accompany treaties.....	1,183.85
Damages and loss of property at Hotel de Crillon.....	125,870.82
Taxes on premises No. 4 Place de la Concorde.....	1,524.58
Special allotments:	
Gen. McKinstry (proposed reparation commission)....	\$73,375.46
Col. E. F. Riggs (\$16,000 for mission to southern Russia and \$3,000 for mission to Austria).....	19,000.00
Ellis Loring Dresel (mission to Germany).....	1,000.00
W. C. Bullitt (mission to Russia).....	5,000.00
Lieut. Col. W. Greene (mission to Baltic Provinces)...	15,000.00
Pierrepont B. Noyes (Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission).....	25,112.20
Capt. Earl Bassett (representative on Inter-allied sub-commission to Posen).....	1,000.00
H. C. King and C. R. Crane (Inter-Allied Commission on Mandates in Turkey).....	10,000.00
Henry Morgantheau (mission to Poland).....	21,900.00
Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz (inter-allied mission of generals in Hungary).....	28,838.45
American legation, Warsaw (expenses of American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Warsaw).....	5,000.00
Brig. Gen. Cheney (inter-allied commission concerning the evacuation of Baltic Provinces).....	10,000.00
Col. Wm. N. Haskell (inter-allied high commissioner in Armenia).....	4,500.00
Mr. Rathbone (reparation commission).....	20,000.00
	239,726.11
Purchase of automobiles.....	14,602.96
Confidential expenses, presidential party.....	17,534.16
Total.....	1,615,562.48
Disbursements by the Department of State.....	88,149.58
	1,703,712.06
Less repays and gains by exchange.....	52,520.97
	1,651,191.09

Distribution of expenses, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, from appropriation, National Security and Defense, 1919. Dec. 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919.

Travel and subsistence.....	\$17,159.92
Subsistence.....	174,686.96
Salaries.....	123,821.94
Wages hotel employees.....	74,703.82
Stationery, office supplies, printing, furniture, newspapers, etc.....	47,016.98
Rents.....	100,303.09
Damages and loss of property at Hotel de Crillon.....	86,229.65

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 45

Taxes, No. 4 Place de la Concorde.....	\$1, 834. 01
Food and kitchen supplies.....	176, 738. 18
Hire and laundry of linen.....	42, 987. 75
Telephone hire.....	166. 17
Fuel, heat and light.....	38, 585. 71
Inventories and legal services.....	3, 730. 22
Water rent.....	2, 825. 67
Special allotments:	
Gen. McKinstry (proposed reparation commission)....	\$73, 375. 46
Col. E. F. Riggs (\$15,000 for mission to Southern Russia and \$3,000 for mission to Austria).....	18, 000. 00
Ellis Loring Drasel (mission to Germany).....	1, 000. 00
W. C. Bullitt (mission to Russia).....	5, 000. 00
Col. W. Greene (mission to Baltic Provinces).....	10, 000. 00
P. B. Noyes (Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission)....	4, 958. 68
Earl Bassett (representative on inter-allied subcom- mission to Posen).....	1, 000. 00
King and Crane (interallied commission on mandates in Turkey).....	10, 000. 00
	123, 334. 14
Confidential expenses presidential party.....	17, 534. 16
	1, 031, 158. 37
Total.....	51, 060. 14
Disbursements made by the Department of State.....	
	1, 082, 218. 51
Less repays and gain by exchange.....	21, 081. 33
	1, 061, 137. 18

Distribution of expenses, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, emergencies, 1920. July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.

Travel and subsistence.....	\$11, 282. 35
Subsistence.....	18, 942. 94
Salaries.....	77, 039. 90
Wages to employees, Hotel de Crillon.....	57, 357. 33
Stationery, office supplies, printing, furniture and fixtures, repairs, news- papers, and miscellaneous expenditures.....	8, 327. 44
Repairs to boilers, Hotel de Crillon.....	5, 625. 60
Fuel, heat, light, and compressed air.....	13, 871. 50
Food, hotel, and kitchen supplies.....	106, 832. 26
Water rent.....	2, 329. 38
Hire and laundry of linen.....	21, 981. 78
Copies of treaties with Germany and Austria.....	3, 453. 32
Maps to accompany treaties.....	1, 183. 85
Damages and loss of property at Hotel de Crillon.....	39, 641. 17
Rent.....	76, 550. 82
Inventories and legal services.....	8, 798. 94
Taxes.....	190. 57
Special allotments:	
Henry Morgenthau (mission to Poland).....	\$21, 900. 00
Pierrepont B. Noyes (Inter-Allied Rhineland Commis- sion).....	20, 153. 52
Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz (interallied mission of gen- erals in Hungary).....	28, 838. 45
American Legation, Warsaw (expenses, American Com- mission to Negotiate Peace, Warsaw).....	5, 000. 00
Lieut. Col. Warwick Greene (Baltic Provinces).....	5, 000. 00
Brig. Gen. S. A. Cheney (interallied commission concern- ing the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces).....	10, 000. 00
Col. Wm. N. Haskell (interallied high commissioner in Armenia).....	4, 500. 00
Lieut. Col. E. F. Riggs (with Riggs mission in southern Russia).....	1, 000. 00

46 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Special allotments—Continued.

Mr. A. Rathbone (reparation commission).....	\$20,000.00
Purchase of automobiles for Morganthau and Lieut. Col. Greene.....	14,602.96
	<u>\$130,894.93</u>
Total.....	584,404.08
Disbursements made by the Department of State.....	24,922.14
	<u>609,326.22</u>
Less repays and gain by exchange.....	26,567.02
	<u>582,759.20</u>

Miscellaneous receipts received by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the period December 14, 1918, to April 30, 1919, as shown below:

Sale of cigars (Benson & Hedges).....	F2,845.50
Overpayment (Lieut. G. B. Noble).....	16.60
Refund of board for wives of members attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace, as shown by individual accounts in back of cash book.....	11,200.00
Refund Park & Tilford (\$1,609.65).....	9,014.05
Refund Lieut. A. S. Gini.....	2,116.00
Refund Lieut. A. S. Gini.....	1,346.70
Refund Gordon Auchincloss.....	6,317.15
Total.....	32,856.00
Sale of cigars (Benson & Hedges).....	36.25
Refund, Secretary Lansing, on account of dinner, tips, etc.....	1,419.10
Refund of board for wives of members attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace, as shown by individual accounts in back of cash book.....	9,920.00
Unexpended balance of allotment made to Maj. Stephen Bonsal.....	1,210.00
Total.....	12,585.35
	at 5.81 equals.. \$5,655.00
Total.....	7,735.22

Miscellaneous receipts received by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, American of Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the period May, 1919:

Refund from President Wilson, for expenses while at Rome, Italy.....	F914.70
Refund from Lieut. A. S. Gini on Voucher 686..	500.00
Refund on account of sale of maps by Dr. Mark Jefferson.....	44.48
Unexpended balance of Mr. Dressel's allotment.	3,386.90
Refund on account of board for wives of members of Commission, April, 1919.....	14,900.00
Total.....	19,746.08
	at 6.05 equals.. \$3,263.82

Miscellaneous receipts received by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the period June, 1919:

Overpayment, Capt. H. Pierce.....	F403.85
Overpayment, H. C. Menefee.....	105.00
Refund on voucher No. 784, Vherman Miles....	3,025.00

EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. 47

Refund by Col. E. M. House on official entertainment for the period Dec. 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....

Refund Secretary Lansing—tea.....

Refund for wives of members of commission.....

Total..... 24,265.90 at 6.45 equals.. \$3,762.15

Miscellaneous receipts received by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the period July, 1919:

Sale of cigars.....

Board of wives.....

Refund from Lieut. Col. E. F. Riggs.....

Total..... 23,923.50 at 6.45 equals.. \$3,709.07

Miscellaneous receipts received by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the month July, 1919:

Board of wives of members and attachés of the commission for the month of July.....

Miscellaneous receipts received by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the month of August, 1919:

Refund M. Florence Wilson, voucher No. 12, emergency fund, July.....

Refund on account of wives' board.....

Refund unexpended balance, George Howe.....

Refund on account of wives' board.....

Refund Gen. Summerall, voucher No. 16, emergency fund, July.....

Refund, sale of cigars:

J. C. Grew.....

R. W. Bliss.....

L. Wormser.....

1,144.00

13,626.65 equals.. \$2,211.66

Miscellaneous receipts received by William McNeir, disbursing officer, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the month of September, 1919:

Sale of cigars, J. C. Grew.....

Unexpended balance King-Crane Mission.....

Board of wives for the month of August.....

Board of wives for the month of September.....

12,855.10 at 8.05 equals.. \$1,596.92

Miscellaneous receipts received by Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the month of October, 1919:

Board of wives of members and attachés of the commission for the month of October.....

Refund from electric light company for unused portion of electricity at 4 Place de la Concorde.....

10,230 at 8.65 equals.. \$1,182.66

48 EXPENDITURES OF AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

Miscellaneous receipts received by Harry R. Young, special disbursing officer, Department of State, for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, during the period Nov. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919:

Receipts from sale of food supplies and tobacco upon closing of Hotel Crillon—

Employees at Consulate-General, Paris..	F1,798.47
Employees at American Embassy, Paris..	13,012.30
Employees at Reparations, Paris.....	2,302.70
Employees at Hotel Crillon.....	1,293.55
People not attached to Government organizations and Hotel Crillon.....	5,308.65

23,715.67 at 11.00 equals.. \$2,155.97

Sale of coal:

Mr. Roberts, Paris, 5 tons, at F257.50....	1,287.50
Mr. Marbourgnet, Paris, 5 tons, at F257.50.	1,287.50
Hotel Crillon, 184 tons, at F257.50, or.....	F49,955.00
Less amount owed December, 1918.....	4,840.00

45,115.00

Hotel Crillon, 10 tons, at F257.50.....	2,575.00
Hotel Meurice, 20 tons, at F257.50.....	5,150.00
American Embassy, Paris, 14 tons, at F257.50.....	3,605.00

59,020.00 at 11.00..... 5,365.45

Board of wives of members and attachés of the commission from Nov. 1 to Dec. 9.....

14,510.00 at 11.00..... 1,319.09

Cary T. Grayson ¹	31.25
Hotel Crillon ¹ —subsistence, Marstens \$27.52; Rogers, \$30.75.....	58.27
Charles M. Storey ¹	70.06
Henry G. Crocker.....	172.98
Manley O. Hudson.....	326.38
Lester H. Woolsey.....	156.75
Capt. David Loring (Harbord Mission).....	1,705.57
Hon. F. L. Polk (Mrs. Polk's expenses, Brest to Paris).....	25.45
Hon. Robert Lansing (Mrs. Lansing's expenses, Paris to Washington)....	326.76
Interest on balances of \$300,000 draft.....	102.19
Respective portions of \$1.125 from French and Italian Governments for advance of \$4,500 to Col. William Haskell (voucher No. 37).....	2,250.00
Balance from allotments to Col. Riggs and Lieut. Hynes.....	166.29
Balance from allotment of \$400 to Capt. Cross for Mr. Morgenthau's accounts (Fr. 692.45).....	62.95

Sale of copies of German and Austrian treaties:

Macatee (francs).....	1,440.25
Banigan.....	216.00

1,656.25 150.57

Refund from Mr. Fred Nielson for—

Unused steamship fare.....	1,413.00
Unused railroad fare.....	115.00

1,528.00 138.91

Interest, 1,071.76 (francs).....	97.43
Sale of small safe, 400 (francs).....	36.36
Balance of King-Crane account, Turkish Mission.....	255.97
Refund from Lieut. Col. Sherwood A. Cheney.....	8,371.02
Refund from Col. W. H. Haskell.....	1,125.00
Proceeds of sale of adding machines.....	400.00
Refund from R. L. Gray.....	120.00

Total..... 24,990.67

¹National Security and Defense, 1919.

EMPLOYEES OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION RECEIVING INCREASED COMPENSATION.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING INCREASED COMPENSATION AT THE RATE OF \$240 PER ANNUM DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has the honor to transmit herewith, as required by section 6 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill approved May 29, 1920, a report showing the number of persons employed by the commission who received increased compensation for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1920.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR E. CLARK, *Chairman.*

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The following list shows the number of persons who received the increased compensation authorized by section 6 of the act of May 29, 1920, during the months of July, August, September, and October, 1920:

	Per annum.
1,652 employees, salaries ranging from \$420 per annum to \$2,400 per annum, received increased compensation at the rate of.....	\$240
18 employees, salary \$2,520 per annum, received increased compensation at the rate of.....	220
21 employees, salary \$2,640 per annum, received increased compensation at the rate of.....	100
57 employees, salary \$2,700 per annum, received increased compensation at the rate of.....	40
34 employees, salaries ranging from \$240 per annum to \$360 per annum, received increased compensation at the rate of 60 per cent of their annual salary.	

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EMPLOYEES RECEIVING IN-
CREASED COMPENSATION.**

**LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, TRANSMITTING,
PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES RECEIVING INCREASED COMPENSATION AT THE
RATE OF \$240 PER ANNUM.**

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN,
Washington, December 6, 1920.

SIR: As required under the act approved May 29, 1920, I have the honor to report that during the first four months of the fiscal year 1921 the average number of employees of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, receiving the increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum was 426.

No employees receive extra compensation at any rate other than \$240 per annum.

The increase in compensation for the four months ending October 31, 1920, in addition to salaries, etc., paid from the appropriation "Salaries, Library of Congress, 1921," amounted to \$33,131.06.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian.*

The VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS EMPLOYEES RECEIVING INCREASED COMPENSATION.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES RECEIVING INCREASED COMPENSATION AT THE RATE OF \$240 PER ANNUM.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement required by section 6, legislative act of May 29, 1920, regarding increased compensation paid employees under this office.

Respectfully,

F. L. AVERILL,
Superintendent Library Building and Grounds

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Employees receiving increased compensation.

[Statement required by sec. 6, legislative act of May 29, 1920, appropriation, "Increase of compensation Library of Congress (care and maintenance), 1921." Office of the Superintendent, Library Building and Grounds, organization as of Oct. 31, 1920.]

Average number of employees receiving increased compensation—

At the rate of \$240 per annum.....	84
At \$360 per annum, increase of 60 per cent, \$216.....	4
At \$300 per annum, increase of 60 per cent, \$180.....	1
At \$240 per annum, increase of 60 per cent, \$144.....	58
Amount of increase of compensation for 4 months ending Oct. 31, 1920, additional to salaries, etc., paid from appropriation, "Care and maintenance, Library of Congress, 1921".....	\$9, 555. 25



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EMPLOYEES RECEIVING
INCREASED COMPENSATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, A REPORT FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF
THE FISCAL YEAR 1921 THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
RECEIVING INCREASED COMPENSATION AT THE RATE OF
\$240 PER ANNUM.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the legis-
lative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May 29,
1920, the following report is submitted, showing for the first four
months of the fiscal year 1921 the average number of employees of
this department, including the courts of the United States, receiving
the increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; also the
average number by grades receiving the same at each other rate:

Average number of employees (all grades) receiving the increased compensa- tion at the rate of \$240 per annum.....	3,181
Average number of employees by grades receiving said increase at each other rate:	
At \$360 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$216.....	4
At \$320 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$192.....	2
At \$300 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$180.....	7
At \$250 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$150.....	2
At \$240 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$144.....	40
At \$225 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$135.....	1
At \$216 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$129.60.....	1
At \$200 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$120.....	1
At \$120 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$72.....	1
At \$100 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$60.....	8
At \$50 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$30.....	1
At \$40 per annum, increase 60 per cent, \$24.....	4

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES SHIP-
PING BOARD.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, TRANS-
MITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A REPORT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE
NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be
printed.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1920.

SIR: As required by the act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 1015, 1037),
entitled "An act making appropriation to supply deficiencies in ap-
propriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, and for other
purposes," I beg to transmit herewith report giving the aggregate
number of publications issued by the United States Shipping Board
and United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation
during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which report shows the
number of copies distributed, cost of paper, cost of printing, and cost
of preparation of each publication.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. FLAHERTY, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT,
UNITED STATES SENATE.

*List of publications issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by the United States
Shipping Board and United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.*

[Submitted in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 5, 1920. 41 Stat., 1015, 1037.]

Name of publication.	Number of copies distrib- uted.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing.	Cost of prepara- tion.
Ocean rates and terminal charges.....	5,000	\$91.65	\$389.87	\$24.07
Terminal charges at United States ports.....	5,000	182.82	702.30	43.18
Stowage factors for ships' cargoes.....	3,000	39.96	592.49	31.06
Report of president of Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to board of trustees.....	1,000	165.53	1,688.68	60.00
Register of ships:				
Second edition.....	1,000	86.54	3,471.51	525.00
Third edition.....	1,000	335.59	7,311.61	550.00
Trade and shipping between United States and principal regions of the world:				
Middle America.....	1,000	20.68	180.39	9.12
South America.....	1,000	34.55	313.98	27.20
Australasia.....	500	12.93	188.34	12.48
British Indies and East Indian regions.....	500	14.95	258.93	20.20
East Asia.....	1,000	8.68	112.58	8.94
Third Annual Report of United States Shipping Board.....	4,800	304.30	1,552.13	250.00
Tariff Regulations.....	2,000	19.10	76.01	82.59
English Port Facilities.....	1,000	154.23	5,121.46	830.63
How to Become an Officer in the Merchant Marine.....	8,000	13.25	47.98	15.32
Register of Ships, fourth edition.....	1,700	812.64	6,249.64	725.00
Report of Status of Marine Insurance in the United States.....	5,000	129.77	96.95	110.00
Opportunities for Young Americans in the Merchant Marine.....	25,000	232.05	408.46	15.68
Proceedings of the Joint Shipping Industrial Conference held in Washington, D. C., June 4-5, 1919.....	300	55.08	389.29	22.25
Total.....	67,800	2,714.30	29,152.60	3,362.72

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, TRANSMITTING,
PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF
PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be
printed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, December 4, 1920.

SIR: As required by the act of June 5, 1920, I submit herewith a report giving the aggregate number of publications issued by the Library of Congress, proper, during the fiscal year 1919-20, the cost of paper used, the cost of printing, the cost of preparation, and the number distributed.

The information as to the cost of paper, cost of printing and, in part, the number of copies distributed has been furnished by the Government Printing Office.

All of the publications of the Library listed were compiled primarily for the use of members of the Library staff, as aids in the performance of their duties.

As the Attorney General, in an opinion dated October 11, 1920, has construed "cost of preparation" to mean "the cost of preparing for publication material collected," the cost of preparation of each publication, given in the statement, includes only the cost of seeing it through the press—revising cards, proof reading, etc.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian.*

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Publications issued by the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1919-20.

	Copies printed.	Cost of paper.	Cost of printing. ¹	Cost of preparation.	Copies distributed.
REPRINTS.					
Journals of the Continental Congress, vols. 1-7.....	1,400	\$318.37	\$2,113.98		
Literature and Material, European War....	500	70.44	1,337.40		23
FIRST IMPRESSION.					
List of Washington Papers, 1592-1775.....	1,500	49.82	1,004.89	\$97.76	1,301
Annual Report of the Librarian, 1919.....	8,000	357.56	3,447.38	100.00	6,411
References on Shipping and Shipbuilding....	2,500	493.45	2,011.78	44.00	1,749
References on Dyestuffs.....	2,500	324.51	1,331.25	43.42	1,332
References on the Treaty-making Power....	2,500	309.69	1,606.00	34.50	1,348
American and English Genealogies, 2d ed....	1,500	718.94	7,892.88	\$249.26	885
Copyright Bulletin No. 14.....	1,000	21.41	61.05		675
Copyright Bulletin No. 15.....	1,000	12.19	27.45		750
Copyright Information Circular.....	1,000	1.04	8.69		500
Card Bulletin (Supplement).....	4,500	4.14	16.58	50.00	3,000
Reading room:					
Supplement to 1918 Catalogue of Books in Embossed Type.....	2,500	20.49	67.46	30.00	1,500
Rules for Practice, Use and Issue of Books.....	2,000	5.08	30.18	5.00	900
List of Subject Headings.....	1,200	1,165.11	6,045.15	1,488.32	321
Guide to the Cataloguing of Serial Publications.....	3,000	272.28	859.02	34.93	3,000
Monthly List of Subject Headings No. 1....	300	5.40	41.95	40.08	140
Monthly List of Subject Headings No. 2....	500	1.14	9.72	8.03	
Guide to the Cataloguing of Periodicals....	1,500	22.80	90.10	59.72	
Literature Subject Headings and Language Subject Headings.....	1,200	102.67	437.85	41.50	760
Monthly List of State Publications.....	14,600	525.48	3,328.00	345.00	13,929
Catalogue of Copyright Entries:					
Leaflets.....	75,000	371.74	2,776.33	400.00	69,500
Monthlies.....	13,000	1,570.16	23,590.32	1,250.00	10,350
Quarterlies.....	3,200	239.15	5,115.97	450.00	2,600
Indexes.....	6,600	196.00	2,124.84	400.00	5,225

¹ Includes cost of paper.

¹ Exclusive of charges 1918-19.



PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, A SCHEDULE SHOWING THE AGGREGATE
NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR 1920.DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be
printed.DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions contained in the act approved June 5, 1920, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, and for other purposes" (41 Stat. L., 1037), the following schedule, showing the aggregate number of the various publications issued by this department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the cost of printing the same, the number of each distributed, etc., is respectfully submitted:

Name of publication.	Number printed.	Number distributed.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.
Hearings before Committee on Rules.....	1,000	950	\$142.50	\$68.26
Opinions of Attorney General, volume 31.....	1,000	601	1,462.88	228.05
War Industry Board Price Bulletins.....	7,000	7,000	127.50	31.03
Signatures, volumes 30 and 31, Opinions of Attorney General.....	900	900	132.02	5.12
Exhibits 1-8. Relative to Strikers.....	10,000	10,000	633.13	201.33
Report of Bureau of Investigation, excerpt from Attorney General's Report, 1919.....	800	800	14.98	3.95
Report of National Training School for Boys, Exhibit 28.....	400	400	10.50	2.49
Report of National Training School for Girls, Exhibit 29.....	300	300	16.09	1.92
Press edition, Report of Attorney General, 1919.....	3,075	3,075	274.74	167.03
Report of Assistant Attorney General for Defense of Suits, Exhibit 15.....	150	125	9.61	1.21
Report of Board of Parole, Exhibit 22.....	700	700	437.39	11.84
Statistics of United States Prisoners, Exhibit 23.....	50	50	9.43	.88
Report of Warden, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., Exhibit 26.....	300	300	26.57	4.86
Report of Warden, U. S. Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., Exhibit 27.....	75	75	14.42	.64
Diagrams in regard to meats.....	40,000	40,000	426.57	228.89
Signatures, Opinions of Attorney General, volume 30 (6).....	150	150	25.03	.79
Opinions of Attorney General, volume 30.....	1,000	602	1,233.47	155.93
Annual Report of Attorney General, 1919.....	3,025	2,881	7,723.86	462.32
Signatures, Opinions of Attorney General, volume 30 (12).....	180	180	41.04	1.10
Federal Antitrust Laws with amendments to Dec. 31, 1919.....	500	241	311.15	13.22

With the exception of the Opinions of the Attorney General above listed, an appropriation for the preparation of which was made in the amount of \$500, there has been no ascertainable cost of *preparing* these publications, the work having been done by officers or employees as a part of their regular official duties.

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

○

TYPEWRITERS EXCHANGED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

LETTER FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE TYPEWRITERS AND OTHER LABOR-SAVING DEVICES EXCHANGED FOR NEW MACHINES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1920.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The commission has the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing the typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year 1920, as required by section 5 of the deficiency act approved March 4, 1915.

By direction of the commission:

Very respectfully,

MARTIN A. MORRISON,
President.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Statement showing the typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices purchased during the fiscal year 1920, as required by section 5 of the deficiency act approved Mar. 4, 1915.

TYPEWRITERS.

Name of machine.	Purchase.			Name of machine.	Exchange.				Period of use.	
	Model No.	Serial No.	Cost.		Model No.	Serial No.	Allowance.	Net cost.	Yrs.	Mos.
Remington....	10	RX04077...	\$70.00	Remington..	10	RS52589...	\$35.00	\$35.00	4	10
Do.....	10	RK07155...	70.00	do.....	10	RP53424...	35.00	35.00	5	4
Do.....	10	RL03576...	70.00	do.....	10	RD40930...	30.00	40.00	5	8
Do.....	10	RX05533...	70.00	do.....	10	RM51102...	35.00	35.00	5	4
Do.....	10	RK09739...	70.00	do.....	10	RL53494...	35.00	35.00	5	2
Monarch.....	3	MV90677...	70.00	Monarch.....	3	119720.....	30.00	40.00	5	2
L. C. Smith....	5	262331.....	65.00	L. C. Smith..	5	223717.....	30.00	35.00	5	0
Underwood....	5	1317968...	67.50	Underwood..	4	805122.....	35.00	32.50	4	2
Do.....	3	304149.....	73.50	do.....	3	153302.....	30.00	43.50	4	3

NOTE.—The above machines were ordered through the Department of the Interior and the contracts and purchase orders were drawn by that department. No machines were exchanged under appropriations expended directly by the commission during the fiscal year 1920.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES EXCHANGED BY THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILD-
ING AND GROUNDS, TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A
STATEMENT SHOWING THE TYPEWRITERS EXCHANGED FOR
NEW MACHINES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be
printed.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith information required
by section 5 of the deficiency act, approved March 4, 1915, regarding
purchases of typewriting machines and exchanges made in part pay-
ment therefor by the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1920.

Very respectfully,

F. L. AVERILL,
Superintendent Library Building and Grounds.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

*Typewriting machines procured through exchange of old machines in part payment
therefor.*

Purchases.		Exchanges.		
Make.	Price, includ- ing ex- change	Make.	Period of use.	Allow- ance.
Monarch, 3-MZ80457.....	\$70.00	L. C. Smith, 2-27142.....	Oct. 10, 1907, to July 3, 1919.	\$10.00
Remington, 10-RX90821.....	70.00	Remington, 10-ARD52760.....	Nov. 15, 1915, to July 21, 1919.	35.00
Underwood, 5-12W4356.....	67.50	Remington, 10-34320.....	Oct. 2, 1909, to July 24, 1919.	10.00
Remington, 10-RV96767.....	70.00	Remington, 10-RD40893.....	Oct. 10, 1914, to Aug. 25, 1919.	30.00
Remington, 10-RV96732.....	70.00	Remington, 10-27833.....	May 24, 1909, to Aug. 25, 1919.	15.00
Royal, 10-416732.....	58.50	Royal, 1-57096.....	Feb. 1, 1911, to Aug. 25, 1919.	12.50
Hammond, H-212842.....	140.00	Hammond, 12-103696.....	Apr. 24, 1908, to Aug. 25, 1919.	41.50
Royal, 10-456315.....	58.50	Royal, 5-155541.....	Oct. 7, 1913, to Oct. 23, 1919.	15.00
Royal, 10-441810.....	58.50	Underwood, 5-255761.....	Oct. 2, 1909, to Oct. 23, 1919.	12.50
Monarch, 3-MV90381.....	70.00	Monarch, 3-39474.....	Jan. 4, 1910, to Nov. 4, 1919.	15.00
Underwood, 5-1278124.....	67.50	Underwood, 5-122380.....	Sept. 10, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1920.	10.00
Royal, 10-456354.....	58.50	L. C. Smith, 2-67158.....	Feb. 14, 1910, to Jan. 6, 1920.	7.50
Monarch, 3-ML00733.....	70.00	Monarch, 2-51769.....	July 13, 1910, to Feb. 9, 1920.	15.00
Adding machines, Dalton, 9-10 56233.....	213.75	Burroughs, 3-28620.....	Nov. 25, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1919.	80.00

TYPEWRITERS EXCHANGED BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW, A STATEMENT SHOWING THE TYPEWRITERS EXCHANGED FOR NEW MACHINES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, December 2, 1920.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of section 5 of the act approved March 4, 1915, reading in part as follows—

That the executive departments and other Government establishments and all branches of the public service may hereafter exchange typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines used for the same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged. There shall be submitted to Congress, on the first day of the session following the close of each fiscal year, a report showing, as to each exchange hereunder, the make of the article, the period of its use, the allowance therefor, and the article, make thereof, and price, including exchange value, paid or to be paid for each article procured through such exchange—

the Interstate Commerce Commission has the honor to submit herewith statement showing the make, model, and serial number of each machine exchanged during the fiscal year 1920, the period of its use, the allowance therefor, and the article, make, and model thereof, and price, including exchange value, paid for each article procured through such exchange.

Respectfully,

EDGAR E. CLARK, *Chairman.*

Statement of labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

TYPEWRITERS.

Make.	Exchanged.					Purchased.			
	Model.	Serial No.	Date purchased.	Date exchanged.	Period of use.	Allowance.	Make.	Model.	Price including exchange value.
Corona.....	3	58976	July 6, 1915	June 24, 1920	Yr. mo. da.	\$20.00	L. C. Smith.	.	\$70.00
Do.....	3	60534	Aug. 19, 1915	do.....	4 11 18	20.00	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	3	60534	Aug. 23, 1915	do.....	4 10 5	20.00	do.....	8	70.00
Monarch.....	3	60526	Sept. 13, 1916	July 31, 1919	2 10 25	37.50	Remington.	11	91.00
Do.....	3	60527	Oct. 10, 1916	Dec. 3, 1919	3 1 23	37.50	do.....	11	91.00
Do.....	3	129870	Oct. 10, 1916	do.....	4 8 27	30.00	do.....	11	91.00
Do.....	3C	117278	Jan. 9, 1914	Feb. 2, 1920	5 7 19	30.00	Monarch.	3	87.50
Do.....	3	ME60185	Oct. 12, 1916	Oct. 4, 1919	2 11 22	37.50	Remington.	10	73.50
Do.....	3	112277	Feb. 12, 1916	June 2, 1920	6 3 20	30.00	Remington-Monarch.	10	70.00
Do.....	3	MM80503	Feb. 26, 1918	July 31, 1919	5 5 5	40.00	Remington.	11	91.00
Do.....	3	60257	Sept. 15, 1918	do.....	2 10 18	37.50	do.....	11	91.00
Remington.....	10	RD73744	Nov. 1, 1917	Dec. 16, 1919	2 1 10	35.00	L. C. Smith.	8	70.00
Do.....	10	RZ71868	Nov. 1, 1919	do.....	2 1 15	35.00	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	10\	411337	Oct. 27, 1914	Nov. 21, 1919	5 0 24	25.00	do.....	3	77.00
Do.....	10	215359	Feb. 3, 1912	Aug. 15, 1919	7 6 12	10.00	Royal.	10	58.50
Do.....	10	331416	June 30, 1913	Oct. 8, 1919	6 3 8	17.50	do.....	10	58.50
Do.....	10	RD74695	Nov. 10, 1917	Nov. 22, 1919	2 0 11	35.00	Underwood.	5	67.50
Royal.....	10	249497	Aug. 23, 1916	June 24, 1920	3 10 1	30.00	Royal.	10	58.50
Do.....	10	173083	Jan. 16, 1914	do.....	6 5 8	25.00	do.....	10	58.50
Do.....	10	178988	May 11, 1914	do.....	6 1 13	25.00	do.....	10	58.50
Do.....	10	185696	Dec. 26, 1914	do.....	5 5 29	25.00	do.....	10	58.50
Do.....	10	185921	do.....	do.....	5 5 28	25.00	do.....	10	58.50
Do.....	10	225941	Nov. 12, 1915	May 12, 1920	4 6 0	27.50	L. C. Smith.	8	70.00
Do.....	10	205857	Feb. 12, 1915	do.....	5 3 0	27.50	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	10	241132	Apr. 25, 1916	Dec. 16, 1919	3 7 21	27.50	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	10	226633	Nov. 9, 1915	do.....	4 1 7	27.50	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	10	196032	Oct. 10, 1914	Mar. 15, 1920	5 5 5	25.00	do.....	10	58.50
Do.....	10	180104	Dec. 26, 1914	June 24, 1920	5 5 28	25.00	Royal.	10	58.50
Do.....	5	206483	July 7, 1914	do.....	5 11 17	30.00	L. C. Smith.	8	70.00
Do.....	5	221770	Mar. 3, 1915	do.....	6 3 21	30.00	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	5	231967	June 30, 1915	do.....	4 11 24	32.50	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	5	245417	Apr. 1, 1916	do.....	4 4 3	30.00	do.....	8	70.00
Do.....	5	268704	Oct. 19, 1916	June 30, 1920	3 3 11	37.50	do.....	8	70.00

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTORS OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

SUBMITTING, PURSUANT TO LAW.

THE REPORT OF THE WAR FINANCE
CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED
NOVEMBER 30, 1920



DECEMBER 8, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Finance
and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION, YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1920.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1920.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 19 of the act approved April 5, 1918, creating the War Finance Corporation, the directors of the Corporation submit the following report for the year ended November 30, 1920:

The signing of the armistice caused the Corporation to discontinue consideration of advances for purposes "necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war," except to carry out commitments made prior to November 30, 1918. A relatively small amount was advanced in this connection up to March 24, 1920. The Corporation has been concerned during the past year principally with advances under section 21 of the act authorizing advances to assist in the financing of the exportation of American products, and in collecting outstanding loans.

ADVANCES TO BANKERS—SECTION 7.

At the beginning of the year there was outstanding \$400,792.49 under paragraph 1, and \$1,275,450 under paragraph 2 of section 7; at the close of the year all outstanding advances under this section had been repaid.

ADVANCES TO SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS— SECTION 8.

All advances under section 8 of the act were repaid during the previous year.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

There was outstanding on November 30, 1919, \$22,536,632.15 in advances to public utilities under section 9. This was increased early in the year to \$22,672,632.15 by an additional advance on account of a previous commitment of \$136,000. Of these advances \$1,539,636.63 was repaid during the past year, reducing the amount outstanding on November 30, 1920, to \$21,132,995.52.

RAILROADS.

On November 30, 1919, the Corporation had outstanding advances to railroads amounting to \$70,358,210. This has now been reduced to \$52,828,210, \$40,155,270 of which is payable on demand, the balance, \$12,672,940, maturing on January 1, 1921, and April 1, 1922.

The Corporation has persistently endeavored to bring about an early liquidation of outstanding demand loans to railroads, and each of the companies whose demand notes are held by the Corporation has been notified that final payment will be expected not later than December 1, 1920. It is hoped that negotiations now pending will result in the early collection of the greater part of these loans.

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS—SECTION 9.

At the end of the previous year the amount of outstanding loans to industrial corporations under section 9 was \$1,033,093.75. This has been reduced by repayments to \$948,881.30.

CATTLE LOANS.

During the past year the Corporation has made every effort to liquidate its outstanding cattle loans without entailing undue hardship upon borrowers. At the beginning of the year the amount of these loans outstanding was \$1,459,244.39. This has been reduced through repayments to \$793,096.03. These advances are shown in detail in Exhibit B attached to this report.

EXPORT LOANS—SECTION 21.

By the act approved March 3, 1919, which added section 21 to the War Finance Corporation act, the Corporation was authorized to make advances to assist in the exportation of domestic products to foreign countries. Such advances could not exceed \$1,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time, and were to be made either directly to American exporters or to American banks which had made advances to exporters for the purposes stated in the law. The maximum maturity of such loans was five years.

From December 23, 1919, when the first loan to promote exports was made, to November 30, 1920, the Corporation had made total advances in this connection of \$46,347,654.27, of which \$4,324,012.78 had been repaid, leaving outstanding at the close of the year under review \$42,023,641.49. The Corporation exercised its power under section 21 until May 10, 1920, when, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, further advances in aid of exports were suspended, except pursuant to commitments theretofore made. This action was announced by the Secretary of the Treasury in the following public statement on May 10, 1920:

At my request the War Finance Corporation has suspended the making of further advances in aid of exports, except pursuant to commitments heretofore made. The general powers of the Corporation expire six months after the termination of the war, and the special powers conferred upon it under the Victory loan act expire one year after the termination of the war. The continuance of a technical state of war long after the time contemplated when this legislation was enacted and when the conditions which gave rise to it have ceased to exist, has presented a problem of no small concern. The act creating the Corporation was passed during the war. In general terms, it was intended that the Corporation should assist business and agencies in activities for the successful prosecution of the war. After the armistice, when business had suffered a recession in consequence of the cancellation of war orders, and when there was a fear that exports might decline and unemployment exist, an amendment to the act was passed authorizing the Corporation to assist in the financing of exports. Now, more than a year later, and after direct Government loans to European Governments have for all practical purposes been discontinued, business is prosperous, and involuntary unemployment is negligible. The export business not only has not declined, but has actually increased. In the calendar year 1918 total exports amounted to \$6,149,000,000. They rose in the calendar year 1919 to \$7,922,000,000, and for the first quarter of this year they greatly exceeded those of the first quarter of last year.

Obviously, private interests are not failing to finance exports. In the circumstances it does not seem necessary now that the Government should continue to intervene to stimulate exports, particularly as it is compelled to resort from time to time to temporary borrowing in part to meet its present obligations. In existing circumstances it seems clear that the Government should enter the borrowing field as seldom as possible and then for the lowest possible sums. It would be a question

whether the Government should continue to aid and stimulate exports considering their present volume privately financed, even if the Treasury had surplus funds. It seems clear to me that it should not continue to do so when the Treasury has to resort to borrowing from time to time. The entire capital stock of the War Finance Corporation, \$500,000,000, has been issued and is held by the Treasury. This and its reserve fund of about \$25,000,000 are invested to the extent of about \$422,000,000 in United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness, and to the extent of about \$103,000,000 in other loans and investments. Consequently, if the Corporation continues to make loans in aid of exports, it can do so only by calling upon the Treasury of the United States to redeem securities of the United States in which the capital furnished by the United States is invested, or by selling bonds of the War Finance Corporation to the public. These bonds, although not guaranteed by the United States Government, would nevertheless be marketable only on account of the ownership of the entire capital by the Government.

The directors of the Corporation, at a meeting on May 10, 1920, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury and pending further action by this Board, the making by the Corporation of further advances for export purposes, except pursuant to existing commitments, be suspended.

Steps were immediately taken to advise all applicants having no definite commitments that there had been a change in policy and that their applications could not be given further consideration. This action terminated negotiations with respect to possible additional commitments. On the date these activities were suspended the total loans and commitments of the Corporation under section 21 of the act were \$69,201,920. Some of the applicants voluntarily waived advances to which the Corporation had been committed, while other proposed loans were canceled because the applicants did not fulfill certain conditions as to time, etc. This resulted in a reduction of the total amount of loans and commitments to \$48,149,574.27. As stated above, \$46,347,654.27 of this amount has been advanced, of which \$4,324,012.78 has been repaid, leaving \$42,023,641.49 outstanding on November 30, 1920. The remaining commitment, \$1,801,920, is to be advanced, if at all, not later than March 1, 1921. Of the outstanding loans \$12,175,179.49 will be due prior to July 1, 1921; \$10,051,925 between July 1, 1921, and September 15, 1922; \$9,000,000 during the calendar year 1923, and \$10,796,537 during the calendar year 1925; total, \$42,023,641.49.

The following summary shows the amounts advanced for financing the exportation of domestic products under section 21 of the act, classified by commodities and countries to which the exportations were made:

Commodities.	Countries.	Amount.
Agricultural implements.....	Great Britain, France, and Belgium	\$4,000,000.00
Condensed milk.....	England and France.....	5,000,000.00
Cotton.....	Czechoslovakia.....	9,322,117.27
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, France, Belgium, and Italy.....	10,796,537.00
Grain, flour, and foodstuffs.....	Belgium.....	12,229,000.00
Locomotives.....	Poland.....	5,000,000.00
Total.....	.....	\$46,347,654.27

TRANSACTIONS IN GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.

Up to the middle of April the Corporation was the chief agency through which the Treasury purchased Liberty bonds and Victory notes for the bond purchase fund. On April 18, 1920, the Secretary of the Treasury announced in the following public statement, that purchases on account of that fund would cease after June 30, 1920:

The authorization conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by Congress to make purchases of Liberty bonds and Victory notes for the 5 per cent bond purchase fund expires one year after the termination of the war. The continuance of a technical state of war beyond the period contemplated at the time the authority was conferred has presented to the Secretary of the Treasury the practical problem of determining what his future course should be with respect to the bond purchase fund. Secretary Glass, in his annual report said, "Purchases of bonds under authority of section 6 of the act of April 4, 1918 (bond purchase fund), are not included as an item of estimated expenditure (for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920); this authority expires one year after the termination of the war, and the Secretary reserves decision with respect to such purchases after July 1, 1920." Congress created in the Victory Liberty loan act a 2½ per cent sinking fund to commence July 1, 1920. In view of the fact that on July 1 more than a year will have elapsed since the flotation of the last Liberty loan and of the further fact, that unless Government expenditures should be greatly decreased or taxes increased, continued purchases for the bond purchase fund could only be financed by the issue of additional certificates of indebtedness, thus increasing the floating debt while decreasing the funded debt, my present intention is not to treat the two funds as cumulative but to discontinue purchases for the bond purchase fund on and after July 1, 1920, and to make purchases thereafter only for the sinking fund created under the Victory Liberty loan act. The approximate amount of the bond purchase fund quota for the period ending June 30, 1920, will be taken over from the War Finance Corporation, or, to a limited extent, purchased in the market, and in either case canceled and retired.

Hereafter such purchases as the Treasury may have to make for the bond purchase fund or the sinking fund under the general program above announced will be occasional and not habitual.

I am confirmed in the determinations above set forth by the fact that the natural market in Liberty bonds and Victory notes has now reached such dimensions that the purchases for the bond purchase fund have ceased to be a dominating factor. The recent liquidation which has brought the bonds and notes to new low levels seems to find its chief source in selling by industrial and other corporations which were large purchasers during the Liberty loan campaigns and which are now under pressure to find funds for their current business, in a period when necessary measures of credit control make further expansion of bank loans both difficult and expensive. This offers a unique opportunity to investors large and small, the quotations for the bonds and notes being extremely attractive to investing institutions and private investors. I believe that the time has come when the disappearance of the Government from the market, except as an occasional purchaser within the limitations above outlined, will have a beneficial effect upon the market for the bonds and notes, both by reducing the Treasury's current borrowings on Treasury certificates and stimulating the interest of investment bankers and the public in the market for Liberty and Victory securities.

The Corporation accordingly terminated its relation with the Treasury in this connection on June 30, 1920, when \$65,849,650 par value of Liberty bonds and Victory notes were sold to that department for the bond purchase fund at average cost plus accrued interest. At the same time, pursuant to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Corporation sold to the Treasury, \$301,204,000 face amount of United States certificates of indebtedness, receiving as a result of such sales a cash credit with the Treasurer of the United States amounting to \$365,434,563.94, including principal and accrued interest.

On July 19, 1920, the Corporation in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the urgent deficiency act, approved May 8, 1920, pur-

chased from the United States Railroad Administration at par plus accrued interest, \$37,146,450 of Liberty bonds, as follows:

Third Liberty loan 4½ per cent bonds.....	\$10,234,050
Fourth Liberty loan 4½ per cent bonds.....	26,912,400
Total.....	37,146,450

On November 12, 1920, the Corporation, under like authority and direction, made a further purchase of \$6,123,650 of Liberty bonds and Victory notes from the Railroad Administration at par plus accrued interest, as follows:

Second Liberty loan 4½ per cent bonds.....	\$95,100
Third Liberty loan 4½ per cent bonds.....	137,850
Fourth Liberty loan 4½ per cent bonds.....	515,400
Victory Liberty loan 3½ per cent notes.....	1,100
Victory Liberty loan 4½ per cent notes.....	5,374,200
Total.....	6,123,650

On September 22, 1920, the Treasury purchased from receipts on account of repayments of loans by foreign Governments, the following Liberty bonds acquired by the Corporation from the Railroad Administration:

Fourth Liberty loan 4½ per cent bonds.....	\$26,912,400
Third Liberty loan 4½ per cent bonds.....	8,407,550
Total.....	35,319,950

The proceeds of this sale, including principal and interest, amounted to \$35,826,871.32, the Corporation receiving from the Treasury Department a special United States Treasury certificate of indebtedness in the face amount of \$32,854,450 for its reserve fund account, and a cash credit with the Treasurer of the United States amounting to \$2,972,421.32 for the balance.

On November 15, 1920, an additional amount of \$515,400, par value of Fourth Liberty bonds purchased by the Corporation from the Railroad Administration at par plus accrued interest were likewise sold to the Treasury Department. The proceeds of the sale, including principal and accrued interest amounted to \$517,265.49, for which the Corporation received a cash credit with the Treasurer of the United States.

The following summary shows the Liberty bonds and Victory notes purchased by the Corporation from the Railroad Administration, the sales of Liberty bonds to the Treasury Department, and the amount of bonds and notes on hand November 30, 1920:

Class.	Amount purchased (par value).	Sales (par value).	Balance on hand (par value).
Second 4½ per cent Liberty loan bonds.....	\$95,100		\$95,100
Third 4½ per cent Liberty loan bonds.....	10,271,900	\$8,407,550	1,964,350
Fourth 4½ per cent Liberty loan bonds.....	27,427,800	27,427,800	
Victory 3½ per cent Liberty loan notes.....	1,100		1,100
Victory 4½ per cent Liberty loan notes.....	5,374,200		5,374,200
Total.....	43,270,100	35,835,350	7,434,750

The above balance of \$7,434,750 of Liberty bonds and Victory notes held in the general investment account and a special Treasury certificate of indebtedness due September 22, 1921, in the amount of \$32,854,450, carried in the reserve fund account, constitute all of the Corporation's holdings of Government obligations at the present time.

On November 4, 1920, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Corporation sold to the Treasury Department for account of the sinking fund \$4,479,000 par value of Victory notes, previously purchased in the open market and held in its general investment account, receiving a cash credit with the Treasurer of the United States of \$4,396,716.12.

A detailed statement of condition of the War Finance Corporation at the close of business November 30, 1920, is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION BONDS.

The \$200,000,000 One-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds issued by the Corporation on April 1, 1919, matured April 1, 1920. To date \$199,885,000 of these bonds have been redeemed, leaving \$115,000 outstanding, awaiting presentation for payment. Interest on the unredeemed bonds ceased at maturity.

ORGANIZATION.

During the past year numerous changes in the organization of the Corporation have occurred. Secretary Glass, who resigned on February 2, 1920, was succeeded on that date by Secretary Houston as chairman of the board of directors.

Eugene Meyer, jr., resigned as managing director on May 31, 1920, and was succeeded by Angus W. McLean.

George R. Cooksey was appointed a director on February 2, 1920, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Clifford M. Leonard. Mr. Cooksey was reappointed upon the expiration of his term on May 17, 1920.

W. P. G. Harding resigned as director on March 8, 1920, and was succeeded on that date by Franklin W. M. Cutcheon. Mr. Cutcheon retired upon the expiration of his term on May 17, 1920.

The directorate of the Corporation consists of David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman; Angus W. McLean, managing director, whose term expires May 17, 1922; and George R. Cooksey, whose term expires May 17, 1924.

The official staff consists of the following: L. B. Wehle, special counsel; M. C. Elliott, consulting counsel; C. B. Hughes, assistant counsel; R. Reyburn Burklin, secretary-treasurer.

The clerical staff, which has never exceeded 30, consists of 13 employees, including one whose resignation becomes effective on December 15. After the end of the calendar year it is expected that this number will be reduced to 9.

The monthly pay roll, including directors and the employees at the Dallas Cattle Loan Agency, has been reduced since April 1, 1920, from \$12,158.94 to \$5,913.65, which will be further reduced by the end of the calendar year.

At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the managing director and consulting counsel have served as members of the Railway Loan Advisory Committee to the Federal Reserve Board, under section 210 of the transportation act, 1920, and have also assisted the Secretary of the Treasury in the performance of the duties incumbent upon him under sections 204 and 209 of that act. The managing director of the Corporation has had occasion to use counsel and members of the clerical staff of the Corporation to a considerable extent from the time this work was undertaken on May 25, 1920. These duties likely will continue for some months to come.

CONCLUSION.

The following statement shows the total amount of advances made by the War Finance Corporation under all sections of the act, total repayments, and the total amounts outstanding on November 30, 1920:

Classification.	Total advances.	Total repayments.	Balance outstanding.
To banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	\$5,268,377.61	\$5,268,377.61	.....
To railroads.....	204,794,520.00	151,996,310.00	\$52,828,210.00
To public utilities.....	89,797,400.00	18,664,404.48	21,132,995.52
To industrial corporations.....	23,814,674.24	22,865,792.94	948,881.30
Warehouse receipts.....	25,211,500.00	25,211,500.00	.....
Cattle loans.....	7,827,278.36	7,034,182.33	793,096.03
Export loans.....	46,347,654.27	4,324,012.78	42,023,641.49
Total.....	353,041,404.48	235,334,580.14	117,726,824.34

A detailed statement of all advances and repayments since the organization of the Corporation, and of the amount outstanding on November 30, 1920, is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

Since the last report made to the Congress the books and accounts of the Corporation have been examined and audited by certified public accountants, whose report is now on file in the office of the Corporation.

In accordance with the requirements of the act there is also attached hereto, as Exhibit C, a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Corporation covering the period from December 1, 1919, to November 30, 1920.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Chairman.

ANGUS W. MCLEAN,
GEORGE R. COOKSEY,
Directors.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

EXHIBIT A

*Statement of condition of the War Finance Corporation at the close of business
Nov. 30, 1920.*

ASSETS.

Current assets:

Due from the Treasurer of the United States.....¹\$374,313,493.89

Loans:

Balance outstanding.

Railroads.....\$52,828,210.00
Public utilities.....21,132,995.52
Industrial corporations.....948,881.30
Cattle loans.....793,096.03
Exports.....42,023,641.49

117,726,824.34

Bond investments:

4½ per cent Second Liberty loan bonds (purchased at par).....95,100.00
4½ per cent Third Liberty loan bonds (purchased at par).....1,964,350.00
3½ per cent Victory Liberty loan notes (purchased at par).....1,100.00
4½ per cent Victory Liberty loan notes (purchased at par).....5,374,200.00

²7,434,750.00

Reserve fund investment:

United States Treasury certificate of indebtedness 32,854,450.00

Other assets:

Accrued interest receivable on loans.....\$1,818,993.60
Accrued interest receivable on loans (past due). 2,382,651.49
Accrued interest receivable on reserve fund investment.....378,051.21
Accrued interest receivable on Liberty bonds and Victory notes.....134,899.80

4,714,596.10

Public utility bonds (par value \$292,000).....

58,400.00

Fixed assets:

Furniture and equipment (at cost).....8,383.02
Less allowance for depreciation.....1,457.55

6,925.47

Total.....537,109,439.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus:

Capital stock (authorized and outstanding).....500,000,000.00
Net earnings (surplus 1918-19).....20,378,643.07
Current year's earnings to Nov. 30, 1920.....16,606,096.73

³36,982,739.80

Current liabilities:

One-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds, series A (matured) outstanding.....115,000.00
Interest coupons on One-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds, outstanding.....6,100.00
Accrued expenses unpaid (estimated).....5,600.00

126,700.00

Total.....537,109,439.80

¹ The item of "Current assets," amounting to \$374,313,493.89, representing current cash due from Treasurer United States, includes the proceeds of the sale of Government obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

² These bonds purchased from the U. S. Railroad Administration at par, in accordance with the provisions of the urgent deficiency act of May 8, 1920.

³ All of the earnings of the Corporation constitute a reserve fund (in accordance with section 15 of the war finance corporation act), therefore no reserves are set up against contingencies.

EXHIBIT B.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

The following is a complete statement of all advances made by the War Finance Corporation, the amounts repaid, and the balances outstanding on November 30, 1920. These advances were secured by collateral, indorsement, or guaranty as required by the War Finance Corporation act.

[Sec. 7, par. 1.—To banks, bankers, and trust companies having outstanding loans to persons, firms, corporations, or associations whose operations were necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war.]

Name of borrower.	Location.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Balance outstanding.	Renewed or extended to—	Remarks.
Alamo State Bank.....	Alamogordo, N. Mex.	Sept. 24, 1918.	Mar. 24, 1919.	P. d.	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00		July 24, 1919	
Commercial National Bank.....	Brady, Tex.	Aug. 27, 1918.	May 27, 1919.	6	50,000.00	50,000.00		Nov. 1, 1919	Paid Nov. 3, 1919.
Kaufers Bank.....	Charleade, Miss.	Dec. 14, 1918.	Aug. 14, 1919.	6	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00			
Midway Bank & Trust Co.	Dalhart, Tex.	Jan. 18, 1919.	July 1, 1919.	6	28,100.12	28,100.12		Nov. 1, 1919	Paid Oct. 21, 1919.
First National Bank.....	De Witt, Ark.	Sept. 12, 1918.	Dec. 2, 1918.	5	75,000.00	75,000.00		Jan. 2, 1919	Paid Jan. 4, 1919.
Farmers State Bank.....	Edgar, Minn.	Sept. 23, 1918.	Jan. 10, 1919.	5	2,500.00	2,500.00			
Citizens Bank.....	Fort Sumner, N. Mex.	Oct. 5, 1918.	Mar. 28, 1919.	6	5,000.00	5,000.00			
First National Bank.....	Fresno, Mont.	Oct. 10, 1918.	Oct. 1, 1919.	6	10,000.00	10,000.00			Paid Aug. 25, 1919.
First National Bank.....	Frenchman, Mont.	Dec. 26, 1918.	Aug. 20, 1919.	6	7,500.00	7,500.00			
First National Bank.....	Kuna, Idaho.	Oct. 23, 1918.	Dec. 27, 1918.	5	10,000.00	10,000.00			Paid Apr. 3, 1919.
Littlefield State Bank.....	Littlefield, Tex.	Oct. 19, 1918.	Jan. 25, 1919.	6	15,500.00	15,500.00			Paid July 9, 1919.
First National Bank.....	Lovington, N. Mex.	Oct. 24, 1918.	Oct. 1, 1919.	6	18,000.00	18,000.00			Paid Oct. 11, 1919.
Bank of Morrison.....	Morrison, Tenn.	Sept. 10, 1918.	Dec. 5, 1918.	5	6,000.00	6,000.00			
Napoleon State Bank.....	Napoleon, Ohio.	Nov. 4, 1918.	Nov. 4, 1921.	6	11,250.00	11,250.00			Paid Jan. 15, 1919.
Guaranty State Bank.....	Paint Rock, Tex.	Aug. 16, 1918.	Dec. 16, 1918.	6	7,500.00	7,500.00		Nov. 12, 1919	Paid Dec. 23, 1919.
First National Bank.....	Pecos, Tex.	Aug. 9, 1918.	May 16, 1919.	6	50,000.00	50,000.00		Paid June 18, 1919.	
Pecos Valley State Bank.....	do.	Aug. 22, 1918.	May 9, 1919.	6	75,000.00	75,000.00		Paid May 19, 1919.	
Fidelity Trust Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1918.	Aug. 22, 1919.	5½	400,792.49	400,792.49		Feb. 22, 1920	Paid Feb. 24, 1920.
Raymondville State Bank.....	Raymondville, Tex.	Oct. 22, 1918.	Oct. 1, 1919.	6	10,000.00	10,000.00			Paid Oct. 4, 1919.
Raymondville Trust Co.	do.	Nov. 8, 1918.	do.	6	100,000.00	100,000.00			Do.
Citizens National Bank.....	Roswell, N. Mex.	Sept. 10, 1918.	June 10, 1919.	6	45,000.00	45,000.00		Nov. 15, 1919	Paid Aug. 25, 1919.
First National Bank.....	do.	Mar. 10, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	6	45,000.00	45,000.00			Paid July 25, 1919.
Guaranty State Bank.....	Sweetwater, Tex.	Sept. 10, 1918.	June 10, 1919.	6	10,000.00	10,000.00		Aug. 9, 1919	
Bank of Commerce.....	Taliban, N. Mex.	Feb. 13, 1920.	June 17, 1920.	6	8,600.00	8,600.00		Oct. 1, 1920	Paid Oct. 14, 1920.
Ulen State Bank.....	Ulen, Minn.	Aug. 23, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1918.	5	12,000.00	12,000.00			
Bank of Youngsville.....	Youngsville, N. C.	Sept. 30, 1918.	Dec. 22, 1918.	5	8,000.00	8,000.00			Paid Dec. 14, 1918.
Total, sec. 7, par. 1.					3,005,802.61	3,005,802.61			

[Sec. 7, par. 2.—To banks, bankers, and trust companies which rendered financial assistance by the purchase of bonds or other obligations of persons, firms, corporations, or associations whose operations were necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war.]

Name of borrower.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Balance outstanding.	Renewed or extended to—	Remarks.
Baltimore Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.....	July 1, 1918.....	July 1, 1920.....	P. ct. 6	\$155,550.00	\$155,550.00	.....	.....	Paid Feb. 14, 1919.
Buffalo Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Aug. 10, 1918.....	Aug. 10, 1919.....	6	218,250.00	218,250.00	.....	.....	
Century Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 26, 1918.....	July 1, 1920.....	6	7,200.00	7,200.00	.....	.....	
First National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Jan. 20, 1919.....	July 24, 1919.....	6	7,275.00	7,275.00	.....	.....	
Otis & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Nov. 7, 1918.....	Nov. 7, 1920.....	6	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	.....	
Paine Webber & Co., Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 26, 1918.....	Aug. 26, 1920.....	6	900,000.00	900,000.00	.....	.....	Paid Oct. 8, 1920.
John H. Watkins, New York, N. Y.....	Aug. 2, 1918, to Nov. 12, 1918.....	Apr. 1, 1919.....	6	274,300.00	274,300.00	.....	.....	Paid Feb. 26, 1920. Paid Mar. 27, 1919.
Total, sec. 7, par. 2.....				1,712,575.00	1,712,575.00			

[Sec. 8.—To savings banks, banking institutions, and trust companies which receive savings deposits, and to building and loan associations.]

Bankers Loan & Securities Co. (Inc.), New Orleans, La.....	July 18, 1918.....	Dec. 31, 1919.....	P. ct. 6	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	.....	.....	Paid June 7, 1919.
Cleveland Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 20, 1918.....	Aug. 20, 1919.....	6	200,000.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	Paid Feb. 10, 1920.
Lima Home & Savings Association, Lima, Ohio.....	Aug. 30, 1918.....	Aug. 30, 1919.....	6	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	Paid Jan. 3, 1919.
Total, sec. 8.....				550,000.00	550,000.00			
Total to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....				5,263,377.61	5,263,377.61			

[Sec. 9.—To persons, firms, corporations, or associations whose operations were necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war.]

PUBLIC UTILITIES.								
Name of borrower.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Balance outstanding.	Renewed or extended to—	Remarks.
Appalachian Power Co., New York, N. Y.....	July 15, 1918.....	July 15, 1919.....	P. ct. 7	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	.....	.....	See footnote.
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Sept. 1, 1918.....	Apr. 26, 1919.....	7½	219,000.00	84,016.50	\$164,983.40	.....	Do.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., New York, N. Y.....	July 1, 1918.....	May 28, 1919.....	7	16,568,000.00	22,200.00	16,544,700.00	.....	Paid Sept. 26, 1919.
Central Power & Light Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 26, 1918.....	Oct. 26, 1919.....	7	60,000.00	60,000.00	.....	.....	

Company	Maturity	Date	No.	Amount	Paid	Balance	Interest	Date
Charleston Consolidated Railway & Lighting Co., Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 5, 1919, to Dec. 22, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1923	7	350,000.00	4,687.53	345,312.12	8 per cent interest from July 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1922
Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Sept. 27, 1915, to Sept. 28, 1919.	July 1, 1920	7	642,000.00		642,000.00		Nov. 1, 1921
Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co., Portland, Me.	Nov. 1, 1913	Nov. 1, 1919	3	2,600,000.00	1,274,000.00	1,326,000.00		
Interborough Rapid Transit Co., New York, N. Y.	May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1919.	May 1, 1923	7	2,200,000.00	640,000.00	1,760,000.00		
New Orleans Railway & Light Co., New Orleans, La.	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1921	7	11,937,500.00	11,937,500.00			
United Railways Co., of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.	July 30, 1913	June 1, 1919	7	1,000,000.00	650,000.00	350,000.00	Paid Nov. 15, 1918.	Jan. 1, 1921
Total, public utilities	June 5, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1918.	Dec. 1, 1918	7	3,222,000.00	3,222,000.00		Extended by agreement.	Paid Sept. 2, 1919.
INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1919, to May 15 to May 28, 1919.	On demand	7	13,937,500.00	18,937,500.00		Paid Aug. 8, 1919.	
The Bettendorf Co., Bettendorf, Iowa.	Nov. 15, 1913, to Nov. 23, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1921	7	277,174.24	122,292.94	154,881.30	Paid July 15, 1919.	
Empire Coal Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Oct. 28, 1918, to Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1922	7	800,000.00	6,000.00	794,000.00		
Rollin Chemical Co., Charleston, W. Va.	Apr. 23, 1920, to Apr. 23, 1921.	Apr. 23, 1922	7	2,750,000.00	2,750,000.00		Paid Nov. 7, 1919.	
War Pipe Line Co., New York, N. Y.								
Total, industrial corporations				23,814,674.24	22,865,792.94	948,881.30		
RAILROADS.								
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.	June 17, 1919, to July 30, 1919.	On demand	6	302,000.00	302,000.00		Paid July 15, 1919.	
Ann Arbor Railroad Co.	July 30, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919.	do	6	150,000.00		150,000.00	Do.	
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Dec. 31, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1919.	do	6	13,760,000.00	13,760,000.00		Do.	
Boston & Maine Railroad Co.	Mar. 31, 1919, to Apr. 30, 1919.	do	6	944,800.00	944,800.00		Do.	
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.	Mar. 23, 1919, to Apr. 22, 1919.	do	6	658,400.00	658,400.00		Do.	
Do.	Feb. 8, 1919, to Dec. 30, 1918.	do	6	1,000,000.00				
Central of Georgia Railway Co.	Mar. 20, 1919.	do	6	3,021,000.00	2,021,000.00	1,000,000.00	Paid June 11, 1919.	

* This loan has been paid since the date of this report.

! Original maturity Sept. 1, 1921, accelerated to Apr. 29, 1919, by default.

* Original maturity July 1, 1921, accelerated to May 28, 1919, by default.

Name of borrower.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Balance outstanding.	Renewed or extended to—	Remarks.
RAILROADS—continued.								
Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.....	Apr. 30, 1919, to June 23, 1919.	On demand....	P. c.	\$2,237,000.00	\$2,237,000.00			Paid July 15, 1919.
Central of Vermont Railway Co.....	Apr. 28, 1919.	do.....	6	128,800.00	128,800.00			Do.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.....	Jan. 31, 1919, to Feb. 6, 1919.	do.....	6	300,000.00	300,000.00			Paid Mar. 1, 1919.
Do.....	Mar. 31, 1919, to May 31, 1919.	do.....	6	1,547,000.00	1,547,000.00			Paid July 15, 1919.
Do.....	Jan. 17, 1919, to Apr. 30, 1919.	do.....	6	2,320,000.00		\$2,320,000.00		Do.
Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.....	Mar. 14, 1919.	do.....	6	180,000.00	180,000.00			Do.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.....	Mar. 27, 1919, to June 23, 1919.	do.....	6	7,713,600.00	7,713,600.00			Do.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.....	Mar. 14, 1919.	do.....	6	1,400,000.00		1,400,000.00		Do.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.....	Mar. 31, 1919.	do.....	6	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00			Paid Oct. 9, 1920.
Do.....	Dec. 31, 1919.	do.....	6	11,500,000.00	11,500,000.00			Paid July 15, 1919.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.....	Mar. 31, 1919, to Apr. 30, 1919.	do.....	6	3,326,800.00	3,326,800.00			
Do.....	Dec. 31, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1919.	do.....	6	10,430,000.00		10,430,000.00		
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.....	Jan. 18, 1919.	do.....	6	194,350.00	194,350.00			Do.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.....	Mar. 31, 1919.	do.....	6	240,000.00	240,000.00			Do.
Cumberland & Manchester Railroad Co.....	Mar. 19, 1919.	Jan. 1, 1921.	6	175,000.00		175,000.00		Do.
Delaware & Hudson Co.....	Apr. 30, 1919, to June 21, 1919.	On demand....	6	1,753,000.00	1,753,000.00			Do.
Director General of Railroads.....	Mar. 15, 1919.	July 15, 1919.	6	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00			Do.
Do.....	Mar. 31, 1919, to May 31, 1919.	On demand....	6	3,300,000.00	3,300,000.00			Do.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Co.....	Apr. 1, 1919.	Apr. 1, 1922.	6	12,768,420.00	270,480.00	12,497,940.00		Paid Nov. 15, 1922.
Hocking Valley Railway Co.....	July 1, 1919.	On demand....	6	380,000.00	380,000.00			Paid July 15, 1919.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.....	Apr. 30, 1919.	do.....	6	100,000.00	100,000.00			Paid Apr. 1, 1920.
Do.....	Dec. 31, 1918, to Jan. 27, 1919.	do.....	6	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00			Paid July 15, 1919.
International & Great Northern Railway Co.....	Apr. 30, 1919, to June 2, 1919.	do.....	6	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00			Do.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.....	Mar. 30, 1919.	do.....	6	387,300.00	387,300.00			Do.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.....	Mar. 29, 1919, to May 27, 1919.	do.....	6	62,400.00	62,400.00			Do.
			6	2,440,000.00	2,440,000.00			Do.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.....	Mar. 31, 1919	6	922,000.00	922,000.00	Do.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.....	Apr. 30, 1919, to May 31, 1919	6	1,315,000.00	1,315,000.00	Do.
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.....	Mar. 31, 1919	6	1,120,000.00	1,120,000.00	Do.
New York Central Railroad Co.....	Jan. 23, 1919	6	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	Paid July 24, 1919.
Do.....	Mar. 31, 1919	6	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	Paid July 15, 1919.
Do.....	Jan. 23, 1919	6	17,500,000.00	17,500,000.00	Do.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.....	Apr. 30, 1919	6	1,812,000.00	1,812,000.00	Do.
Do.....	do.	6	100,000.00	100,000.00	Do.
Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.....	Apr. 24, 1919	6	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	Do.
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.....	June 23, 1919	6	540,000.00	540,000.00	Do.
Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co.....	May 25, 1919	6	12,260,000.00	12,260,000.00	Do.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	Apr. 30, 1919	6	140,000.00	140,000.00	Do.
Pere Marquette Railway Co.....	May 6, 1919	6	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	Do.
Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.....	Apr. 17, 1919	6	58,000.00	58,000.00	Do.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co.....	May 31, 1919, to June 14, 1919	6	245,000.00	245,000.00	Do.
Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.....	Dec. 30, 1918, to Mar. 1, 1919	6	7,355,270.00	7,355,270.00	Do.
Southern Railway Co.....	Apr. 24, 1919	6	100,000.00	100,000.00	Do.
Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co.....	Apr. 28, 1919	6	775,000.00	775,000.00	Do.
Virginian Railway Co.....	Apr. 30, 1919	6	1,186,800.00	1,186,800.00	Do.
Wabash Railway Co.....	June 14, 1919	6	1,144,000.00	1,144,000.00	Do.
Western Maryland Railway Co.....	Mar. 27, 1919, to Apr. 30, 1919	6	642,450.00	642,450.00	Do.
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.....	Mar. 29, 1919, to June 23, 1919	6	204,794,520.00	151,966,310.00	Do.
Total, railroads.....				52,828,210.00	
WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.					
Food Administration, Grain Corporation, New York, N. Y.	Oct. 18, 1918	6	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	Paid Oct. 31, 1918.
New York Cannery Warehouse Co. (Inc.), Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 28, 1918, to Nov. 14, 1918	53	211,500.00	211,500.00	Paid Oct. 28, 1918, to Feb. 27, 1919.
Total, warehouse receipts.....			25,211,500.00	25,211,500.00	
CATTLE LOANS,⁴ DALLAS (TEX.) AGENCY.					
Adams, T. B., Sonora, Tex.....	Jan. 18, 1919	8	22,000.00	22,000.00	Paid July 28, 1919.
Alkins, Arthur E., Rock Springs, Tex.....	Jan. 30, 1919	8	15,000.00	15,000.00	Paid June 10, 1919.
Aldwell Bros., Sonora, Tex.....	Dec. 7, 1918	8	100,000.00	100,000.00	Paid Oct. 11, 1919.
Alexander Bros., Millersview, Tex.....	Dec. 24, 1918	8	55,000.00	55,000.00	Paid July 14, 1919.
Allen, W. E., Sterling City, Tex.....	Dec. 21, 1918	8	6,000.00	6,000.00	Paid Sept. 18, 1919.
Alston, Seth, Lovington, N. Mex.....	Jan. 21, 1919	8	15,000.00	15,000.00	Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
Anderson, M. R., Tatum, N. Mex.....	Dec. 24, 1918	8	10,000.00	10,000.00	Paid Jan. 22, 1920.
Armstrong, C. M., & Co., Searles, Tex.....	Dec. 17, 1918	8	100,000.00	100,000.00	Paid Nov. 7, 1919.

⁴ The amounts shown as advances to cattle borrowers include, in some cases, the original amounts in advance, plus unpaid interest thereon, renewal notes having been taken for principal and interest unpaid at maturity of original notes.

Name of borrower.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Balances outstanding.	Renewed or extended to—	Remarks.
CATTLE LOANS, DALLAS (TEX.) AGENCY—cont'd.								
Ault, E. O., Levinton, N. Mex.	Dec. 28, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	P. ct.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00			Paid Dec. 3, 1919.
Baird, J. E., Paso, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1918.	do.	8	25,000.00	25,000.00			Paid Feb. 3, 1920.
Baird, W. E., Ochoa, N. Mex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Ball, J. E., Hatch, Tex.	Jan. 2, 1918.	do.	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Ball, J. E., Hatch, Tex.	Dec. 6, 1918.	do.	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			Paid Dec. 26, 1919.
Barber, J. F. & J. L., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			Paid Oct. 16, 1919.
Barber, Jno. T., Porterville, Tex.	Nov. 25, 1918.	do.	8	30,000.00	30,000.00			Paid Jan. 27, 1920.
Barnes Mrs. George W. & Son, Crystal City, Tex.	Feb. 21, 1919.	do.	8	7,000.00	7,000.00			
Barnett, J. G., Canyon, Tex.	Feb. 11, 1918.	do.	8	18,000.00	18,000.00			Paid Nov. 25, 1919.
Batson, W. W., Roan, Tex.	Feb. 20, 1919.	do.	8	60,000.00	60,000.00			Paid Feb. 18, 1920.
Batson, C. G., Endee, N. Mex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	8	16,000.00	16,000.00			Paid Nov. 10, 1919.
Bell, J. A. W., Fort Sumner, N. Mex.	Dec. 17, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	20,000.00	14,138.82	\$5,861.18		
Blain, E. W., Wellington, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			Paid May 15, 1920.
Bledsoe, Frank, Idalou, Tex.	Jan. 20, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	3,000.00	3,000.00			Paid Oct. 27, 1919.
Bledsoe, Henry, Muleshoe, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	8	30,000.00	30,000.00			Paid Oct. 4, 1919.
Bledsoe, R. L., Abernathy, Tex.	do.	do.	8	15,000.00	15,000.00			Paid May 27, 1919.
Bolles, Geo. M., Lubbock, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1918.	do.	8	40,000.00	40,000.00			Paid Feb. 25, 1919.
Bowles, E. G., Pecos, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	do.	8	7,500.00	7,500.00			Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Bradford, Holt & Grainger, Carlsbad, N. Mex.	Nov. 12, 1918.	Nov. 2, 1919.	8	45,000.00	45,000.00			Do.
Brown, J. E., San Angelo, Tex.	Feb. 20, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,495.02		
Brown, John J., Nara Visa, N. Mex.	Jan. 18, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	3,000.00	3,000.00			Paid Sept. 11, 1919.
Brownfield, W. T., Orange, N. Mex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	8	3,000.00	3,000.00			Paid Dec. 17, 1919.
Bryant, William, Midland, Tex.	Mar. 19, 1919.	do.	8	30,000.00	30,000.00			Paid Jan. 31, 1920.
Buckeye Sheep Co., Carlsbad, N. Mex.	Dec. 18, 1918.	do.	8	210,000.00	210,000.00			Paid July 30, 1919.
Bushman, John and William, Seminole, Tex.	Nov. 23, 1918.	do.	8	100,000.00	100,000.00			Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
Bunger, H. C., Eden, Tex.	Jan. 4, 1919.	do.	8	3,500.00	3,500.00			Paid Dec. 18, 1919.
Bybee, J. C., Canyon, Tex.	Dec. 18, 1918.	Apr. 1, 1919.	8	15,000.00	15,000.00			Paid Oct. 18, 1919.
C. I. & F. Livestock Co., Carlsbad, N. Mex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	June 1, 1919.	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid Nov. 25, 1919.
Cade, C. H., Lutzon, Tex.	Dec. 18, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	90,000.00	90,000.00			Paid July 28, 1919.
Calisch Co., Monterey, Tex.	Feb. 3, 1919.	do.	8	3,000.00	3,000.00			Paid Nov. 28, 1919.
Cart Godding Sheep Co., Abiququerque, N. Mex.	Nov. 22, 1918.	do.	8	23,000.00	23,000.00			Paid Oct. 16, 1919.
Cartwright, L. E., San Antonio, Tex.	Jan. 22, 1919.	do.	8	67,315.34	16,219.43	51,095.91		
Caulbe, E. G., Hurley, Tex.	Nov. 12, 1918.	do.	8	16,000.00	16,000.00			Paid Feb. 10, 1920.
Cave, Emmett, Roan, Tex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	May 15, 1919.	8	32,000.00	32,000.00			Paid Nov. 28, 1919.
Cave & Bunamy, Roan, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	10,000.00	10,000.00			Paid Dec. 16, 1919.
Chiles, E. H., & Co., Carlsbad, Tex.	Nov. 25, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	8	20,000.00	20,000.00			Paid Dec. 4, 1919.
Chiles, E. H., & Co., Carlsbad, Tex.	do.	do.	8	12,000.00	12,000.00			Paid Sept. 28, 1919.
Christy, D. D., Rankin, Tex.	Jan. 15, 1919.	do.	8	12,000.00	12,000.00			Paid Nov. 20, 1919.
Clark, W. F., Morton, Tex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	8	7,000.00	7,000.00			Paid Mar. 7, 1919.
Cobb, Cleve, Seminole, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			Paid Dec. 9, 1919.

Coatrell, E., Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 21, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	20,000.00	20,000.00	Paid Oct. 23, 1919.
Coffey, T. L., White Deer, Tex.	Dec. 17, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	10,500.00	10,500.00	Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
Coleman & Johnson, San Antonio, Tex.	Jan. 21, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	20,000.00	20,000.00	Paid Nov. 3, 1919.
Coleman, T. A., San Antonio, Tex.	Jan. 12, 1918.	do.	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Collins, Claude, Brooms, Tex.	Jan. 18, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	27,500.00	27,500.00	Paid June 12, 1919.
Connell, W. N., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	do.	3,500.00	3,500.00	Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Corn, Waid H., Roswell, N. Mex.	Feb. 11, 1919.	do.	35,000.00	35,000.00	Paid Oct. 11, 1919.
Coronado Cattle Co., Pearce, Ariz.	Feb. 21, 1919.	do.	10,000.00	10,000.00	Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Cottigham & White, Roswell, N. Mex.	Feb. 20, 1919.	do.	20,000.00	20,000.00	Do.
Cowan, John, Pecos, Tex.	do.	do.	25,000.00	25,000.00	Paid Dec. 27, 1919.
Cowan, Sid, Pecos, Tex.	Dec. 3, 1918.	do.	33,000.00	33,000.00	Do.
Cowden Cattle Co., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 18, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	46,000.00	46,000.00	Paid May 22, 1919.
Cox, James A., Plainview, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	16,000.00	16,000.00	Do.
Cox, James A., Plainview, Tex.	Jan. 4, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	6,000.00	6,000.00	Paid Sept. 19, 1919.
Cox, J. B. & Frazier, J. H., Marble Falls, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	Sept. 1, 1919.	10,000.00	10,000.00	Paid June 2, 1919.
Cox, A. G., Plainview, Tex.	Dec. 9, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Dec. 24, 1918.	Dec. 24, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	5,000.00	5,000.00	Paid Oct. 14, 1919.
Cravay, W. L., Plainview, N. Mex.	Jan. 5, 1919.	do.	5,000.00	5,000.00	Paid Jan. 20, 1920.
Dallas Bros., Cap Rock, N. Mex.	Jan. 20, 1919.	do.	5,000.00	5,000.00	Paid Nov. 20, 1919.
Dallas, R. K., Amarillo, Tex.	Dec. 11, 1918.	do.	2,000.00	2,000.00	Paid June 19, 1919.
Davis, H. M., Midland, Tex.	Jan. 17, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Driver, J. W., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 11, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	6,500.00	6,500.00	Paid Dec. 6, 1919.
Dunagan, Jno. C., Loop, Tex.	Dec. 9, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	7,000.00	7,000.00	Paid May 10, 1919.
Eastman, T. H., Andrews, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	4,800.00	4,800.00	Paid Nov. 13, 1919.
Edgington, H., Plainview, N. Mex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	do.	24,000.00	24,000.00	Paid Nov. 19, 1919.
Edwards, Thomas O., Kingsmare, Tex.	Jan. 18, 1919.	do.	100,000.00	100,000.00	Paid Dec. 9, 1919.
Eisenwine, J. E., Pecos, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	do.	45,000.00	45,000.00	Paid Aug. 16, 1919.
Elkin, W. B. & F. F., Midland, Tex.	Nov. 25, 1918.	do.	1,917.80	1,917.80	Paid Nov. 14, 1919.
Ellis, W. D., Midland, Tex.	Mar. 15, 1919.	June 15, 1919.	2,000.88	2,000.88	Paid Oct. 16, 1919.
Do.	Mar. 27, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	6,000.41	6,000.41	Do.
Do.	June 14, 1919.	Nov. 4, 1919.	28,500.00	28,500.00	Do.
Elrod, Carl & Roy, Muleshoe, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	12,000.00	12,000.00	Paid Sept. 9, 1919.
Elrod, Jess, Muleshoe, Tex.	Feb. 7, 1919.	do.	5,000.00	5,000.00	Paid Oct. 20, 1919.
Epley, Jno. F., Stanton, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	15,000.00	15,000.00	Paid Aug. 6, 1919.
Epley, J. H., Midland, Tex.	Nov. 22, 1918.	do.	4,000.00	4,000.00	Paid Nov. 19, 1919.
Erb, A. S., Olton, Tex.	Nov. 25, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	2,500.00	2,500.00	Paid Aug. 19, 1919.
Erb, Cyrus, Olton, Tex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	12,000.00	12,000.00	Do.
Eubank, W. B., & Jesse J., Seminole, Tex.	Dec. 20, 1918.	do.	11,000.00	11,000.00	Paid Dec. 16, 1919.
Eureka Springs, and Cattle Co., Illinois, Ariz.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	1,000.00	1,000.00	Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Fisher, M. M., Midway, Tex.	Dec. 6, 1918.	do.	11,000.00	11,000.00	Paid Sept. 8, 1919.
Fisher, M. M., Midway, Tex.	Mar. 25, 1918.	do.	11,000.00	11,000.00	Paid July 16, 1919.
Floyd, B. W., Midland, Tex.	Mar. 25, 1918.	do.	20,000.00	20,000.00	Paid July 22, 1919.
Do.	Nov. 22, 1918.	do.	7,000.00	7,000.00	P

Name of borrower.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Inter-est.	Amount ad- vanced.	Amount re- paid.	Balance out- standing.	Renewed or extended to—	Remarks.
CATTLE LOANS, DALLAS (TEX.) AGENCY—CON.								
Gilbert, J. D., Lockney, Tex.	Dec. 17, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	P. ct.	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00			Paid Nov. 20, 1919.
Gist, John M., Odessa, Tex.	Dec. 15, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	8	14,000.00	14,000.00			Paid Nov. 18, 1919.
Glaze, Ross, Dumas, Tex.	Nov. 28, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	14,000.00	14,000.00			Paid Dec. 15, 1919.
Gober, Will, Odessa, Tex.	Feb. 3, 1919.	do.	8	8,000.00	8,000.00			Paid Dec. 17, 1919.
Graef, Will, Odessa, Tex.	Feb. 3, 1919.	do.	8	8,000.00	8,000.00			Paid Sept. 5, 1919.
Grady, G. G., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	do.	8	15,000.00	15,000.00			Paid Dec. 1, 1919.
Hailey, B. I., O. Fort Stockton, Tex.	Jan. 21, 1919.	do.	8	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Haven, C. E., Adrian, Tex.	Dec. 3, 1918.	do.	8	7,000.00	3,285.00	\$3,705.00	Oct. 15, 1920	
Heard, J. B., Peecos, Tex.	Jan. 2, 1919.	do.	8	9,000.00	9,000.00			Paid Nov. 28, 1919.
Heard, Allen J., and wife, Knowles, N. Mex.	Jan. 28, 1919.	do.	8	9,000.00	9,000.00			Paid Jan. 5, 1920.
Hendricks, R. J., McDonald, N. Mex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	8	4,500.00	4,500.00			Paid Jan. 28, 1920.
Hill, W. M., Midland, Tex.	do.	do.	8	3,000.00	3,000.00			Paid Nov. 13, 1919.
Holland, J. A., Mullin, Tex.	Oct. 30, 1918.	do.	8	2,500.00	2,500.00			Paid Nov. 28, 1919.
Holloway, Holt, Endee, N. Mex.	Mar. 11, 1919.	do.	8	10,000.00	10,000.00			Paid Mar. 23, 1919.
Holloway, Roy B., Andrews, Tex.	Feb. 15, 1919.	do.	8	3,000.00	3,000.00			Paid Nov. 13, 1919.
Holt, J. R., Carlsbad, N. Mex.	Nov. 21, 1918.	do.	8	76,000.00	76,000.00			Paid Sept. 6, 1919.
Householder, Sam, Byers, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	Sept. 1, 1919.	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Do.	May 6, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	2,500.00	2,500.00			Paid Aug. 26, 1919.
Hudson & Snyder, Hansford, Tex.	Oct. 16, 1918, to Feb. 13, 1919.	do.	8	175,000.00	175,000.00			Paid Oct. 17, 1919.
Jamerson, J. M., Panhandle, Tex.	Jan. 4, 1919, to Apr. 13, 1919.	do.	8	8,930.90		8,930.90	Oct. 15, 1920.	
Jensen, Neal C., Estancia, N. Mex.	Jan. 30, 1919.	do.	8	8,000.00	8,000.00			Paid Jan. 14, 1920.
Jetter, W. R., Lamesa, Tex.	Dec. 9, 1918, to Jan. 2, 1919.	do.	8	22,000.00	22,000.00			Paid Jan. 23, 1920.
Johnson, W. N., Lovington, N. Mex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	8	6,300.00	6,300.00			Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
Joplin, J. E., Bronco, Tex.	Jan. 24, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	8	2,500.00	2,500.00			Paid Nov. 8, 1919.
Key, J. H., Lamesa, Tex.	Nov. 22, 1918, to Apr. 12, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	16,750.00	16,750.00			Paid Jan. 23, 1920.
Kincaid, T. A., Cherokee, Tex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	8	7,000.00	6,280.44	709.56	Oct. 15, 1920	
Kinney, R. D., Coleman, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	18,000.00	18,000.00			Paid Aug. 27, 1919.
Knight, L. A., Plainview, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	8	27,000.00	27,000.00			Paid July 3, 1919.
Lacy, F. H., Marble Falls, Tex.	Dec. 20, 1918.	Sept. 1, 1919.	8	2,500.00	2,500.00			Paid May 15, 1919.
Lacey, Sam T., Marble Falls, Tex.	do.	do.	8	2,500.00	2,500.00		Nov. 15, 1919	
Lattimer, J. S., Lovington, N. Mex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	8	2,500.00	2,500.00			Paid Dec. 3, 1919.
Lester, L. T., Canyon, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	17,000.00	17,000.00			Paid Nov. 20, 1919.
Losdon, C. W., Shafter Lake, Tex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	8	13,000.00	13,000.00			Paid Nov. 8, 1919.
Loving, Don G., Nolan, Tex.	Feb. 12, 1919.	do.	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
McAdams, A. G., Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 6, 1918.	do.	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
McAdams, Belle, Swearingen, Tex.	Dec. 6, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid June 12, 1919.
McAdams, W. C., Swearingen, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1918.	do.	8	10,000.00	10,000.00			Paid Nov. 15, 1919.

McClellan, Geo. T., Midland, Tex.	Jan. 4, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	9,000.00	9,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Oct. 10, 1919.
McGoy, E. L. & H. S., Mullin, Tex.	Jan. 15, 1919.	July 15, 1919.	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Aug. 21, 1919.
McGraw, R. H., Lubbock, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDowell, L. S., Big Springs, Tex.	Jan. 5, 1919.	do.	17,000.00	17,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Sept. 7, 1919.
McElroy, John W., Odessa, Tex.	Dec. 11, 1918.	do.	40,960.80	40,960.80	.....	.....	.....	Paid Jan. 24, 1919.
McIntire, W. R. & Son, Sterling City, Tex.	Jan. 15, 1919.	do.	41,000.00	41,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
McCall, T. J. & O., Olton, Tex.	Dec. 17, 1918.	do.	10,402.66	10,402.66	.....	.....	.....	Do.
McDonagh, E. M., Lovington, N. Mex.	Jan. 4, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	23,500.00	23,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Do.
McDonagh, E. M., Eligo, Tex.	Jan. 30, 1919.	do.	6,800.00	6,800.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 5, 1919.
McHugh, C. H., Ft. Worth, Tex.	Dec. 1, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 12, 1919.
McNeill, W. W., Ft. Worth, Tex.	Dec. 1, 1918.	do.	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 12, 1919.
McNell, M. P., Canyon, Tex.	May 15, 1918.	do.	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 12, 1919.
Madock, G. M., Canyon, Tex.	Dec. 17, 1918.	do.	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid July 25, 1919.
Mathews, M. H., Hammond, Tex.	Jan. 30, 1919.	do.	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Oct. 27, 1919.
Mears & Walston, Menard, Tex.	Nov. 20, 1918.	do.	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Oct. 27, 1919.
Mears & Wilkinson, Menard, Tex.	Nov. 22, 1918.	do.	60,000.00	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Oct. 27, 1919.
Meeks, J. D., Logan, N. Mex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Dec. 1, 1919.
Menneke, Louis, Roswell, N. Mex.	do.	do.	95,000.80	95,000.80	.....	.....	.....	Paid Dec. 1, 1919.
Miller, Casabonne & Thorne, Roswell, N. Mex.	Mar. 11, 1919.	do.	75,000.00	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
Mills, P. B., Lipscomb, Tex.	Dec. 3, 1918.	do.	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
Mitcham, C. E., Logan, N. Mex.	Mar. 11, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid July 25, 1919.
Monkhouse, G. W., Floresville, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 20, 1919.
Montgomery, H. A., Midland, Tex.	Nov. 23, 1918.	do.	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid May 31, 1919.
Moore, H. A., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918.	do.	5,384.44	5,384.44	.....	.....	.....	Paid May 17, 1919.
Morley, Wm. R., Datil, N. Mex.	Feb. 17, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid May 8, 1919.
Morales, Manuel, Fort McKavett, Tex.	Jan. 13, 1919.	do.	6,500.00	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 24, 1920.
Murchison, A. H., Plemmons, N. Mex.	Nov. 30, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Do.	Dec. 19, 1918.	do.	62,303.69	62,303.69	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 12, 1919.
Nations, Frank W., Ima, N. Mex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 8, 1919.
Neal, A. L., Rochelle, Tex.	Dec. 3, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid June 9, 1919.
Netherlin, Earl L., Dunkin, N. Mex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	35,000.00	35,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 7, 1919.
Parker, J. E., Andrews, Tex.	Nov. 18, 1918.	do.	2,100.00	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid July 8, 1919.
Parker, J. M., San Saba, Tex.	Dec. 6, 1918.	May 20, 1919.	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peveler, Roy, Lovington, N. Mex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	14,000.00	14,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 13, 1919.
Peveler, W. J. & Son, Lovington, N. Mex.	Jan. 4, 1919.	do.	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Aug. 13, 1919.
Phillips, R. L., Marble Falls, Tex.	Mar. 27, 1919.	do.	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid May 19, 1919.
Pierson, S. B., Aspermont, Tex.	Oct. 21, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 16, 1919.
Pillely, F., Olton, Tex.	Feb. 7, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 8, 1919.
Pinnell, D. M., Andrews, Tex.	Dec. 19, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1919.	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 8, 1919.
Pinkerton, T. A., Haskell, Tex.	Jan. 30, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Feb. 26, 1920.
Pool, John A., Sr., and J. W., Marfa, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	do.	19,600.00	19,600.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 13, 1919.
Poole, J. T., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 9, 1918, to July 2, 1919.	do.	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Dec. 8, 1919.
Price, J. A., Canyon, Tex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 25, 1919.
Quinn, J. W., Sundale, Tex.	Nov. 20, 1918.	Nov. 13, 1919.	5,500.00	5,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Dec. 20, 1919.
Railor, Guy, Fort Stockton, Tex.	Feb. 15, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Dec. 8, 1919.
Railor, C. G., Midland, Tex.	Dec. 1, 1918.	do.	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid June 30, 1920.
Ratliff, H. G., Brown, Tex.	Dec. 1, 1918.	do.	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Aug. 8, 1919.
Ray, J. W., Beaville, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918.	do.	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Aug. 26, 1920.
Ray, Jas. L., Lovington, N. Mex.	Jan. 29, 1919.	do.	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 28, 1919.
Reeves Amos, Monument, N. Mex.	Mar. 5, 1919.	do.	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 15, 1919.
Riley, C. L., Espanola, N. Mex.	Mar. 5, 1919.	do.	31,118.89	31,118.89	.....	.....	.....	Paid Nov. 15, 1920.
Roberts, J. W., Lovington, N. Mex.	Dec. 20, 1918.	do.	14,145.92	14,145.92	.....	.....	.....	Paid June 1, 1920.

Name of borrower.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.	Balance outstanding.	Renewed or extended to—	Remarks.
CATTLE LOANS, DALLAS (TEX.) AGENCY—con.								
Rodgers, W. B., & N. N., Post, Tex.	Dec. 17, 1918	Nov. 15, 1919	P. 8	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00			Paid Oct. 11, 1919.
Ross, C. H., Post, Tex.	Feb. 20, 1919	do	8	16,500.00	16,500.00			Paid Nov. 20, 1919.
Rucker, S. E., Playlaw, Tex.	Jan. 12, 1919	do	8	4,000.00	4,000.00			Paid Nov. 28, 1919.
Rucker, S. E., Amidst, N. Mex.	Mar. 4, 1919	do	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid Nov. 18, 1919.
Sams, C. E., Livingston, N. Mex.	Mar. 4, 1919	do	8	20,000.00	20,000.00			Paid July 14, 1919.
Savage, D. O., Kenna, N. Mex.	Jan. 21, 1919	do	8	4,000.00	4,000.00			Paid Nov. 24, 1919.
Scott, Tatum, N. Mex.	Jan. 3, 1919	do	8	7,000.00	7,000.00	\$3,120.00		
Servis, M. S., Fort Sumner, N. Mex.	Jan. 4, 1919	do	8	8,000.00	8,000.00			Paid Nov. 10, 1919.
Sheffy, W. B., Plainview, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919	do	8	12,000.00	12,000.00			Paid Jan. 10, 1920.
Short, J. C., Saragosa, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1918	Nov. 6, 1919	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Smith, B. T., Swearingen, Tex.	Dec. 14, 1918	Nov. 1, 1919	8	20,000.00	20,000.00			Paid Feb. 27, 1920.
Smith, R. E., Merita, Tex.	Nov. 15, 1918	Nov. 2, 1919	8	4,000.00	4,000.00			Paid June 2, 1919.
Speer, Geo. H., Mission, Tex.	Jan. 30, 1919	Nov. 15, 1919	8	101,999.08	29,312.04	72,687.04	Oct. 15, 1920	
Stewart Bros., Dalhart, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918, to Apr. 21, 1919.	do	8					
Stewart, J. J., Sandy, Tex.	Dec. 3, 1918	May 20, 1919	8	5,500.00	5,500.00			Paid July 11, 1919.
Stribling, E., Round Mountain, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1918	Nov. 15, 1919	8	45,000.00	45,000.00			Paid Sept. 8, 1919.
Stribling, T. M., Round Mountain, Tex.	Dec. 20, 1918	Nov. 7, 1919	8	48,000.00	48,000.00			Paid Nov. 26, 1919.
Surguy, Fred, Tucumcari, N. Mex.	Dec. 19, 1918	Nov. 15, 1919	8	3,500.00	3,500.00			Paid Apr. 8, 1920.
Symes, A., Waco, Tex.	Jan. 30, 1919	do	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid Nov. 18, 1919.
Taylor, J. L., Artesia, N. Mex.	Jan. 3, 1919	do	8	20,000.00	20,000.00			Paid Sept. 15, 1919.
Tate, J. W., Happy, Tex.	Mar. 10, 1919	do	8	8,000.00	8,000.00			Paid Nov. 25, 1919.
Tate, J. W., Marble Falls, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918	Aug. 1, 1919	8	3,500.00	3,500.00			Paid May 27, 1919.
Tedford, F. M., and W. N., Friona, Tex.	Feb. 3, 1919	Nov. 15, 1919	8	6,500.00	6,500.00			Paid Sept. 6, 1919.
Thomas, C. O., Marfa, Tex.	Dec. 3, 1918	do	8	14,000.00	14,000.00	67,383.65	Oct. 15, 1920	Paid Dec. 11, 1919.
Thompson, Oscar, Lovington, N. Mex.	Dec. 25, 1918	do	8	107,266.67	39,873.02			Paid Mar. 13, 1920.
Thompson & Tankersley, Tankersley, Tex.	Dec. 11, 1918	do	8	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,116.32	Oct. 15, 1920	
Thompson & Warren, Jenkins, N. Mex.	Dec. 27, 1918	do	8	32,133.33	16,037.01	251,675.98	Nov. 1, 1921	
Trigg, D. C., & Son, and E. L. Dana, Amarillo, Tex.	Nov. 12, 1918	do	8	382,696.03	131,026.95			
Trubb, J. E., Grand Falls, Tex.	Jan. 21, 1919	do	8	27,000.00	27,000.00			Paid July 17, 1919.
Trubb Bros., Canadian, Tex.	Dec. 4, 1918	do	8	20,000.00	20,000.00			Paid Dec. 2, 1919.
Turner, J. O., Canyon, Tex.	Dec. 1, 1918	do	8	6,000.00	6,000.00			Paid Nov. 26, 1919.
Walt, Ray B., San Benito, Tex.	Jan. 1, 1919	July 15, 1919	8	15,000.00	15,000.00			Paid Apr. 19, 1919.
Wadford, W. B., Haslet, Tex.	Dec. 2, 1918	Nov. 16, 1919	8	17,500.00	17,500.00			Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Ward, W. B., Englehart, Tex.	Feb. 7, 1919	do	8	15,500.00	15,500.00			
Webster, J. S., Plains, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918	do	8	15,000.00	15,000.00			Paid May 12, 1920.
Wells, M. C., & Son, Fort Worth, Tex.	Dec. 17, 1918	Nov. 1, 1919	8	25,000.00	25,000.00			Paid Nov. 5, 1919.
Wenmuth, J. B., Cypress Mill, Tex.	Dec. 19, 1918	Nov. 15, 1919	8	5,000.00	5,000.00			Paid Nov. 17, 1919.
Werner, Fred D., Plainview, Tex.	Dec. 11, 1918	Nov. 1, 1919	8	4,000.00	4,000.00			Paid June 27, 1919.
White, J. A., El Paso, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919	Nov. 15, 1919	8	6,500.00	6,500.00			
White, J. A., El Paso, Tex.	Dec. 24, 1918	do	8	27,500.00	27,500.00			Paid Oct. 6, 1919.
White, J. Tom, Midland, Tex.	Feb. 11, 1919	do	8	16,000.00	16,000.00			Paid Dec. 6, 1919.

White, Mrs. Nannie, Tallian, N. Mex.	Jan. 23, 1919.	Oct. 3, 1919.	8	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	Oct. 15, 1920	Paid Feb. 13, 1920.
Willcox, J. W., Peralta, N. Mex.	Nov. 24, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		Paid Jan. 28, 1920.
Willington, W. M., Roswell, N. Mex.	Jan. 26, 1919.	do.	8	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Willis, Luther, McLean, Tex.	Feb. 17, 1919.	do.	8	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00		Paid Sept. 22, 1919.
Wilson, J. E., Dallart, Tex.	Nov. 27, 1918. to Mar. 24, 1919.	do.	8	32,135.72	32,135.72	12,688.24	Oct. 15, 1920	
Do.	Dec. 20, 1919.	Oct. 15, 1920.	8	2,353.50	2,353.50	2,353.50		
Wilson, J. H., Mullin, Tex.	Dec. 3, 1919.	July 1, 1919.	8	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		Paid Nov. 15, 1920.
Winan, Welton, Mulchesee, Tex.	Nov. 30, 1918.	Nov. 15, 1919.	8	11,855.56	3,296.62	8,558.94	Oct. 15, 1920	Paid June 27, 1919.
Wood, Gur R., Logan, N. Mex.	Feb. 15, 1919.	do.	8	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Wyatt, E. W., & Son, Menard, Tex.	Jan. 3, 1919.	do.	8	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		Paid Dec. 4, 1919.
York Bros., Lovington, N. Mex.	Dec. 21, 1918.	do.	8	7,271.41	1,772.89	5,498.52	Oct. 15, 1920	Paid Dec. 26, 1918.
Total cattle loans, Dallas (Tex.) district.				5,431,900.42	4,638,894.39	793,006.03		
CATTLE LOANS, KANSAS CITY, MO., AGENT.								
Central Cattle Loan Co., Hutchinson, Kans.	Nov. 16, 1918.	Nov. 4, 1919.	6	26,690.00	26,690.00	26,690.00		Paid Nov. 12, 1918.
Citizens' Loan Co., Emporia, Kans.	do.	Nov. 1, 1919.	6	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00		
Do.	do.	Mar. 31, 1919.	6	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00		
Do.	Nov. 21, 1918.	Apr. 26, 1919.	6	18,812.50	18,812.50	6,318.00	Oct. 1, 1919	
Do.	do.	May 2, 1919.	6	6,318.00	6,318.00	26,381.00	Aug. 25, 1919	
Do.	Nov. 22, 1918.	Apr. 26, 1919.	6	26,381.00	26,381.00	26,381.00	Oct. 1, 1919	
Do.	Nov. 21, 1918.	Apr. 30, 1919.	6	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Inter-State Cattle Loan Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. 13, 1918.	Apr. 14, 1919.	6	130,431.65	130,431.65	130,431.65		Paid Oct. 13, 1918.
Do.	do.	Oct. 30, 1919.	6	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00		Paid Aug. 8, 1919.
Do.	Nov. 16, 1918.	Oct. 15, 1919.	6	145,421.61	145,421.61	145,421.61		
Do.	do.	May 1, 1919.	6	16,220.00	16,220.00	16,220.00		
Do.	do.	May 2, 1919.	6	37,843.00	37,843.00	37,843.00		
Do.	Nov. 13, 1918.	Oct. 29, 1919.	6	584,500.00	584,500.00	584,500.00		Paid Nov. 1, 1919.
Do.	do.	Nov. 1, 1919.	6	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00		Paid Oct. 2, 1919.
National Cattle Loan Co., Stock Yards, Ill.	Dec. 12, 1918.	May 17, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1919.	6	319,817.00	319,817.00	319,817.00		Paid Jan. 15, 1919.
Do.	do.	Apr. 24, 1919, to Nov. 2, 1919.	6	286,017.80	286,017.80	286,017.80		Paid Jan. 20, 1919.
Do.	do.	May 17, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1919.	6	55,998.00	55,998.00	55,998.00		Paid Jan. 15, 1919.
National Stock Yards National Bank, Stock Yards, Ill.	do.	Oct. 30, 1919, to Nov. 2, 1919.	6	18,297.20	18,297.20	18,297.20		Paid Jan. 20, 1919.
Do.	do.	May 8, 1919.	6	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00		
Platte Valley Loan & Investment Co., Scotts Bluff, Nebr.	Nov. 26, 1918.	May 12, 1919.	6	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00		
Southwest Cattle Loan Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. 16, 1918.	Apr. 26, 1919.	6	114,000.00	114,000.00	114,000.00		
Do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1919.	6	64,961.78	64,961.78	64,961.78		
Do.	Nov. 27, 1918.	May 8, 1919.	6	102,617.80	102,617.80	102,617.80		
Total cattle loans, Kansas City district.				2,396,317.94	2,396,317.94	793,006.03		
Total all cattle loans				7,897,278.36	7,034,192.33	793,006.03		
Total all loans under sec. 9.				301,445,372.60	285,742,189.76	75,703,182.85		

REPORT OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

[Sec. 21, par. 1.—To persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in exporting domestic products to foreign countries.]

Name of borrower.	Date of advance.	Maturity.	Inter- est.	Amount ad- vanced.	Amount re- paid.	Balance out- standing.	Remarks.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa. (for the purpose of financing the exportation of locomotives to Republic of Poland).	Jan. 15, 1920....	Jan. 15, 1922....	P. c. 6	\$5,000,000.00	.....	\$5,000,000.00	Privilege of renewal for two years after maturity.
International General Electric Co., New York, N. Y. (for the purpose of financing the exportation of electrical supplies and equipment to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Australia, and South Africa).	Apr. 23, 1920, to May 12, 1920.	Apr. 23, 1922, to May 12, 1923.	7	10,796,537.00	.....	10,796,537.00	
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill. (for the purpose of financing the exportation of agricultural machinery and implements to Great Britain, France, and Belgium).	Mar. 15, 1920, to July 7, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1923, to July 7, 1923.	5½	4,000,000.00	.....	4,000,000.00	Do.
Total loans under sec. 21, par. 1.....				19,796,537.00	.....	19,796,537.00	

[Sec. 21, par. 2.—To banks, bankers, and trust companies having made advances to persons, firms, corporations, or associations for the purpose of financing the exportation of domestic products to foreign countries.]

Export banking corporation application No. 1 (loans under this application made to Export Banking Corporation and the other participating syndicate members listed below for the purpose of financing the exportation of cotton to Czechoslovakia, by Hubbell, Slack & Co., and Anderson, Clayton & Co.): Equitable Trust Co., New York, N. Y. Export Banking Corporation, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 2, 1920, to July 24, 1920. do. do.	Nov. 30, 1920, to Feb. 28, 1921. do. do.	P. c. 6 6 6	\$1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 3,422,117.27	\$248,679.04 124,428.52 2,563,770.64	\$751,320.96 875,571.48 918,346.63	Privilege of renewal for nine months after maturity of each advance.
Foreign Bond & Share Corporation, New York, N. Y. Foreign Credit Corporation, New York, N. Y. Liberty Securities Corporation, New York, N. Y. Shawmut Corporation of Boston, Boston, Mass.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	6 6 6 6	1,000,000.00 750,000.00 500,000.00 250,000.00	248,679.04 186,553.78 400,000.00 250,000.00	751,320.96 583,446.22 500,000.00 250,000.00	
Total Export Banking Corporation application No. 1.....				7,922,117.27	3,312,111.02	4,610,006.25	
Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 1 (this loan made for the purpose of financing the exportation of food-stuffs to Belgium by F. N. Gray & Co.): Foreign Credit Corporation, New York, N. Y.....	Dec. 23, 1919...	Mar. 3, 1920....	5½	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		Paid Dec. 26, 1919

Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 3 (loans under this application made for the purpose of financing the exportation of cotton to Czechoslovakia by George H. McFadden & Bro.): Foreign Credit Corporation, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 19, 1920	Jan. 19, 1921	6	1,400,000.00	11,901.76	1,388,098.24
	May 15, 1920 to Sept. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921 to Sept. 15, 1922	6	985,000.00	.....	985,000.00
Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 4 (loans under this application made to the Foreign Credit Corporation and the other participating syndicate members listed below, for the purpose of financing the exportation of grain to Belgium by the U. S. Grain Corporation): American Foreign Banking Corporation, New York, N. Y. Anglo & London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Calif.	do	do	6	246,250.00	.....	246,250.00
	do	do	6	147,750.00	.....	147,750.00
(Advances for the following participants were made through the Foreign Credit Corporation, the War Finance Corporation taking the notes of the Foreign Credit Corporation for the full amounts advanced, and also the notes of the participants issued in favor of and indorsed without recourse by the Foreign Credit Corporation to the War Finance Corporation): Foreign Bond and Share Corporation, New York, N. Y. Foreign Finance Corporation, New York, N. Y. Liberty Securities Corporation, New York, N. Y. National City Co., New York, N. Y.	do	do	6	2,462,500.00	.....	2,462,500.00
	do	do	6	1,970,000.00	.....	1,970,000.00
Total Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 4. Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 6 (loans under this application made to the Foreign Credit Corporation and the participating syndicate members listed below, for the purpose of financing the exportation of milk products to France and England by Nestle's Food Co.): American Foreign Banking Corporation, New York, N. Y. Anglo & London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Calif.	do	do	6	492,500.00	.....	492,500.00
	do	do	6	1,970,000.00	.....	1,970,000.00
Total Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 4. Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 6 (loans under this application made to the Foreign Credit Corporation and the participating syndicate members listed below, for the purpose of financing the exportation of milk products to France and England by Nestle's Food Co.): American Foreign Banking Corporation, New York, N. Y. Anglo & London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Calif.	June 15, 1920	Dec. 15, 1920	64	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
	do	do	64	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
Fletcher American Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Foreign Bond and Share Corporation, New York, N. Y. Foreign Credit Corporation, New York, N. Y. Foreign Finance Corporation, New York, N. Y. Shawmut Corporation of Boston, Boston, Mass.	do	do	64	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
	do	do	64	750,000.00	.....	750,000.00
Total Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 6 Total loans under sec. 21, par. 2. Total all loans under sec. 21 (exports).	do	do	64	2,500,000.00	.....	2,500,000.00
	do	do	64	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
Total Foreign Credit Corporation application No. 6 Total loans under sec. 21, par. 2. Total all loans under sec. 21 (exports).	do	do	64	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
	do	do	64	5,000,000.00	.....	5,000,000.00
Total loans under sec. 21, par. 2. Total all loans under sec. 21 (exports).	26,551,117.27	4,324,012.78	.....	22,227,104.49	.....	42,023,641.49
	46,347,654.27	4,324,012.78	.....	42,023,641.49	.....	42,023,641.49

EXHIBIT C.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the War Finance Corporation from Dec. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1920.

Receipts from:

Loans repaid under the following sections of the act—

Section 7—

Paragraph 1..... \$409,392.49
Paragraph 2..... 1,275,450.00

\$1,684,842.49

Section 9—

Railroads..... 17,530,000.00
Public utilities..... 1,543,687.88
Industrial corporations..... 111,686.27
Cattle loans..... 704,433.89

19,889,808.04

Section 21, paragraph 2.....

4,324,012.78

Total receipts on account of loans repaid..... 25,898,663.31

U. S. Government obligations sold or collected—

Liberty bonds and Victory notes..... \$756,887,198.60
Treasury certificates of indebtedness..... 825,461,000.00

1,582,348,198.60

Interest collected on U. S. Government obligations—

Liberty bonds and Victory notes..... \$17,306,071.12
Treasury certificates of indebtedness..... 10,653,617.47

27,959,688.59

Interest earned on loans, collected.....

5,300,414.70

Sale of office furniture and equipment.....

2,495.37

Reimbursement of expenses by cattle-loan borrowers.....

4,211.78

Refund of interest overpaid on one year 5 per cent gold bonds.....

2.22

Reimbursement of sundry expenses.....

69.56

Total receipts from Dec. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1920... 1,641,513,744.13

Balance due from depositaries, Dec. 1, 1919..... 71,993,322.36

Total..... 1,713,507,066.49

Disbursements on account of:

Advances under the following sections of the act—

Section 7, paragraph 1.....

153.43

Section 9—

Public utilities..... \$136,000.00
Industrial corporations..... 19,330.49
Cattle loans..... 2,353.50

157,683.99

Section 21—

Paragraph 1..... 19,796,537.00
Paragraph 2..... 26,551,117.27

46,347,654.27

Total disbursements on account of advances..... 46,505,491.69

U. S. Government obligations purchased—

Liberty bonds and Victory notes..... \$479,091,004.84
Treasury certificates of indebtedness..... 671,251,950.00

1,150,342,954.84

Accrued interest paid on U. S. Government obligations purchased—

Liberty bonds and Victory notes..... \$5,051,281.42
Treasury certificates of indebtedness..... 3,943,673.31

8,994,954.73

Disbursements on account of—Continued.

One-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds of the War Finance Corporation redeemed less discount on bonds purchased before maturity.....	\$129,730,973.12
Interest paid on one-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds.....	3,416,414.84
Refund of unearned interest on loans.....	11,728.81
Repayment of duplicate collection on loan.....	8,143.33
Expenses on account of cattle loans (reimbursable by borrowers).....	4,211.78
Furniture and office equipment purchased.....	1,589.44
Salaries and miscellaneous administrative expenses paid.....	177,110.02

Total disbursements from Dec. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1920.....	1,339,193,572.60
Balance due from Treasurer United States Nov. 30, 1920.....	374,313,493.89
Total.....	1,713,507,066.49

○

WAR MINERALS RELIEF COMMISSION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A SUMMARY OF THE WORK AND EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR
MINERALS RELIEF COMMISSION TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER
4, 1920.

DECEMBER 9, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 6, 1920.

SIR: The following tabulation summarizes the work and the
expenditures of the commission to and including December 4, 1920:

Amount of appropriation.....	\$8,500,000.00
Amount awarded by Secretary.....	\$2,146,034.16
Amount recommended by the commission, to be con- sidered by the Secretary.....	262,980.58
Administrative expenses to Nov. 30.....	330,400.40
Transferred to Treasury Department on account of retirement act.....	726.93
	<u>2,740,142.07</u>
Balance available.....	<u>5,759,857.93</u>
Total number of claims originally filed.....	1,203
Awards by the Secretary.....	248
Recommended by the commission, to be considered by the Secretary.....	46
Claims disallowed.....	812

The cost of administration has been less than 3 per cent of the
amount involved in the claims adjudicated.

During the time of the commission's service the books of 530
claimants have been audited by the field auditors of the commission,
and the mines of 544 claimants have been examined by the engineers
of the commission.

Section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274), entitled "An
act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prose-
cution of the war, and for other purposes, under given conditions,"
authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to adjust certain losses sus-

tained in the production of manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten during a given time embraced in the period of the war. This act also requires that a report of all operations performed in compliance with section 5 of the act, including receipts and disbursements, shall be made to Congress on or before the first Monday in December of each year, and this report is submitted in conformity with that requirement.

The full text of section 5 of the act mentioned is as follows:

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war, said minerals being enumerated in the act of Congress approved October 5, 1918, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of these ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply."

The said Secretary shall make such adjustments and payments in each case as he shall determine to be just and equitable; that the decision of said Secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided; that all payments and expenses incurred by said Secretary, including personal services, traveling and subsistence expenses, supplies, postage, printing, and all other expenses incident to the proper prosecution of this work, both in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem essential and proper, shall be paid from the funds appropriated by the said act of October 5, 1918, and that said funds and appropriations shall continue to be available for said purpose until such time as the said Secretary shall have fully exercised the authority herein granted and performed and completed the duties hereby provided and imposed: *Provided, however,* That the payments and disbursements made under the provisions of this section for and in connection with the payments and settlements of the claims herein described and the said expenses of administration shall in no event exceed the sum of \$8,500,000: *And provided further,* That the said Secretary shall consider, approve, and dispose of only such claims as shall be made hereunder and filed with the Department of the Interior within three months from and after the approval of this act: *And provided further,* That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance: *And provided further,* That no claims shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred subsequent to April 6, 1917, and prior to November 12, 1918, in a legitimate attempt to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten for the needs of the Nation for the prosecution of the war, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner by said Secretary: *And provided further,* That the settlement of any claim arising under the provisions of this section shall not bar the United States Government, through any of its duly authorized agencies or any committee of Congress hereafter duly appointed, from the right of review of such settlement, nor the right to recover any money paid by the Government to any party under and by virtue of the provisions of this section, if the Government has been defrauded, and the right of recovery in all such cases shall extend to the executors, administrators, heirs, and assigns of any party.

That a report of all operations under this section, including receipts and disbursements, shall be made to Congress on or before the first Monday in December of each year.

That nothing in this section shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any court to entertain a suit against the United States: *Provided further,* That in determining the net losses of any claimant the Secretary of the Interior shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to claimant the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances which may be claimed was purchased to equip said mine for the purpose of complying with the request or demand of the agencies of the Government above mentioned in the manner aforesaid.

Immediately after the approval of the act, on March 2, 1919, the War Minerals Relief Commission, consisting of three members, was created to carry out the provisions of the act in behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The members of the original commission were Messrs. John F. Shafroth (chairman), Philip N. Moore, and Martin D. Foster. The vacancy created by the death of Mr. Foster, October 20, 1919, was filled by the selection of Mr. H. G. Pomeroy. Mining engineers and accountants were also detailed to examine and report upon the claims filed.

The following regulations were promulgated:

1. All claims must be in writing, contain a statement of the facts upon which losses are based, subscribed and sworn to before a notary public or clerk of a court of record.
2. All claims, together with a copy of each, must be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., within three months from and after the approval of said act, i. e., on or before June 2, 1919.
3. Claims for losses can not be considered which relate to any other minerals.
4. There can be adjusted, liquidated, and paid only such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce any of said minerals in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war.
5. No claim can be allowed unless the expenditures made or obligations incurred were subsequent to April 6, 1917, and prior to November 12, 1918, in a legitimate attempt to produce any of said minerals for the needs of the Nation for the prosecution of the war.
6. No profits of any kind shall be included in any claim, and no investment for merely speculative purposes will be recognized.

A questionnaire accompanied by a letter containing the above regulations was transmitted to each claimant, who was instructed to set out fully the facts on which his claim was based. Each claimant was requested to return his questionnaire to the War Minerals Relief Commission, Interior Department Building, Washington D. C., on or before June 2, 1919.

All claims submitted under the act are considered carefully and when a determination on a given claim has been reached the commission makes a recommendation thereon, in the form of an opinion and finding, and copy of the recommendation is forwarded to the claimant. The claimant is given 20 days from the date of the receipt of the copy of the recommendation of the commission within which to comment upon or object to the recommendation. At the expiration of this period, failing to make objection, the recommendation of the commission and all papers relating to the claim are transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration and final determination. An objection to the recommendation is considered by the commission, and if overruled all of the papers are transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.

In connection with the adjudication of the claims submitted to the commission it has been found necessary to obtain rulings from the Attorney General of the United States as to the interpretation of certain provisions of the act. One of the most important of these opinions so far rendered relates to the matter of Government "request or demand" as specified in the act. The Attorney General's opinion on this matter, dated July 1, 1919, is as follows:

The words "request" and "demand" are both synonyms of the word "ask." A demand might perhaps be said to be a "peremptory request." The claims recognized by this section are those of persons who have suffered loss by "producing or preparing

to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation." That is, one of the five governmental agencies must have asked (either by request or demand) the claimant to produce or prepare to produce one of the four named minerals. The statute specifies the five agencies authorized to make request or demand for the production of minerals, specifies the minerals, and specifies that the production or preparation for production must have been "in compliance with the request or demand" of one of the five agencies.

The language used could hardly be more clear or allow less room for construction. No claim based upon a general appeal or solicitation is authorized by it, but to come under the statute the claimant must have been asked specifically by either the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to produce or prepare to produce one or more of the four named minerals.

In your inquiry you state:

"Many claims have been filed which appear to be based upon an asserted reliance upon appeals to the general public for the production of those minerals alleged to have appeared in the newspapers, etc."

As I have stated above, the statute does not authorize the recognition of a claim based upon a general solicitation or appeal. This is apparent from the provision itself. It is also apparent from the history of the enactment (which it is unnecessary to detail here) that it was intentionally framed so as to exclude such claims as are referred to by you.

Some of the disallowances recommended are by reason of the fact that property represented by the claims did not contain ore in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance. The provision of the act is as follows:

That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance.

Up to December 4, 1920, besides the 812 claims mentioned above as having been recommended for disallowance, the commission had recommended partial allowance of 294 claims.

To enable claimants to present all the facts in their possession tending to substantiate their claims, the commission held hearings on 518 claims. These hearings were held not only in Washington, but in several western cities and in the South. No claimant has ever been denied a hearing and all have been given every opportunity to present any evidence in support of their claims, even after the recommendation of the commission has been made.

The administrative expenses of the commission consisted of salaries and expenses of the commissioners, the chief clerk and his office force, the chief mining engineer, his office force and field engineers under his supervision, the chief auditor, his office force and field auditors and examiners of cases. If this amount and the amount recommended to be allowed claimants be subtracted from the appropriation, the unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation on December 4, 1920, is \$5,759,857.93.

Respectfully,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED PROPERTY NEAR CAPITOL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, A REPORT ON RENTALS OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED PROPERTY NEAR THE CAPITOL.

DECEMBER 9, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1920.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: By the act of Congress approved August 26, 1912 (37 Stats., 605), it is provided that—

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, until their removal becomes necessary, to rent for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, any building or buildings, or vacant land that may be acquired under the provisions of the sundry civil acts of June 25, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page 738), and March 4, 1911 (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page 1414), or subsequent acts, for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury and a detailed report thereof to be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof. The Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby charged with the immediate care of said buildings, and the direction and supervision of all repairs thereto, and the lands acquired under the provisions of the above-mentioned acts: *Provided*, That the authority hereby granted shall also apply to the Maltby Building, now under control of the United States Senate.

Since December 2, 1918, the date of the last report (H. Doc. No. 1498, 65th Cong., 3d sess.), the Government has not acquired title to any additional lands for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds. As to lots 51, 52, 53, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74 in square 633, on which the Arthur Place school building is located, title to which is in the District of Columbia, the commissioners were without authority to execute a deed to that property; under date of October 2, 1917, the

matter was brought to the attention of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with a view to the submission of proposed legislation to Congress authorizing the commissioners to convey the property in question to the United States. Up to the present time the department has not been advised of any action on this matter by the commissioners.

Many of the houses were in a very dilapidated condition, requiring the expenditure of considerable money to place them in a fair state of repair. The expense attendant upon such repair work was borne by the tenants, as the department had no appropriation under its control which could be used for that purpose. In making contracts, therefore, the rentals charged for all the properties were reduced to a nominal figure, the tenants in many cases practically occupying the premises as caretakers.

The act of May 16, 1918, entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," paragraph (e), section 1, is as follows:

(e) To take possession of, repair, alter, improve, and suitably arrange for living purposes, to be used under the terms of this Act, all houses on square 633 except the Maltby Building, owned by the United States, together with any other houses in the District of Columbia owned by the Government and not now occupied. The President shall, in the construction of buildings in the District of Columbia, make use of any lands owned by the Government of the United States deemed by him to be suitable for the purpose and which have not heretofore been dedicated by Act of Congress for specific buildings.

In October, 1918, on request of the president of the United States Housing Corporation, acting for the Secretary of Labor, all of the houses in square 633, bounded by New Jersey Avenue and B and C Streets NW., were turned over to that corporation to be repaired for occupancy under the provisions of the above-mentioned act.

Improvements aggregating a total cost of \$23,829.40 were made by the Housing Corporation to 11 of the houses (viz, Nos. 210, 212, 214 216, 220, 222, 224, and 226 New Jersey Avenue NW.; Nos. 46 and 48 C Street NW.; and No. 235 Arthur Place NW.) in the above-mentioned square.

In March of 1919 the United States Housing Corporation returned all the buildings in square 633 to the Interior Department, and since March 5, 1919, the department has collected the rent from said houses.

In April of 1920 the department, being desirous of readjusting the rents paid for said houses, had an examination made thereof by an inspector, and from his report as to the general condition of the buildings it appeared that there should be increases of rentals made in some cases and decreases in others. Accordingly, by letter dated April 25, 1920 (copy herewith), all of the facts in the case were brought to the attention of the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia, provided for in the act approved October 22, 1919 (41 Stats., 297), and an expression of its views was requested as to what would be a fair and reasonable rate to be exacted for each of the houses in said square, considering the interests of the Government, as well as those of the lessees, and the condition of the several buildings.

Subsequently, at the suggestion of the Rent Commission, formal petitions in the case of each leased building were filed with the com-

mission May 21, 1920. Thereafter, the several cases were duly heard, and on August 25, a determination was reached by the commission (copy herewith), increasing the rates of rental to be paid in 18 cases and reducing the rate in 6 cases, effective May 3, 1920. As this action would necessitate a reformation of the written contracts for the houses made by this department under section 3744 of the Revised Statutes, and was apparently a matter for the consideration of the accounting officers of the Treasury, by letter dated September 3, 1920 (copy herewith), the Comptroller of the Treasury was requested to advise the department as to the proper procedure to be taken in effectuating the determination of the court in these cases, to the end that a proper accounting might be made for the moneys due the Government, and by decision dated September 10, 1920 (copy herewith), the comptroller held that:

The properties in question were acquired by the United States under the provisions of the acts of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat., 738, and March 4, 1911, id., 1414. And under the provisions of the act of August 26, 1912, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, until their removal becomes necessary, "to rent for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper" any of the properties so acquired, "the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury and a detailed report thereof to be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof."

It appears that the leases executed by you are by the month, with a provision that the lessee shall vacate the premises at the will of the lessor on a seven days' written notice. If and whenever you shall determine that the rent stipulated in such leases is too low you have the authority under the act of August 26, 1912, to increase the rent, and, in case the existing tenant will not execute a new lease at the increased rent, to give the seven days' notice and dispossess said tenant.

Should a tenant under a lease by the month vacate the premises at the end of any monthly period and after proper notice you would have the authority to lease the premises to another tenant at a reduced rent, but I know of no way in which you can legally reduce the rent to a tenant during the life of an existing lease.

Subsequent to this decision, new contracts were entered into with the various lessees providing for the payment from October 1, 1920, at the rates determined by the commission in all except two cases. In one of these, premises No. 214 New Jersey Avenue NW., the rent thereof, considering the condition of the building, was fixed at \$15 per month, and a new contract at such rate made, the rental commencing from the 15th of November, 1920; in the other case, that of premises No. 228 New Jersey Avenue NW., the lessee refused to enter into a new contract at the rate fixed by the commission, to wit, \$15 per month, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, with a view to recovering possession of the premises.

There is hereto appended a statement showing the receipts from rentals, extension of Capitol grounds, for the period December 1, 1919, to December 1, 1920.

Respectfully,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT-OWNED PROPERTY NEAR CAPITOL.

Receipts from rentals, extension Capitol Grounds, for the period Dec. 1, 1919, to and including Dec. 1, 1920.

[Square 633 bounded by New Jersey Avenue, Arthur Place, B and C Streets NW.]

Premises.	Occupant.	Amount
New Jersey Avenue:		
No. 210.....	Mrs. Mary H. King.....	\$275.00
No. 212.....	Mrs. B. M. Morrison.....	370.00
No. 214.....	Mrs. H. L. Minton.....	70.00
No. 216.....	Mrs. S. E. Pinkerton.....	88.67
No. 218.....	Mrs. R. D. Wetmore.....	54.00
No. 220.....	Mrs. Loretta Smith.....	31.50
No. 222.....	Mrs. Mary D. Thornton.....	40.00
No. 224.....	J. M. Williams.....	108.00
No. 226.....	Mrs. M. J. McAndrews.....	87.83
No. 228.....	Mrs. N. J. Ayres.....	9.00
No. 230.....	Mrs. E. B. Myers.....	77.00
No. 232.....	Mrs. A. C. Cutshall.....	75.00
No. 234.....	Mrs. Effie M. Davis.....	39.47
No. 236.....	do.....	77.83
No. 238.....	Mrs. D. F. Boswell and Mr. John E. Vickery.....	87.83
B Street NW.:		
No. 27.....	Mrs. Ida Grove.....	99.17
No. 29.....	Miss S. L. Keyser.....	128.17
No. 31.....	Miss S. L. Keyser and Henderson Corner.....	117.00
No. 33.....	Mrs. J. M. Barker.....	200.00
C Street NW.:		
No. 40.....	Mrs. D. F. Boswell.....	41.00
No. 44.....	Mrs. M. Proctor Lamke.....	39.33
No. 46.....	Lieut. T. D. Cowan, E. R. and F. J. Jordan.....	460.00
No. 48.....	Mrs. M. R. Macree.....	200.00
No. 50.....	Mrs. H. F. Taylor and Mrs. E. L. Lawhorn.....	60.50
Arthur Place NW., No. 235.....	Howard E. Wackerman.....	292.50
Total rent collected.....		3,128.80

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1920.

Capt. JAMES F. OYSTER,
Chairman Rent Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CAPT. OYSTER: I have to invite your attention to the fact that the act of Congress approved August 26, 1912 (37 Stats., 494), imposes upon the Secretary of the Interior the duty of renting until removed the buildings on property acquired under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats., 739), and acts supplementary thereto, for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, the proceeds from such rentals to be deposited in the Treasury and a detailed report thereof annually submitted to Congress. Among the lands acquired pursuant to such authority were certain parcels or lots in square 633, bounded by New Jersey Avenue, B and C Streets, and Arthur Place NW., to wit: Nos. 27, 29, 31, and 33 B Street, Nos. 210 to 238, inclusive, New Jersey Avenue, Nos. 40, 44, 46, 48, and 50 C Street, and No. 235 Arthur Place.

All of the houses bearing the above-mentioned numbers are now and have for some time past been rented under leases to various tenants who sublet rooms therein to war workers. These contracts (copies herewith marked "A" and "B") provide that the tenants shall make all necessary improvements to the properties and pay all other charges in connection therewith in addition to the rents.

There is herewith transmitted for your information a copy of the report submitted by the department to Congress December 3, 1919

(H. Doc. No. 475, 66th Cong., 2d sess.), in relation to receipts from these properties from March 5, 1919, to December 1, 1919, and embodying a brief historical statement.

As a matter of information, it may be stated that at the time these buildings were turned over to this department by the Capitol Plaza Extension Commission in 1915, nearly all were in a bad state of repair, some being worse than others, and this the department considered in fixing the rates of rental; some of these houses were used for residence purposes, others for residences and rooming houses, the lessees in many cases securing patronage through the medium of runners or drummers in and about the railroad station. After the District authorities stopped "drumming for custom," the lessees had difficulty securing roomers and lack of income affected their ability to make repairs or pay the rents; this condition suggested a reduction in the rentals.

There was no demand for the houses owing to their condition and the uncertainty of tenure, it not being known on what date Congress would require them to be torn down and removed. The department had no funds to make repairs or to provide night watchmen for the vacant buildings, though depredations were committed therein. Upon consideration of all the circumstances in the case, the rentals were finally fixed at \$1 and \$5 per month, with caretaker service, dependent upon the condition of the buildings. Upon the declaration of war with Germany and the influx of people into the city, there was a demand for houses which still continues. The department, however, has been powerless to increase the rentals as the lessees had complied with the terms of their contracts and were protected in the occupancy of the premises by the Saulsbury resolution, which obtained until your commission entered upon its duties.

There is herewith inclosed a memorandum marked "C," showing the present tenants, the location of the buildings herein mentioned, the rent paid prior to purchase by the Government, the rents recommended by the Plaza Commission, the rentals fixed in 1915 by the department, and the reductions therein to the present time; also a notation as to which of the houses were repaired by the Housing Corporation while they were under its supervision.

The department is now desirous of readjusting the rents paid for these houses, and has had an examination thereof made by one of its inspectors, and there is herewith inclosed a report of Inspector Harold Tomlin, giving information as to the general condition of these houses, from which it would appear that there should be either an increase or decrease in the rentals.

These houses are as follows:

New Jersey Avenue NW.—No. 210, leased by Mrs. M. H. King; No. 212, leased by Mrs. Bridget Morrison; No. 214, leased by Mrs. H. L. Minton; No. 216, leased by Mrs. S. E. Pinkerton; No. 218, leased by Mrs. R. D. Wetmore; No. 220, leased by Mrs. Loretta Smith; No. 222, leased by Mrs. Mary D. Thornton; No. 224, leased by J. M. Williams; No. 226, leased by Mrs. M. J. McAndrews; No. 228, leased by Mrs. N. J. Ayres; No. 230, leased by Mrs. E. B. Myers; No. 232, leased by Mrs. A. C. Outshall; Nos. 234 and 236, leased by Mrs. Effie M. Davis; No. 238, leased by Mrs. D. F. Boswell.

B Street NW.—No. 27, leased by Miss Ida Marshall; Nos. 29 and 31, leased by Miss L. Keyser; No. 33, leased by Mrs. J. M. Barker.

C Street NW.—No. 40, leased by Mrs. D. F. Boswell; No. 44, leased by Mrs. Pauline Proctor; No. 46, leased by Earl R. Jordan; No. 48, leased by Mrs. Mae R. Magee; No. 50, leased by Mrs. E. L. Lawhorn.

Arthur Place NW.—No. 235, leased by Howard E. Wackerman.

If consistent and practicable under existing law, I will be glad if you will consider this matter and favor me with an expression of your views as to a fair and reasonable rate to be exacted by the department in each of the several cases above mentioned, considering the interests of the Government as well as those of the lessees and the condition of the buildings.

Cordially, yours,

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1920.

The COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: The act of Congress approved August 26, 1912 (37 Stats., 494) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to rent buildings on property acquired under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats., 739), and acts supplementary thereto, for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds, the proceeds from such rentals to be deposited in the Treasury. Among the lands acquired pursuant to such authority were certain parcels or lots in square 633, bounded by New Jersey Avenue, B and C Streets, and Arthur Place NW., on which there are buildings, and the latter have been rented under contracts which provide for the payment of various rates of rental and require the tenants to make all necessary improvements and pay other charges in connection therewith in addition to the rent, copies of which contracts are herewith transmitted.

The rentals exacted from the various lessees were nominal in character, and the department, being desirous of readjusting the rents paid for these houses, by letter of April 28, 1920 (copy herewith), requested the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia (provided for in the act approved October 22, 1919) to favor it with an expression of its views as to what would be a fair and reasonable rate to be exacted by the department in each of the several cases mentioned, considering the interests of the Government, as well as those of the lessees, and the condition of the buildings. Subsequently, at the suggestion of the commission, formal petitions in each of the cases were filed with the court May 1, 1920; copies herewith. Thereafter the several cases referred to in department letter of April 28, 1920, were considered and on August 25, 1920, a determination reached by the court of its conclusions in each case; copies herewith.

As these determinations provide in some cases for an increase in rentals over the present rates specified in existing contracts, and in other cases for a decrease in the amount of rentals, effective May 3, 1920, it would seem to require a re-formation of the written contracts for these houses made under section 3744 of the Revised Statutes, and it appears to be a matter for the consideration of the accounting officers of the Treasury. I have therefore to request that you advise me as to the proper procedure to be had by this department in effectuating the determinations of the court in these cases to the end that a proper accounting may be made by this department for the moneys due to the Government.

When the determinations of the court and the contracts herewith submitted have served their purposes, I would be glad to have them returned to the files of the department.

Early consideration of this matter will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 964.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. M. H. KING,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. M. H. King, and the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 210 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$25 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 965.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. BRIDGET
MORRISON, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. Bridget Morrison, and the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 212 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant) on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$25 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 970.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* MRS. H. L. MINTON,
DEFENDANT.

The above-entitled case coming on to be heard, and having been submitted to the commission by the respective parties, the proceedings and the evidence were heard and duly considered; and it appearing that the defendant, Mrs. H. L. Minton, is in possession of the premises mentioned herein, known as No. 214 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a certain lease made with the complainant, the Department of the Interior, which provides that the "readjustment of rate of rental for this house to be made upon issuing of the proclamation by the President as to the ending of the war between the United States and the German Government"; and it further appearing that the said proclamation has not been issued, it is, by the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920—

Ordered, That the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, be, and the same is hereby, dismissed.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 971.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* MRS. S. E. PINKERTON,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. S. E. Pinkerton, the evidence, and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 216 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$20 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 972.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. R. D. WETMORE,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. R. D. Wetmore, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 218 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$22.50 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 973.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. LORETTA SMITH.
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. Loretta Smith, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 220 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence was, and now is, \$22.50 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 974.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* MRS. MARY D. THORNTON, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. Mary D. Thornton, the evidence and arguments submitted in support of the said complaint, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 222 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 975.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* J. M. WILLIAMS, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Joshua M. Williams, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 224 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$20 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 976.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. M. J. McANDREWS, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. M. J. McAndrews, the evidence and arguments submitted in support of said complaint, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 226 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D., 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$20 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 954.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. A. C. CUTSHALL, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 12th day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. A. C. Cutshall, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 232 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D., 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$10 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 957.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* MRS. EFFIE M. DAVIS, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaints of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaints by the defendant, Mrs. Effie M. Davis, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as Nos. 234 and 236 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (both occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for each of the said premises, on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 958.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* MRS. D. F. BOSWELL, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. D. F. Boswell, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 238 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 959.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. IDA MARSHALL,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Ida Marshall, the evidence and arguments submitted to the commission by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 27 B Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$17.50 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 960.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MISS S. L. KEYSER,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaints of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaints by the defendant, Miss S. L. Keyser, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as Nos. 29 and 31 B Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rents for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, were, and now are, as follows, to wit: Said premises No. 29 B Street NW., \$40 per month; and said premises No. 31 B Street NW., \$35 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 961.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* MRS. J. M. BARKER,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. J. M. Barker, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 33 B Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$75 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 962.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, *v.* MRS. D. F. BOSWELL,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. D. F. Boswell, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 40 C Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 963.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. PAULINE PROCTOR, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint, and the evidence and arguments submitted to the commission by the respective parties, the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 44 C Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C., on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 966.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. EARL R. JORDAN, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Earl R. Jordan, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 46 C Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$20 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 967.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. MAE R. MAGEE,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. Mae R. Magee, and the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 48 C Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$20 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 968.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. E. L. LAWHORN,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. E. L. Lawhorn, and the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 50 C Street NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was, and now is, \$7.50 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 889.

(Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. HOWARD E. WACKERMAN, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Howard E. Wackerman, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 235 Arthur Place NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of the said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was and now is \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 956.

(Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. E. B. MYERS, DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, the answer filed to the said complaint by the defendant, Mrs. E. B. Myers, the evidence and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and a view and careful inspection of the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 230 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the said defendant), the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the said premises, on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was and now is \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

No. 955.

[Before the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMPLAINANT, v. MRS. N. J. AYRES,
DEFENDANT.

Upon consideration of the complaint of the Department of the Interior, filed herein on the 3d day of May, 1920, and the evidence and arguments submitted in support of the said complaint, the commission, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1920, finds and determines that the fair and reasonable rent for the premises mentioned in this proceeding, to wit, the premises known as No. 228 New Jersey Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. (occupied by the defendant, Mrs. N. J. Ayres), on the date of the filing of said complaint and under the conditions shown by the evidence, was and now is \$15 per month.

By the commission:

JAS. F. OYSTER,
A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,
CLARA SEARS TAYLOR,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1920.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have your letter of September 3 transmitting copies of certain leases made by you under authority of the act of August 26, 1912 (37 Stat., 605), and also copies of findings or awards by the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia relative to the rents stipulated in said leases.

It appears that at your suggestion and upon your application the Rent Commission found that amounts charged under the leases in question were in some cases too low and in others too high.

With reference to this matter you state:

As these determinations provide in some cases for an increase in rentals over the present rates specified in existing contracts, and in other cases for a decrease in the amount of rentals, effective May 8, 1920, it would seem to require a reformation of the written contracts for these houses made under section 3744 of the Revised Statutes, and it appears to be a matter for the consideration of the accounting officers of the Treasury. I have therefore to request that you advise me as to the proper procedure to be had by this department in effectuating the determinations of the court in these cases to the end that a proper accounting may be made by this department for the moneys due to the Government.

The properties in question were acquired by the United States under the provisions of the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 738), and March 4, 1911 (*id.*, 1414). And under the provisions of the act of August 26, 1912, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, until their removal becomes necessary, "to rent for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper" any of the properties so acquired, "the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury and a detailed report thereof to be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof."

It appears that the leases executed by you are "by the month" with a provision that the lessee shall vacate the premises at the will of the lessor on a seven days' written notice. If and whenever you shall determine that the rent stipulated in such leases is too low, you have the authority under the act of August 26, 1912, to increase the rent and, in case the existing tenant will not execute a new lease at the increased rent, to give the seven days' notice and dispossess said tenant.

Should a tenant under a lease by the month vacate the premises, at the end of any monthly period and after proper notice you would have the authority to lease the premises to another tenant at a reduced rent, but I know of no way in which you can legally reduce the rent to a tenant during the life of an existing lease.

The papers submitted are returned herewith.

Respectfully,

W. W. WARWICK, *Comptroller.*



FREIGHT CONGESTION.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF MAY 11, 1920, A REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ADOPTED DECEMBER 9, 1920, GIVING THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR IN SAID RESOLUTION.

DECEMBER 10, 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, December 9, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the Interstate Commerce Commission adopted this day, in response to Senate resolution No. 362, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session, considered and agreed to May 11 (calendar day, May 14), 1920.

Very respectfully,

EDGAR E. CLARK,
Chairman.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Interstate Commerce Commission. No. 11987.]

IN RE FREIGHT CONGESTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

DECEMBER 9, 1920.

By the COMMISSION:

By Senate Resolution No. 362 the Interstate Commerce Commission was directed to "furnish at the earliest possible date information to the Senate showing the causes for the present freight congestion in the principal cities of the United States and what efforts have been taken or are being taken or should be taken to relieve the present congested condition and to promptly move the freight tendered to the railroads."

The resolution was adopted May 14, 1920. On the following day the principal rail carriers of the United States filed with us an informal

petition in which they recited the existing conditions as to congestion upon their lines, and asked us to exercise the emergency powers granted by the Transportation Act, 1920.

In our Thirty-fourth Annual Report to the Senate and House of Representatives, this day transmitted to each House, beginning at page 11 and continuing to page 25, will be found a discussion of the causes of the freight congestion in the principal cities of the United States, and a statement of the efforts made to relieve such condition and to move promptly freight tendered to the railroads. On pages 56 and 57, under the heading "Bureau of Service," we reported the steps taken to provide the administrative machinery to deal with car-service matters. On pages 30 to 33, inclusive, we reported as to the administration of the revolving fund created by section 210, Transportation Act, 1920, as amended by act approved June 5, 1920, and there set out a list of the loans made by the United States to carriers to aid in the acquisition of locomotives and cars and in the making of other additions and betterments.

It is believed that the Commission's Annual Report, and particularly the portions above cited, gives the information called for by the resolution. We add that since our Thirty-fourth Annual Report was prepared the progressive amelioration of the emergency conditions which had previously existed warranted the suspension of Service Orders No. 20 and No. 21, effective November 29 and November 24, respectively, and the discontinuance of the remaining terminal committees described in the report.



PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
SENATE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

TRANSMITTING

A STATEMENT OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
IN HIS POSSESSION ON DECEMBER 6, 1920.

DECEMBER 10, 1920.—Ordered to lie on the table.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
December 6, 1920.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in my possession on the 6th day of December, 1920, in compliance with the requirements of section 72 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Respectfully,

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
President of the Senate.

2 PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

List of property in the possession of the Secretary of the Senate on Dec. 6, 1920.

SECRETARY'S ROOM.

1 gilt-frame mirror.	1 fire set and stand.
1 small white-frame mirror and towel rack.	1 carpet sweeper.
3 mahogany file and book cases.	1 pair brass andirons.
1 marble clock.	3 pairs window portières.
6 white shades.	2 mahogany wood boxes.
3 leather-covered office chairs.	1 waste basket.
1 mahogany and leather revolving desk chair.	2 cuspidors.
1 large rug.	1 Webster's dictionary and metal stand.
2 small rugs.	1 large Bible.
4 mahogany and leather straight chairs.	1 small Bible.
1 walnut table desk.	1 letter scale.
1 mahogany table.	1 glass flower vase.
1 small typewriter table.	1 thermometer.
1 telephone stand.	1 water bucket.
1 electric drop light.	1 whisk, 1 hairbrush.
1 small stationery case.	1 nailbrush and dish.
1 electric fan.	6 glasses.
1 wire fire screen.	1 soap dish.
	1 feather duster.
	1 straw broom.

FINANCIAL CLERK'S ROOM.

1 Hall's safe.	1 leather-covered office chair.
1 Herring & Floyd safe.	1 walnut revolving desk chair.
2 small steel safes.	1 oak revolving chair.
1 small standing desk.	1 bent-wood cane-seat chair.
1 steel wardrobe.	1 imitation mahogany and leather sofa.
1 small metal bookcase.	1 large gilt-frame mirror.
3 mahogany roll-top desks.	1 two-drawer card-index cabinet.
1 flat-top mahogany typewriter desk.	2 leather satchels.
3 wastebaskets.	1 barometer.
1 city directory, 1919.	1 check-punching machine.
2 electric fans.	1 clothes brush.
1 calendar clock.	2 cuspidors.
1 footstool.	1 mahogany portable file case.
1 thermometer.	1 mahogany check rack.
1 hand seal press, United States Senate.	1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3/104566, and rubber cover.
1 electric flexible-arm portable light.	1 Monarch typewriter, No. 3/MP60605.
5 electric orchestra lights.	1 pay-roll index.
1 water cooler.	1 L. C. Smith, No. 3, No. 45456.
3 mahogany leather-covered revolving desk chairs.	

EXECUTIVE CLERK'S ROOM.

1 gilt-frame mirror.	2 electric fans.
1 black marble clock.	2 steel file cases.
1 6-foot mahogany table desk.	3 wastebaskets.
1 mahogany roll-top desk.	1 copyholder.
1 walnut roll-top desk.	1 numbering machine.
1 walnut roll-top typewriter desk.	1 old safe.
4 cane-seat bent-wood chairs.	2 cuspidors.
1 mahogany and leather revolving desk chair.	2 rubber typewriter covers.
2 mahogany revolving desk chairs.	1 small mahogany file cabinet.
1 walnut telephone booth.	1 Underwood typewriter, No. 5/391193.
1 walnut paper rack.	1 L. C. Smith typewriter, No. 346537-8.
2 typewriter stands, metal.	Smith Premier, No. 2, 124299.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 linen shades. 1 letter scale. 1 steel wardrobe. 2 large mahogany book and file cases. 2 walnut revolving book cases. 1 small mahogany case of drawers. 1 mahogany card index cabinet. 1 14-drawer mahogany card index file case. 1 gilt-frame mirror. 1 set pigeon holes. 1 stepladder chair. 1 city directory, 1920. 5 wastebaskets. 1 observatory wall clock. 2 cuspidors. 3 walnut roll-top desks. 3 walnut roll-top typewriter desks. 1 small mahogany roll-top typewriter desk. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 cherry roll-top typewriter desk. 1 mahogany envelope case. 1 Century Dictionary, 6 volumes. 1 desk typewriter support. 3 rubber typewriter covers. 1 electric fan. 5 mahogany and leather revolving desk chairs. 3 mahogany revolving desk chairs. 2 bent-wood cane-seat chairs. 1 Remington typewriter No. 10/RK51031. 1 Remington typewriter No. 10/RZ54911. 1 L. C. Smith typewriter No. 347337-8. 2 typewriter stands. 1 Underwood typewriter No. 4, 1085862. 1 L. C. Smith typewriter No. 8, 359877-8. 1 Remington typewriter No. 10RA72562. |
|---|--|

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING ROOM.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 linen shades. 1 gilt-frame mirror. 1 marble clock. 1 10-foot walnut reporter's table. 1 small walnut case of drawers. 2 black walnut cases for bill blanks. 1 stepladder. 4 mahogany book and file cases. 1 letter press and stand. 1 steel wardrobe. 1 pencil sharpener. 1 Webster's dictionary, 1916. 250 towels. 1 walnut typewriter desk. 1 walnut roll-top desk and file case. 2 walnut roll-top desks. 1 mahogany roll-top desk. 1 large double desk. 1 flat top desk. 1 large mahogany wall case. 2 glasses. 1 hair broom. 3 desk baskets. 1 electric fan. 2 floor mops. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 dustpan. 1 bill book case. 1 leather office chair. 1 whisk broom. 1 hairbrush. 1 walnut cabinet of drawers. 1 rubber tire truck. 1 water cooler. 4 cuspidors. 1 feather duster. 4 metal water buckets. 4 wastebaskets. 1 mahogany and leather revolving desk chair. 1 mahogany cane-seat revolving desk chair. 4 walnut and leather revolving desk chairs. 6 bent-wood cane-seat chairs. 3 metal typewriter stands. 4 rubber typewriter covers. 1 L. C. Smith typewriter No. 347440-8. 1 Remington typewriter No. 10/194539. 1 Underwood typewriter No. 1311997. 1 Remington typewriter No. 10/378145. |
|---|---|

STATIONERY ROOM.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 large walnut table with drawers. 1 oak wall cabinet. 1 case of drawers. 1 label case. 1 basket truck. 1 metal paper rack. 2 wooden stepladders. 1 dustpan and brush. 2 cuspidors. 2 steel stepladders. 3 wastebaskets. 2 tin buckets. 1 wooden bucket. 2 electric fans. 1 Underwood typewriter No. 5/1141541. 1 nickel cooler. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 flexible arm portable light. 1 city directory, 1918. 1 Webster's dictionary, 1904. 1 cherry frame 8-day clock. 1 black marble clock. 1 show case, glass and marble. 1 steel roll-top desk. 1 steel table desk. 2 flat top oak typewriter desks. 1 mahogany cane seat revolving chair. 3 leather seat mahogany revolving chairs. 1 oak revolving chair, leather seat. 2 bent-wood chairs. 1 pencil sharpener. 1 hair floor brush. 1 mahogany typewriter desk. |
|---|---|

LIBRARY.

Room No. 1.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 12-drawer mahogany card-index cabinet. | 2 wastebaskets. |
| 1 6-drawer mahogany card-index cabinet. | 1 whisk broom. |
| 1 fire set. | 2 drop lights. |
| 1 wire screen and brass guard. | 2 stepladders. |
| 1 fire grate. | 1 8-foot solid mahogany table. |
| 1 gilt-frame mirror. | 1 8-foot mahogany table, cloth cover. |
| 1 small mahogany pitcher stand. | 4 mahogany and leather revolving chairs. |
| 1 silver pitcher and tray. | 1 mahogany and leather arm chair. |
| 1 onyx clock. | 1 mahogany and leather adjustable reading chair. |
| 2 porcelain cuspidors. | 1 mahogany revolving-desk chair. |
| 1 nickel desk bell. | 1 pair wooden steps. |
| 1 thermometer. | 3 large leather chairs. |
| 1 globe revolving atlas of the world. | |
| 1 green carpet rug. | |

Room No. 2.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 black marble clock. | 1 porcelain umbrella stand. |
| 1 porcelain cuspidor. | 1 green carpet rug. |
| 4 wastebaskets. | 2 mahogany and leather revolving-desk chairs. |
| 1 pencil sharpener. | 2 mahogany revolving-desk chairs. |
| 2 drop lights. | 5 bent-wood cane-seat chairs. |
| 2 typewriter supports, desk. | 1 stepladder. |
| 3 small mahogany tables. | 1 Underwood typewriter, No. 4/690456. |
| 1 mahogany typewriter flat desk. | 3 rubber typewriter covers. |
| 2 mahogany flat-top desks. | 2 metal typewriter stands. |
| 1 mahogany roll-top desk. | 1 L. C. Smith typewriter No. 332858-8. |
| 1 2-drawer card-index cabinet. | 1 Royal typewriter No. X474400. |
| 1 small rug. | |

UPPER ROOM.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 old water cooler and stand. | 1 large leather chair. |
| 4 soap dishes. | 1 old letterpress. |
| 1 feather duster. | 1 screen. |
| 3 cuspidors. | 2 drop lights. |
| 1 truck. | 3 wooden steps. |
| 6 stepladders. | 2 pieces carpet. |
| 1 typewriter rubber cover. | 2 carpet rugs. |
| 3 straw brooms. | 1 vacuum carpet cleaner. |
| 2 hair brooms. | 1 metal typewriter stand. |
| 3 tin buckets. | 3 clocks. |
| 1 wooden mop bucket. | 1 small table. |
| 2 dust pans and brushes. | 2 old mahogany and glass bookcases. |
| 1 basin. | Steel shelving and file cases. |
| 2 wastebaskets. | 1 4-drawer card-index cabinet. |
| 1 small marble-top table. | 1 1-section oak file cabinet. |
| 2 electric fans. | 1 mahogany leather revolving-desk chair. |
| 2 old carpet sweepers. | 2 redwood file boxes. |
| 1 old leather couch. | 1 clothes tree, mahogany. |
| 1 velvet cushion. | 3 revolving-desk chairs. |
| 1 pencil sharpener. | 1 oak revolving stool. |
| 1 typewriter chair. | 2 cane-seat chairs. |
| 1 old, uncovered couch. | 2 oak wardrobes. |
| 3 table desks. | 1 narrow oak hatrack with mirror. |
| 1 mahogany roll-top desk. | 1 old gilt-frame mirror. |
| 1 small table desk. | 1 typewriter table. |
| 1 metal table. | 1 3-section bookcase and base. |
| 1 walnut 6-foot table. | 1 electric flexible-arm portable light. |

DOCUMENT ROOMS.

1 eight-day calendar clock.
 1 revolving bookcase, walnut.
 6 stepladders.
 3 orchestra electric lights.
 1 truck.
 1 carpet sweeper.
 1 hair broom.
 1 water cooler and stand.
 1 thermometer.
 3 cuspidors.
 1 small oak table.
 2 metal tables.
 2 oak and leather revolving chairs.
 2 leather-covered arm straight chairs.
 5 cane-seat bent-wood chairs.
 1 mahogany and leather revolving chair.
 1 mahogany cane-seat revolving chair.
 1 steel wardrobe.

1 30-drawer mahogany card-index file cabinet and base.
 2 mahogany and leather revolving desk chairs.
 1 willow hamper.
 9 step stools.
 4 wastebaskets.
 2 water buckets.
 1 plush portiere and pole.
 2 oak roll-top desks.
 1 small walnut flat desk.
 2 flat-top oak typewriter desks.
 1 small folding table.
 1 walnut roll-top desk.
 1 soap dish.
 1 Underwood typewriter No. 4/368738.
 1 Underwood typewriter No. 4/403169.

STOREROOMS 11, 32, AND 42.

1 set shelves.
 3 old cases.
 2 mahogany file and book cases.
 1 set pigeonholes.
 1 lot metal file boxes, old.
 1 walnut-case clock.
 1 marble clock.
 2 velvet rugs, old.
 4 stepladders.
 2 wastebaskets.
 2 drop-lights.
 1 old mirror.
 2 old plated pitchers.
 2 cuspidors.
 2 oak roll-top desks, large.
 1 electric fan.
 1 old leather sofa.
 1 oak table, cloth top.
 1 stuffed leather rocking chair.
 1 walnut bill case.

2 electric stoves.
 1 pillow.
 1 green carpet rug.
 1 desk top, cloth covered.
 1 writing desk, mahogany, old.
 2 oak extension tables.
 3 leather-seat armchairs.
 1 wicker rocker.
 3 old walnut and leather chairs.
 1 old green leather chair.
 1 oak revolving chair.
 1 mahogany and leather revolving desk chair.
 2 oak and cane revolving chairs.
 1 old leather sofa.
 1 leather sofa and cover.
 2 metal typewriter covers.
 1 bent-wood chair.
 1 bucket.
 1 small table.

SENATE STATIONERY ROOM.

Financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Stationery on hand July 1, 1919.....	\$15,088.52
Amount of purchase from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	21,836.27
Total.....	36,924.79
Cash receipts from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	7,553.61
Supplies furnished committees, etc.....	7,632.92
Supplies furnished Senators.....	5,944.13
Stationery on hand July 1, 1920.....	15,794.13
Total.....	36,924.79

S D—66-3—vol 16—24

Stationery on hand July 1, 1920.

Number.	Commodity.	Value.	Number.	Commodity.	Value.
132	Filing awls.....	\$32.34	112	Boxes lead for pencils.....	\$5.91
144	Record backs and calendar binders.....	79.40	252	Leatherscopes.....	301.76
1,284	Boxes rubber bands.....	704.77	18	Hotchkiss machines.....	25.20
182	Wastebaskets.....	95.18	10	Book marks.....	1.70
136	Wire baskets.....	23.00	168	Carton matches.....	21.43
4	Pencil sharpener blades.....	1.60	113	Bottles mullage.....	39.77
6,612	Desk blotters.....	269.48	23	Bottles oil.....	2.62
257	Dozen-Small hand blotters.....	10.28	305	Letter openers.....	52.67
18	Clip boards.....	5.04	125	Calendar pads.....	26.25
144	Oiled boards.....	3.40	84	Copying pads.....	3.40
181	Address books.....	95.67	89	Ink pads.....	25.40
115	Campaign Books.....	10.40	3,863	Scratch pads.....	306.69
76	Draft, receipt and notebooks.....	45.24	150	Steno. pads.....	18.00
27	Journal Books.....	16.53	2,408	Ream paper.....	2,702.76
48	Letter copy books.....	63.19	46	Ream paper half sheets.....	20.74
41	Loose Leaf books.....	35.40	110	Boxes carbon.....	172.53
518	Memorandum books.....	155.82	5,136	Sheets tissue paper.....	21.40
81	Record books.....	87.69	998	Ream toilet paper.....	199.60
99	Scrap books.....	86.75	4,588	Sheets wrapping paper.....	58.31
56	Letter boxes.....	18.23	326	Boxes papereries.....	181.76
203	Brushes.....	21.70	70	Boxes card papereries.....	22.32
11	Glass brushes.....	1.10	59	Jars paste.....	29.97
69	Sheets cardboard.....	11.61	23	Tubes of paste.....	1.61
261	Boxes correspondence cards.....	71.76	12,130	Pencils.....	356.44
12,000	Index cards.....	25.68	1,380	Boxes pens.....	608.05
17	Deck playing cards.....	6.46	356	Fountain pens.....	707.15
5,250	Visiting cards.....	13.98	10	Boxes quill pens.....	10.30
7	Card cases.....	1.55	976	Photomailers.....	49.55
77	Knife cases.....	3.83	69	Boxes bank pins.....	23.14
2	Stationery cases.....	2.30	175	Cones pins.....	17.66
50	Key chains.....	6.50	5	Pounce bottles.....	5.60
38	Packages clothey glass cleaner.....	3.80	43	Pencil protectors.....	2.15
2	Pearl nail cleaners.....	1.86	22	Pen pullers.....	7.74
21	Pen clips.....	3.15	71	Paper punches.....	116.44
12	Newspaper clips.....	1.60	52	Pen racks.....	4.50
966	Boxes paper clips.....	74.77	11	Boxes, gummed reinforcements.....	1.10
20	Pencil clips.....	3.00	12	Book rests.....	2.64
163	Corkscrews.....	15.13	2,739	Typewriter ribbons.....	1,123.67
22	Notebook covers.....	14.75	444	Key rings.....	30.87
114	Sponge cups.....	12.54	1,553	Loose-leaf rings.....	67.40
2	Pin cushions.....	1.20	202	Steno. rolls.....	18.16
34	Diaries.....	26.50	44	Rulers.....	5.29
2	Large dictionary.....	4.50	4	Boxes sand.....	4.00
260,905	Envelopes.....	2,012.02	22	Postal scales.....	12.54
777	Boxes envelopes (125 box).....	673.44	47	Screw drivers.....	7.99
916	Boxes paper (1 rm. box).....	830.91	190	Pencil sharpeners.....	64.12
87,125	Card envelopes.....	88.14	3	Pair shears.....	3.33
775	Expanding envelopes.....	44.35	50	Steel eraser shields.....	1.50
2,886	Envelopes, large brown.....	57.72	48	Dozen shoestrings.....	4.83
78	Ink erasers.....	9.34	110	Sponges.....	7.70
690	Rubber erasers.....	21.17	147	Dating stamps.....	18.18
159	Steel erasers.....	28.37	23	Calendar stands.....	6.90
35	Eyeshades.....	5.25	23	Boxes, Hotchkiss staple.....	2.30
449	Boxes paper fasteners.....	55.93	1,150	Mourning card and envelopes.....	8.06
261	Packages fillers for loose-leaf books.....	43.77	6	Pumice stones.....	.42
16	Packages fillers of scrapbooks.....	6.08	1,182	Binding straps.....	52.38
370	Bill files.....	18.24	18	File strings.....	1.26
722	Letter files.....	306.92	25,000	Shipping tags.....	50.86
25	Reading glasses.....	13.00	192	Spools adhesive tape.....	9.00
6	Tubes of glue.....	.42	19	Spools gummed tape.....	9.12
69	Blotter holders.....	17.80	187	Spools red tape.....	127.97
84	Hand blotter holders.....	18.48	2	Spools Senate tape.....	4.50
6	Board inkwell holders.....	3.40	612	Thumbtacks.....	4.50
10	Newspaper holders.....	4.40	237	Inkwell tops.....	9.28
10,763	Penholders.....	325.29	124	Letter trays.....	76.13
2	Stamp holders.....	.34	316	Pen trays.....	49.15
4	Card index.....	6.50	1,368	Mailing tubes.....	97.65
45	Indexes for loose-leaf books.....	11.05	128	Ball twine.....	27.41
124	Boxes ledger index.....	200.92	17	Ink vents.....	1.53
424	Bottles ink.....	179.05	12	Boxes sealing wax.....	3.96
18	Bottles stamping ink.....	4.14	209	Paper weights.....	42.09
7	Key kits.....	2.22	77	Pen cup paper weights.....	13.86
198	Knives.....	226.68	43	Ink wells.....	223.68
4	Fruit knives.....	1.36		Total.....	15,794.13

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FAVORING LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS THAT WILL GIVE GOVERNMENTAL SANCTION TO THE WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1923.

DECEMBER 23, 1920.—Read; referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report by the Acting Secretary of State with an accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture favoring legislation by the Congress that will give governmental sanction to the world's dairy congress, which it is contemplated to hold in the United States in 1922, and will enable the Government of the United States officially to invite participation of foreign Governments therein.

I invite the attention of the Congress to the commercial and scientific value which the Secretary of Agriculture thinks would accrue to the important dairy industry of the United States by holding the proposed congress, and I ask for the matter the favorable consideration of the Congress.

It will be observed that no appropriation is asked for at this time, but that if the holding of the proposed congress be authorized by the Congress of the United States, it may be that the dairy organizations of the United States may, if found necessary, ask the Congress for a small appropriation, in addition to the \$100,000 which they themselves propose to raise.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 23, 1920.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture favoring the holding of a world's dairy congress in the United States in 1922, and requesting the Department of State to secure legislation that will enable it to extend official invitations to the foreign Governments to send delegates to the congress. No appropriation is asked for at this time, but it is stated by the Secretary of Agriculture that, in addition to a fund of \$100,000, which, according to his information, the dairy organizations of the United States will raise for the congress, the representatives of these organizations may, if the holding of the proposed congress be authorized by the Congress of the United States, take steps to secure a small appropriation if it should appear to be necessary.

In view of this and my concurrence in the view of the Secretary of Agriculture that the holding of the proposed congress here would be of great value, both commercially and scientifically, to the important dairy industry of the United States, I have the honor to recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture's letter be brought to the attention of Congress to the end that that body may consider whether or not the holding of a world's dairy congress in the United States in 1922 would be of such public interest as to warrant the giving of governmental sanction to it.

Respectfully submitted.

NORMAN H. DAVIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 21, 1920.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, November 8, 1920.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The leaders in the dairy industry of this country indicated a desire last year to invite the international dairy congress to this country in 1920 or 1921. The permanent secretary at Brussels, Mr. L. Godoelst, was requested by your department to ascertain whether an invitation could be entertained at that time by the federation. His reply indicated that at the last meeting of the federation, held in Switzerland in July, 1914, it was decided to hold the next congress in Denmark in 1917. This was prevented on account of the war. The permanent secretary at Brussels stated also that, while the war had prevented the 1917 meeting in Copenhagen, the next congress, whenever it is held, will probably take place in Denmark, and that it was not an opportune time to hold a meeting in the United States.

I understand that during the past year an attempt has been made to reorganize the International Dairy Federation, through which the congresses are held, but that because of the political situation in the countries of Europe some difficulties have arisen. It

has also developed that it is not feasible to hold a congress in Denmark in the near future. Officials of the International Dairy Federation of five countries, including Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Norway, met in Copenhagen in September of this year and authorized Dr. Swaving, of Holland, to come to this country for the purpose of making it known that these five countries would be pleased to participate in a world's dairy congress in the United States in 1922.

During the National dairy show last months, a conference was held by prominent representatives of 15 national dairy organizations. It was the unanimous opinion of these representatives that it would be desirable to have an international congress in this country in 1922, but that, because of the political situation in Europe, it would be preferable to ignore the International Dairy Federation as such and to call to this country a great congress under a new name. It was suggested that it be designated "the world's dairy congress." It was the view of those present that the holding of a congress of this kind in the United States would probably lead the way to harmony in the existing dairy federation, and that perhaps the federation would return to its former status after the congress here.

This department is greatly in sympathy with the plan to hold a world's dairy congress here in 1922. It is believed that such a congress would be of great value to the United States and other participating countries both from a scientific and a commercial standpoint. Milk constitutes one of the most important articles of human food, and its bearing upon human health, particularly of children, is not adequately appreciated, as indicated by the experiences of the war. Great progress has been made in the United States, and some of our accomplishments can be shown to representatives of other countries greatly to their benefit. There is much also that we can learn from them. It is understood to be the purpose of the congress to bring together the leading men of scientific and commercial experiences for the consideration of all of the larger problems involved, with the view of making available the best information in existence concerning the importance of milk to the consumer, as well as the most effective and economic methods of production, distribution, and official regulation.

The Chicago conference referred to has requested this department to present this matter to you for consideration. If you approve the proposal, will you not take steps to secure the necessary legislative approval to enable the State Department to extend official invitations to the foreign Governments to send delegates to the congress.

It is believed by the representatives of the dairy industry that, because of the short session of Congress and the urgency of securing legislative approval at an early date so as to afford time for preparation, no appropriation should be requested at this time. If Congress will authorize the proposed dairy congress, it is the purpose of these dairy representatives to take steps later to secure a small appropriation if it appears to be necessary. I am informed, also, that the dairy organizations themselves are planning to raise a fund of \$100,000 for the congress.

You will recall that about a year ago there was considerable interest manifested by some of the countries of South America in a Pan American dairy congress to be held in the United States in 1921.

These countries were informed by your department that the idea would be presented to our dairy organizations this fall to determine whether or not such a meeting is feasible. Now that an effort is being made to organize a world's dairy congress for 1922, further consideration of the feasibility of a Pan American dairy congress seems unnecessary as all these countries, of course, will be invited to the 1922 congress if it is held.

Will you not let me know, at your early convenience, what action will be taken by the State Department in connection with this matter. I assure you that this department will be glad to cooperate with the State Department in any way that will assist in bringing about the holding of a world's dairy congress in this country in 1922.

Respectfully,

E. MEREDITH, *Secretary.*

○

AMOUNT OF AMERICAN COTTON NEEDED IN FOREIGN
MARKETS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF MAY 4, 1920, A REPORT
BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE COVERING INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY CONSULAR AGENTS AS TO THE QUANTITY OF
AMERICAN COTTON NEEDED DURING THE YEAR 1920 AND THE
MEANS FOR EXTENDING MARKETS FOR THE SAME.

DECEMBER 23, 1920.—Read; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and
message only ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE:

I transmit herewith a report by the Acting Secretary of State covering information received by the Department of State in response to the instructions sent by that department to consular officers of the United States in foreign countries where American cotton is consumed, in pursuance of the Senate resolution of May 4, 1920, "to ascertain as near as possible what quantity of American cotton will be needed during the present year by the countries in which they are located," and "to make suggestions as to means by which markets for American cotton may be enlarged and extended."

It is regretted that reports have not yet been received from some of the posts instructed; but these will be transmitted to the Senate as they arrive. Meanwhile, the Acting Secretary of State furnishes some information regarding conditions at these posts which it is thought may be of interest to the Senate as responsive to the resolution.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 20, 1920.



VETO MESSAGE RELATING TO THE TRANSPORTATION
ACT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

TO THE SENATE WITHOUT APPROVAL SENATE BILL NO. 4526,
AMENDING SECTION 501 OF THE TRANSPORTATION ACT BY
EXTENDING THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF SECTION 10 OF THE
CLAYTON ACT.

DECEMBER 30, 1920.—Read; ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

To the Senate:

I return herewith without my signature Senate bill No. 4526, amending section 501 of the transportation act by extending the effective date of section 10 of the Clayton Act.

The Clayton Antitrust Act was responsive to recommendations which I made to the Congress on December 2, 1913, and January 20, 1914, on the subject of legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. In speaking of the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits, I observed:

It waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial, and public-service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organization without inconvenience or confusion.

This particular recommendation is reflected in section 10 of the Clayton Antitrust Act. That act became law on October 15, 1914, and it was provided that section 10 should not become effective until two years after that date, in order that the carriers and others affected might be able to adjust their affairs so that no inconvenience or confusion might result from the enforcement of its provisions. Further extensions of time, amounting in all to more than four years and two months, have since been made. These were in part due to the intervention of Federal control, but 10 months have now elapsed since the resumption of private operation. In

all, over six years have elapsed since this enactment was put upon the statute book, so that all interests concerned have had long and ample notice of the obligations it imposes.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has adopted rules responsive to the requirements of section 10. In deferring the effective date of section 10, the Congress has excepted corporations organized after January 12, 1918, and as to such corporations the commission's rules are now in effect. Therefore, it appears that the necessary preliminary steps have long since been taken to put section 10 into effect, and the practical question now to be decided is whether the partial application of those rules shall be continued until January 1, 1922, or whether their application shall now become general, thus bringing under them all common carriers engaged in commerce, and at last giving full effect to this important feature of the act of October 15, 1914.

The grounds upon which further extension of time is asked, in addition to the six years and more that have already elapsed, have been stated as follows:

That the carrying into effect of the existing provisions of section 10 will result in needless expenditures on the part of carriers in many instances; that some of its provisions are unworkable; and that the changed status of the carriers and the enactment of the transportation act require a revision of section 10 in order to make it consistent with provisions of the transportation act.

When it is considered that the Congress is now in session and can readily adopt suitable amendments if they shall be found to be necessary, such reasons for further delay appear to me to be inadequate. The soundness of the principle embodied in section 10 appears to be generally admitted. The wholesome effects which its application was intended to produce should no longer be withheld from the public and from the common carriers immediately concerned, for whose protection it was particularly designed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 30, 1920.

"SEC. 501. The effective date on and after which the provisions of section 10 begun and held at the city of Washington on Monday, the sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.]

An act to amend section 501 of the transportation act, 1920.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 501 of the transportation act, 1920, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 501. That effective date on and after which the provisions of section 10 of the act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914, shall become and be effective is hereby deferred and extended to January 1, 1922: *Provided*, That such extension shall not apply in the case of any corporation organized after January 12, 1918."

F. H. GILLET,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. R. MARSHALL,

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

I certify that this act originated in the Senate.

GEORGE A. SANDERSON, *Secretary.*

REVIVING THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

TO THE SENATE WITHOUT APPROVAL SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 212, DIRECTING THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARDS TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PRESENT DEPRESSION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

JANUARY 3, 1921.—Read; and ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am returning, without my signature, Senate joint resolution 212, "Joint resolution directing the War Finance Corporation to take certain action for the relief of the present depression in the agricultural sections of the country, and for other purposes."

The joint resolution directs the revival of the activities of the War Finance Corporation. This corporation is a governmental agency. Its capital stock is owned entirely by the United States. It was created during hostilities for war purposes. The temporary powers which it is now proposed to revive were conferred in March, 1919, to assist if necessary in the financing of exports. The general powers of the corporation expire six months after the termination of the war and the special powers with respect to the financing of exports expire one year after the termination of the war. While we are technically still in a state of war, it unquestionably was presumed, when this added power was granted, that peace would have been formally proclaimed before this time and that the limitation of one year would have expired.

In May, 1920, in view of the fact that export trade had not been interrupted, but had greatly expanded, and that exports were being privately financed in large volumes, the War Finance Corporation, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with my approval, suspended the making of advances.

This resolution was passed by the Congress apparently in view of the recent sudden and considerable fall in prices, especially of agricultural commodities, with the thought that some European countries to which certain products were customarily shipped before the war might again be enabled to resume their importation, and that larger masses of domestic exports to European countries generally might be stimulated, with the resulting enhancement of domestic prices. I am in full sympathy with every sound proposal to promote foreign trade along sound business lines. I am not convinced that the method proposed is wise, that the benefits, if any, would offset the evils which would result, or that the same or larger advantages can not be secured without resort to Government intervention. On the contrary, I apprehend that the resumption of the corporation's activities at this time would exert no beneficial influence on the situation in which improvement is sought, would raise false hopes among the very people who would expect most, and would be hurtful to the natural and orderly processes of business and finance.

Large Government credits were extended during the war to certain European governments associated with us in the struggle. These ceased several months after the armistice, except for commitments already made. They should not now be resumed, either directly or indirectly. The recent Brussels conference, composed of experts from many European countries and from other nations, itself expressed the opinion that further credits should not be accorded directly by governments. I do not believe that they should be accorded indirectly.

Exports of domestic products have not declined since the armistice. On the contrary, they have greatly increased. From an aggregate value before the war of less than two and one-half billions of dollars, and of about six billions the last year of hostilities, they rose in the calendar year 1919 to more than \$7,900,000,000, and this figure will probably be exceeded for the last calendar year. For the first eleven months of the last calendar year we exported more than seven and one-half billion dollars' worth of domestic merchandise. These have been largely privately financed. The difficulty in the way of still larger exports does not seem to lie so much in the lack of financial ability here as in Europe's lack of means to make payment. Her productive energies and the services which she renders have not yet reached a point where they balance the value of commodities taken from this Nation, and her ability to furnish for additional exports securities which business men would feel justified in taking is restricted. The experts of the Brussels conference reported that "one of the chief obstacles to the granting of credits is the absence in borrowing countries of sufficient securities for ultimate repayment." Until this obstacle is removed, it is difficult to see how materially larger exports to Europe are to be made even if exporters, aided or unaided by Government finance, stand ready to do their part. It is remarkable that Europe is able to make an effective demand for as large a volume of our goods as she is making. It is gratifying evidence of her recovery and progress toward full production and sounder financial conditions.

Under the law, if the activities of the corporation were resumed, no direct advances could be made to producers and, if they could be, they would not accomplish the objects in view. They would not

create demand for our products. They could be made only to exporters or to banks engaged in financing exports and if they did in some measure stimulate exports they would probably not have the effect apparently most desired of substantially increasing those of agricultural commodities. Already, with the larger volume of exports which Europe is taking from us, she is exercising her option of taking a smaller volume of some of our principal agricultural products, such as meats, presumably because she herself has become more largely self-sufficient, or is again providing herself with supplies from distant countries which, with the opening up of shipping since the armistice, have once more found their place in the markets of the world.

It is highly probable that the most immediate and conspicuous effect of the resumption of the corporation's activities would be an effort on the part of exporters to shift the financing of their operations from ordinary commercial channels to the Government. This would be unfortunate. It would continue the Government as an active factor in ordinary business operations. If activities of any considerable magnitude resulted, they would necessitate the imposition of additional taxes or further borrowing, either through the War Finance Corporation or by the Treasury. In either case new burdens would be laid upon all the people. Further borrowing would in all likelihood tap the very sources which might otherwise be available for private operations or which the Treasury is now compelled to reach to meet current obligations of the Government. There is no question that the borrowing of the Government should be limited to the minimum requirements, and that the Government should not be called upon further to finance private business at public expense. To the extent that Europe is able to furnish additional securities, private financial institutions here will doubtless find means of giving the necessary accommodation. The way has been opened for added legitimate efforts to promote foreign trade. Financial agencies in aid of exports, privately financed, have already been planned to operate under the act approved December 24, 1919, authorizing the organization of banking corporations to do foreign banking business. One corporation has been organized in the South and a second of large scope is in course of development. These agencies may be expected to act as promptly and as liberally and helpfully as sound business conditions will permit. Through reliance on such enterprises, rather than through Government intervention, may we expect to secure a return to stable business relations. For many months there has been a demand that war agencies should be abolished and that there should be less Government interference with business. I have sympathized with this view, and believe that it is applicable to foreign trade as well as to domestic business. I am of the opinion that now, more than two years after the armistice, the Nation should resume its usual business methods and return to its reliance on the initiative, intelligence, and ability of its business leaders and financial institutions.

We shall not witness an immediate satisfactory adjustment of domestic and international trade relations. The burdens of war are not lifted when the fighting ceases. One sad thing about war is that it leaves behind it a legacy of economic ills and of suffering from which there is no escape. Conditions, however, are improving

both here and abroad. The difficulties with which we are now confronted are of small consequence in comparison with those which we have met and overcome. Fuller restoration awaits the adoption of constructive measures of large consequence; the secure establishment of a just peace in the world; the cessation of fighting everywhere; the more complete resumption in Europe of the normal courses of industry, the return of her people to sounder fiscal and banking policies, and the breaking down within her borders of harmful restrictions.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
3 January, 1921.



REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

STATING

THAT THE JOINT RESOLUTION (S. J. RES. 191) "JOINT RESOLUTION TO CREATE A JOINT COMMISSION ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT," HAD BECOME LAW WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL AND REQUESTING THAT A DUPLICATE OF SAID RESOLUTION BE FURNISHED.

JANUARY 6 (calendar day, JANUARY 7), 1921.—Read; ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

To the Senate:

Senate Joint Resolution Numbered 191, entitled "Joint Resolution to create a Joint Commission on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government," having been presented to me on December 17, 1920, and not having been approved by me or returned to the Senate within the ten days prescribed by the Constitution, has become a law without my approval.

The resolution has in some way been misplaced or destroyed. In order to comply with the provisions of Section 204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States that all laws be filed with and published by the Secretary of State, may I ask that a duplicate of Senate Joint Resolution Numbered 191 be sent me for that purpose?

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 January, 1921.



the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the
the seventy-first is the fact that the
the seventy-second is the fact that the
the seventy-third is the fact that the
the seventy-fourth is the fact that the
the seventy-fifth is the fact that the
the seventy-sixth is the fact that the
the seventy-seventh is the fact that the
the seventy-eighth is the fact that the
the seventy-ninth is the fact that the
the eightieth is the fact that the
the eighty-first is the fact that the
the eighty-second is the fact that the
the eighty-third is the fact that the
the eighty-fourth is the fact that the
the eighty-fifth is the fact that the
the eighty-sixth is the fact that the
the eighty-seventh is the fact that the
the eighty-eighth is the fact that the
the eighty-ninth is the fact that the
the ninetieth is the fact that the
the ninety-first is the fact that the
the ninety-second is the fact that the
the ninety-third is the fact that the
the ninety-fourth is the fact that the
the ninety-fifth is the fact that the
the ninety-sixth is the fact that the
the ninety-seventh is the fact that the
the ninety-eighth is the fact that the
the ninety-ninth is the fact that the
the hundredth is the fact that the

JOSE A. DE LA TORRIENTE, CADET AT ANNAPOLIS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUBMITTING
A DRAFT OF A JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO PERMIT MR. JOSE A. DE LA TORRIENTE, A CITIZEN OF CUBA, TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION AT ANNAPOLIS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

JANUARY 17, 1921.—Read; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of State inclosing a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit Mr. Jose A. de la Torriente, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The Acting Secretary of State points out that the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba and that it would follow established precedents.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 17, 1921.

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State, in compliance with the request of the Government of Cuba made through its Minister at Washington, and with the assent of the Secretary of the Navy, has the honor to submit for transmission to Congress, if the President approves thereof, a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit Mr. Jose A. de la Torriente, a

citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba and it would be in accordance with established precedents.

Respectfully submitted.

NORMAN H. DAVIS.

Enclosure: As stated above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 15, 1921.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Mr. Jose A. de la Torriente, a citizen of Cuba.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit Mr. Jose A. de la Torriente, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that the said Jose A. de la Torriente shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the course in the various departments of instruction, and the said Jose A. de la Torriente shall not be admitted to the academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies, or conduct, and so recommended by the academic board.



PAGES OF HISTORY

STATEMENT
OF
MARSHAL FOCH
IN REGARD TO THE ARMISTICE AND
THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

(From *Le Matin*, November 8, 1920)



PRESENTED BY MR. LODGE
JANUARY 17, 1921.—Ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

PAGES OF HISTORY,

MARSHAL FOCH RECOUNTS THE ARMISTICE AND JUDGES THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

[From *Le Matin*, Nov. 8, 1920.]

Marshal Foch was at Amiens yesterday, where he paid homage to the brave Australian divisions that defended the city for three years and saved it in 1918. From Paris to Amiens in his parlor car—the same in which he received Erzberger the 11th of November of the glorious year [1918]—he has given to me his souvenirs of the great war and of the mediocre peace.

I avow here that as often as I have talked with Marshal Foch I have never seen him without feeling a profound emotion composed of admiration and respect without bounds. I can not hear without being moved the least speech from this mouth which has pronounced the most definitive phrases of history, and however banal may be the thought presented to my mind when I talk with him I shall repeat it, because it seems to me that we sometimes forget that: "This man has taken the allied armies in hand in full retreat, and eight months after has brought to the Entente Governments an armistice which signified the absolute capitulation of our hereditary enemy." Marshal Foch is a stranger to eloquent (or oratorical) effects. He pronounces his judgments with absolute simplicity in words of ordinary use. He said to me yesterday: "I am a man who says and does only obvious things. You see there is nothing superior to common sense." And when one hints that faith and genius add much to this quality, he smiles and seems incredulous as to the application to himself.

Recently there have been published some narratives, well documented, upon the days preceding the armistice. These publications, substantially exact, have one error; that is presenting the work of Marshal Foch in a fragmentary and incomplete form. One can judge of what Marshal Foch has done up to the armistice only when one knows what he has thought since the armistice.

"What is an armistice?" Marshal Foch asked me. "An armistice is a suspension of arms, a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of discussing peace, of putting the governments who have consented to it in a position that they can impose the terms upon which they shall determine.

"Has the armistice that I have signed fulfilled this object? Yes, when on the 28th of June, after several months of negotiations, Germany accepted all the conditions of the Allies. I said to the president of the council, M. Clemenceau: 'Here is my armistice; you can now make any kind of a peace you like. I am in a position to enforce it.' If the peace has not been good, is it my fault? I have done my work, it remained to the politicians and government chiefs to do theirs.

"I thought for a long time about the peace. I wrote to M. Clemenceau as early as September, 1918. I said to him 'the end of the war approaches. Send me an official of the foreign office to inform me of the peace conditions which you prepare, so that our armies may occupy the regions which may serve as guaranties for the execution of the treaty which you will make.'"

M. Clemenceau replied: "That is not your business."

I must here enter a parenthesis. When Marshal Foch recounts that M. Clemenceau or another has treated him cavalierly or has vulgarly opposed him in certain circumstances, he exhibits no acrimony. He has a pleasant smile and generally he chooses this moment for lighting his pipe, grumbling "Yes, yes, truly," as if this were a picturesque detail, incapable of causing the least emotion.

"You are," I said to the marshal, "in the same carriage in which you received M. Erzberger and the other German plenipotentiaries of the 8th of November. What moment in these interviews have you been happy and moved?"

"You wish that I retell the armistice?" the marshal asked, "but, no, we have already spoken of that."

"That is possible, but you are the only one who has the right to retell it."

"Well, I will say to you that when I saw Erzberger and the two others accompanied by a marine officer whose name I completely forget, I have had a momentary emotion. I said to myself, 'Here comes the German Empire. I must treat it as it deserves. It is beaten, I will be cold and firm; but without bitterness or brutality.'"

"Finally," adds the marshal in a low voice, confidentially to his pipe, "they were truly thoroughly beaten."

"I arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening at Rethondes, where my train was held upon a switch. The next day a train drew in slowly, pushed from behind. This was the German train. Because of the mud, the trains were connected by a bridge. A moment later Weygand enters and announces that the German plenipotentiaries have arrived. Erzberger first advanced and in an indistinct voice presented the others. One translated. I said to them: 'Messieurs, have you credentials? We will examine them.' They showed me some papers signed by Max of Baden. We judged them satisfactory. I turned to Erzberger and said to him: 'What do you desire?' 'We are come,' he replied, 'to receive communication of the conditions upon which you will make an armistice.'"

"I replied: 'I have no communication to make to you. If you have a request to present to me, please do it.' And he gave new explanations. I said to him: 'Do you ask for an armistice?' 'We ask it,' he replied. I replied to him: 'I will therefore make known to you by my intermediary the conditions upon which the allied Governments consent to accord an armistice to you.' We sat in the adjoining car, which contained my bureaux. Admiral Wemyss at my right, Weygand at my left, Erzberger opposite to me, framed by Obendorff and Winterfeldt. Weygand read the conditions to them, which were translated to them as the reading proceeded. I saw them collapse. Winterfeldt was very pale. I believe, indeed, that he wept. I added at the conclusion of the reading: 'Messieurs, I leave you this text; you have 72 hours in which to reply. You can then present your observations in detail.'

Then Erzberger becomes pathetic. "For mercy's sake," said he to me, "M. Marshal, do not wait 72 hours. Stop hostilities at once. Our armies are prey to anarchy; menaced by bolshevism; this bolshevism can gain Germany, all of Central Europe, and menace France itself."

I budged not and replied to him: "I do not know what state your armies are in; I know only the situation of mine. Not only I can not stop the offensive, but I give orders to pursue with redoubled energy."

Then Winterfeldt spoke. He had some carefully prepared notes.

"It is necessary," said he to me, "that our chiefs of staff meet and discuss together the details of execution. How can they do it? How can they communicate if hostilities continue? I ask for these technical reasons that hostilities cease."

I replied: "Opportunity for these technical discussions will be allowed in the 72 hours. From now, the offensive will be continued." They retired. As to myself, I addressed an order to all the Allied Armies, a last appeal to their valor and energy. Every commandant made an enthusiastic response: "Count upon us, we will go on."

I pass over the three following days. The Germans tried to submerge us with papers, Weygand received them and transmitted them to me.

And here the Marshal, with a smile of benevolence and understanding, interrupted his narrative, to speak of his collaborators: "They are," he said to me, "knowing chaps. They know their business, and when one has spoken of sending Weygand to Poland, some one says, 'he has had no experience as chief.' I simply replied, 'Do not disturb yourself, he will know what to do.'"

The evening of the 10th, I reminded the Germans that they must sign on the morrow. They receive a long despatch from Hindenburg, telling them to sign, but the revolution broke out in Berlin, and I said to them, "Whom do you now represent?" They showed me a telegram from President Ebert, a telegram in cipher, signed I know not why, "606." This telegram confirmed their powers.

The night of the 10th to the 11th, I slept little. I slept from 12 to 1, then the Germans appeared. I conceded to them 5,000 "mitrailleuses" (machine guns), and some motor lorries. This was all. At 5 o'clock and 15 minutes, they signed in bold signatures. At 7 o'clock I left for Paris.

At 9 o'clock I was at Clemenceau's house. He was not particularly amiable. He grumbled, he demanded what I had conceded to the Germans—this had no importance * * *. I told him that the cannon should be fired at 11 o'clock to announce the end of hostilities. He wished to have it at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the moment he mounted the tribune of the chamber. I said to him that the Allied Armies were upon the alert since the night by my order, and that at 11 o'clock the cannon would announce to the world the end of hostilities. I was supported in this by M. Barthou, M. Nail, and others. He then consented to firing the cannon at 11 o'clock. I said to him, "My job is over; yours begins."

"Was your task really terminated? After conquering Germany, was it not your duty to give counsel for the peace?"

"I do not know," he replied, "whether it was my duty, or rather, I believe it was, for I have well understood it, but I hardly had the right.

"I saw M. Clemenceau several times and have given him three written memoranda. But let me tell you the end which will explain the beginning. The proposed peace—I spoke to you about it at the time—seemed to me bad. I summed it up thus: Neither frontiers nor guaranties.

"For the security of France, the Rhine frontier was necessary; military frontier, mind you, not a political frontier. For the reparations due to France, I demanded the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine until the treaty was integrally executed, because, in my opinion, this was the only means of obtaining reparations.

"During the month of April, the 7th, I believe, I obtained a hearing by the Council of Ministers. I had vainly demanded to be heard by the French delegation. I had been refused. I remember the Council of Ministers. I came there with MM. Jules Cambon and Tardieu. I first asked that records be kept. It appeared that this was not customary. Then, as I had committed my observations to writing, I handed a copy to each Minister. Then I developed my theme orally. 'No guaranties, no security.'

M. Poincaré alone supported my views. After which we were asked to retire. On the way out, I said to M. Tardieu, in the presence of M. Jules Cambon: "There will perhaps come some day a High Court to pass judgment upon us, because France will never understand why out of victory we have brought failure. On that day I wish to present myself with a clear conscience and with my papers in form."

I made another attempt at the plenary session of May 6, when the treaty which had been completed the night before was submitted to the allied powers. The Portuguese—I know not who else—protested. Then I rose and developed my thesis once more. I was listened to in silence and the sitting closed. As tea was being taken in an adjoining room, I went to M. Clemenceau and said: "I had the honor of putting a question to you, and I should like an answer."

Then I saw him talk animatedly for a minute or two with Mr. Wilson and Lloyd-George. He returned to me and said to me: "Our answer is that there is no answer." I replied: "M. le Président, I have now to ask myself if I shall be able to accompany you to Versailles to-morrow. I am faced with as grave a problem for my conscience as ever I have known in my life. I repudiate this treaty, and I wish not by sitting at your side to share your responsibility for it." He was displeased and begged me to come. That evening he sent M. Jean Dupuy to me, who talked to me at length with great feeling. "Thus," I said to myself, "the allied Governments are going before the Germans to impose the treaty upon them. Is it possible that they present themselves without their armies, without the chief of their armies? I have not the right to stay out. This would be to weaken them before the enemy."

At Versailles, I found myself next to M. Klotz. When the ceremony of presenting the treaty was over, I said to him: "Monsieur, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of France, with such a treaty as this, you will go to the counters of the German Empire, you will be paid all right in monkey's money.

M. Klotz answered me sharply: "It is not one of my habits to be imposed upon." I said, "It is a habit you will acquire."

"And these," concluded the Marshal, "were the gentlemen to whom I had said: Make the peace you desire, I will charge myself with executing it."

I then ventured to ask him; "It seems that the chief of the French Government hardly sinned through excess of gratitude to you."

"What will you," he replied to me philosophically, "I do not know, if he liked me, but if he did he was not very demonstrative about it. I recall a council of war held at London on the 14th of March, 1918. I had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of Manoeuvre, which had only a slender existence. At this council, I asked the English to collaborate with some forces in the formation of this Army."

Marshal Haig, in the name of the English Government, which was represented by Lloyd-George, declared to me that this was impossible. I wished to make a warm reply when M. Clemenceau interposed vigorously saying: "Be silent, I am the one to speak for the Government of France and I declare that I accept Marshal Haig's statement."

Here the Marshal smiled and seemed not to have bitterness about this violent incident. He continued: "I said to myself, 'Wait until to-morrow when I will speak.' And the morrow when the council was about to break up, I began to speak, and this time no one stopped me. I declared that a redoubtable offensive was being prepared." I added: "I know the battles of the Allied Armies. I have participated in them upon the Marne and in Italy." I told them what liaisons should be made what understandings should be made, what precautions should be taken, etc., I declare to you that no preparations have been made to resist the offensive and this must produce disaster.

"They were somewhat moved," concluded the Marshal. "And some days after at Compiègne, then at Doullens, they remembered me. At Doullens, there were Lord Milner, Marshal Haig, M. Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, and Gen. Petain. From all this, I learned afterward that Gen. Petain was on the point of retreating toward Paris, and Gen. Haig to the Sea. This was opening the door to the Germans, and spelled defeat."

"Gen. Haig, sustained by Lord Milner, said that there must be a supreme chief and unity of command. I was proposed. 'We might,' says M. Clemenceau give Marshal Foch the command of the armies operating around Amiens. Marshal Haig opposed this and declared there was only one solution, this was to give me the command of the Allied Armies upon the western front. M. Clemenceau yielded and this was decided. At the luncheon which followed, M. Clemenceau said to me: 'Well, you have now got what you wanted.' I lost my temper a little, and answered: 'What, Monsieur le President! You give me a lost battle, and ask me to regain it? I accept, and you declare that you are making me a present? It requires all my open-heartedness to accept in such conditions.'"

"All my open-heartedness!!" This exactly describes Marshal Foch.

Some months ago, at San Remo, he talked with me. I did not believe the moment then suitable for publishing what he said. To-day, I feel it an imperious duty. Open-heartedness with him is the

disinterestedness of a man who has had only one passion all his life: France. To hear him speak makes distasteful the quarrels of politicians who have only one idea—to exalt themselves and diminish others.

But the tower of the Cathedral of Amiens appears in the horizon. The Germans in the tragic offensive of March, 1918, arrived at Villers-Bretonneux. If they stayed there, Amiens would have the fate of Rheims, and if they passed beyond it, France was beaten.

Then appeared upon the quay the gallant Australians with their high cloth hats. These men came from the Antipodes to leave 50,000 of their dead upon French soil, actuated by a sublime inspiration that no calculation or politics will ever explain. They know who won the war, and I myself think in looking at them that they are worthy of acclaiming Marshal Foch.

JULES SAUERWEIN.



REFUND TO FALIK SCHIMMER AND N. GALANOS & CO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
SUBMITTING AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT
OF REFUNDS BY THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

JANUARY 18, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 14, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of Labor of the 10th instant, submitting estimates of appropriations, in the sum of \$410.50, for payment of refunds by the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor.

The Secretary of Labor requests that the items be included in the sundry civil bill.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, January 10, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following estimate of appropriation of the Bureau of Immigration, which it is desired to have incorporated in the pending sundry civil bill, soon to be considered by the Senate:

Refund to Falik Schimmer.....	\$170. 50
Refund to N. Galanos & Co., agents National Steam Navigation Co. of Greece.....	240. 00
In all.....	410. 50

Cordially, yours,

W. B. WILSON, *Secretary.*

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922,
by the Department of Labor.*

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Refund to Falik Schimmer—

For refund to Falik Schimmer of \$170.50 deposited with the commissioner of immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., in behalf of his two daughters, Malke and Eidel Schimmer, said sum having been erroneously covered into the Treasury Department to the credit of miscellaneous receipts (submitted)..... \$170. 50

N. Galanos & Co., agents National Steam Navigation Co. of Greece—

For refund of immigration fine erroneously assessed and collected from N. Galanos & Co., agents National Steam Navigation Co. of Greece (submitted)..... 240. 00

Total..... 410. 50



COAST GUARD ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CONN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMANDANT OF THE COAST GUARD SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS AT COAST GUARD ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CONN.

JANUARY 18 (calendar day, JANUARY 20), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 16, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the favorable consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$281,345 for central heating and power plant, quarters for commissioned officers and warrant officers, remodeling and relocating certain buildings, providing facilities for small boats, filling and grading and retaining walls, and purchase of additional necessary land, at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the letter of the Commandant of the Coast Guard accompanying the estimate.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COAST GUARD,
Washington, January 15, 1921.

Subject: Supplemental appropriation.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there is need for additional funds for the Coast Guard, and I transmit herewith an estimate of an additional amount required for the next fiscal year, as follows:

For central heating and power plant, quarters for commissioned officers and warrant officers, remodeling and relocating certain buildings, providing facilities for small boats, filling and grading and retaining walls, and purchase of additional necessary land at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.	\$281,345
--	-----------

In your annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, you stated:

Steps should be taken without delay to improve conditions at the Coast Guard Academy. A board was recently convened to canvass this matter. It was instructed to prevent a carefully considered plan for the improvement of buildings and grounds and to suggest the necessary additions to equipment. This academy need not be large, but it should be a model of its kind.

Estimates for the necessary improvements at the Coast Guard Academy have not been previously submitted because the cost involved has just been ascertained.

All prospective commissioned line and engineer officers undergo their cadet training at this academy, and to fit these young men to become efficient officers is its primary function. Furthermore, such preliminary training of enlisted men as is possible in the Coast Guard is conducted at the Coast Guard Academy. The material needs of the academy have been carefully considered by a board appointed by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and these needs, with the estimated costs thereof, may be summarized as follows:

Central heating and power plant, \$70,000. There are now seven separate heating plants installed and necessary to heat the various buildings. The economic waste incident to this situation is apparent. It is recommended that a central heating and power plant be provided to furnish electric light to and to heat all the different units.

Remodeling buildings for the use of cadets, \$8,850. There are two substantial frame structures at the academy that were built by the Navy in 1918 for use as barrack buildings for enlisted men. With certain necessary alterations they can be made to serve admirably for quarters, mess rooms, classrooms, etc., for the cadets.

Quarters for commissioned officers, \$100,000. There is now one building, containing four sets of quarters, designed to accommodate four officers and their families. Provision should be made for 12 commissioned officers and their families. All officers attached to the academy or to the training system, or connected with any other activities pertaining to the academy, should reside within the limits of the reservation. It is recommended that there be constructed four sets of double quarters to accommodate eight officers and their families.

Quarters for warrant officers, \$4,000. There are now four small frame cottages that will accommodate four warrant officers and their families. These buildings should be relocated and one additional small frame cottage should be built.

Razing buildings, \$2,720. These are certain old buildings that should be removed when the improvements to the academy are effected.

Relocating buildings, \$1,300. This is to provide for moving two wooden outbuildings to new sites on the reservation.

Facilities for mooring small boats, \$2,000. There is in the reservation a small cove admirably adapted to mooring the small boats used for training and drill purposes. It is necessary to construct a landing stage and to provide mooring buoys, etc.

Purchase of additional land, \$75,000. The welfare of the academy urgently demands the acquisition by the Government of a tract of water-front land lying just north of and adjacent to the academy property.

For filling and grading, \$17,475. It will be necessary to fill and grade the land that it is proposed to acquire in order to bring the grade of this land in conformity with that of the present property.

Total estimated cost, \$281,345.

In my opinion, the needs of the Coast Guard Academy and its importance to the Government fully justify an appropriation in the amount above set forth.

Respectfully,

W. E. REYNOLDS, *Commandant.*



PRESIDENT ESTRADA CABRERA OF GUATEMALA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 10 (CALENDAR DAY, JANUARY 12), 1921, A REPORT FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE CONCERNING THE SIGNING AND OBSERVANCE OF ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION UNDER THE TERMS OF WHICH PRESIDENT CABRERA SURRENDERED THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF GUATEMALA.

JANUARY 18 (calendar day, JANUARY 21), 1921.—Read; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE:

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of State, in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on January 10 (calendar day, January 12), 1921, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish to the Senate such information as he may possess concerning the signing and observance of articles of capitulation under the terms of which President Estrada Cabrera surrendered the executive office of Guatemala and was guaranteed certain safeguards.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 21, 1921.

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to submit to the President for transmission to the Senate, if his judgment approve thereof, the following report in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on January 10 (calendar day, January 12), 1921, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish to the Senate such information as he may possess concerning the signing and observance of articles of capitulation under the terms of which President Estrada Cabrera surrendered the executive office of Guatemala and was guaranteed certain safeguards:

From information received by the Department of State it appears that toward the end of the year 1919 the Unionista Party was formed in Guatemala with the ostensible purpose of encouraging the union of the Central American Republics, but, it is now evident, with the real intention of bringing about the elimination of President Estrada Cabrera by constitutional means. President Estrada Cabrera endeavored to suppress the new movement by imprisoning a large number of the leaders, but his efforts were not successful and the movement attained great momentum.

In all their public demonstrations the members of the Unionista Party were unarmed, and they refrained from indulging in open revolutionary propaganda, having decided to await the meeting of the National Assembly of Guatemala on April 8, 1920, before taking action to bring about a change in the Government. Capt. Jackson, United States Navy, reported from Guatemala in March, 1920, regarding the propaganda of the Unionistas:

Meeting of people daily with marvelous discipline and no lawlessness, as they wish to accomplish purpose without bloodshed.

Early in March it had become evident that the Unionist movement was gaining such momentum that it would lead to a conflict if President Estrada Cabrera did not yield, either by resigning or by granting reforms in his administration that would satisfy the popular demands. With the hope that the granting of the reforms desired would quiet the existing agitation, the department, on March 17, instructed Mr. McMillin, American minister to Guatemala, to inform President Estrada Cabrera that in the opinion of the Government of the United States it was highly desirable:

1. That he should recognize all rights guaranteed by the constitution.
2. That he should make no attempt to repress the normal political activities of the people.
3. That no further arrests be made for political reasons.
4. That in no circumstances and under no conditions should prisoners be subjected to torture or even flogging.

On March 16 President Estrada Cabrera informed the American minister that he viewed the situation in Guatemala as most serious and placed the fate of his country in the hands of the American Government. In reply the department stated that if President Estrada Cabrera would make a public proclamation of the first three of the above-mentioned points, and would give his word to abide by them, as well as by the fourth, the legation would be instructed to issue a statement to the effect that this Government had confidence in the president's promises and would deplore any attempt to overthrow the constitutional authorities. President Estrada Cabrera hesitated to issue such a proclamation, however, and in the meantime the chiefs of mission of the entire diplomatic corps in Guatemala City extended their good offices as mediators between President Estrada Cabrera and the leaders of the Unionist Party. Negotiations entered into as a result of this offer resulted in an agreement concluded on March 27, and on April 5 President Estrada Cabrera issued the proclamation suggested by the American minister and the legation issued a statement along the lines above mentioned. The agreement of March 27 was as follows:

1. A formal and strict promise on the part of the Government to respect and to cause to be respected the laws of the country.

2. All political prisoners shall be immediately released and no further arrests shall be made for political reasons.

3. The return to their homes of all those imprisoned on the pretext of military service, such as (a list of names follows) at the cost of the Government and with absolute safety of their persons.

4. Absolute respect for the judiciary and legislative powers, in order that they may enjoy complete independence. The sessions of the assembly to be held in an independent place.

5. Liberty and security of communication, embracing in this the right to proceed with the foundation of our political clubs in the departments in conformity with article 25 of the constitution. The inviolability of correspondence and the absolute liberty of the telegraph.

6. In the lawsuits or criminal trials which are initiated against the persons who are considered guilty of one or two events which took place on March 11, in this capital, in front of the military academy, the executive will be watchful to see that prompt, complete justice is administered, in whatever way he is empowered and whenever the circumstances demand.

7. With the end in view of giving occupation, justly paid, to honorable workmen, the public works which the Government has already commenced will be begun within the limit of the public purse, there being named (as has already been commenced) commissions of honorable persons who shall have control of the payments and inspect the works. The commissions so named shall be amplified with two members of the Unionist Party, proposed by the latter. The members of this committee shall be properly paid.

8. Access shall be given to a representative from each of the political parties which so desires to the official deliberations which have for their object the discussion of everything which relates to the union of Central America.

9. Elections of deputies and municipal authorities shall be held in the districts which are now vacant, and orders will be given to the authorities who supervise to insure absolute guaranties to the electors, as is provided by law.

The same day, however, that President Estrada Cabrera issued his proclamation guaranteeing political freedom soldiers, under his orders, entered a building where a Unionist meeting was being held and arrested 27 men, besides seizing furniture and archives. The American minister made a formal protest to the President of this manifest breach of faith on the part of his Government, and it soon became evident that the members of the Unionist Party had abandoned all hope that President Estrada Cabrera would carry out his engagements.

When the National Assembly met on April 8 the situation had reached a critical state. It had been the intention of the Unionistas to bring about the impeachment of the President. The overwhelming majority of the members of the assembly had been placed in office by President Estrada Cabrera, but they realized that the people would not be satisfied with anything short of his immediate withdrawal from the Presidency, and impeachment proceedings might involve too long drawn-out a contest, during which it would become increasingly difficult to restrain the people. The assembly therefore decided to declare him mentally incapacitated to continue the Presidency and to grant him permission to leave the country. President Estrada Cabrera did not see fit to yield by accepting the safe conduct offered him. On the contrary, he changed his passive resistance to the popular demand for his resignation to one of force, and the following morning he began the bombardment of the capital city from his stronghold, La Palma, in the suburbs.

As soon as the Department of State learned that the bombardment of the city had begun, the American minister was instructed to offer his good offices with a view to avoiding further bloodshed.

An armistice was declared and conferences arranged at the American Legation in the presence of the diplomatic corps between representatives of the President and the delegates of the Unionists. President Estrada Cabrera continued, however, intermittently to bombard the city, while the Unionistas on their part continued their military maneuvers. The diplomatic corps then sent to President Estrada Cabrera the following message:

Since it is useless, senseless, and inhuman to bombard the city, a continuance of such bombardment may result in our deciding to break off relations with your excellency's government, subject to a referendum to our respective Governments.

During intermissions in the bombardment further conferences were held by the representatives of the two parties in the presence of the diplomatic corps, and on April 14 an agreement was finally reached, under which, in order to avoid further bloodshed, President Estrada Cabrera agreed to place his resignation in the hands of the National Assembly.

In this connection it should be noted that the meetings of the diplomatic corps were called by the Spanish minister, the dean of the corps, and that not all their meetings were held at the American Legation. The first one was held at the house of the secretary of the Spanish Legation, the next one at the Mexican Legation, the one following at the American Legation, and on two occasions the corps went in a body to the country stronghold of President Estrada Cabrera, at La Palma. They also met once at the British Legation. In all their meetings the members of the diplomatic corps acted jointly as intermediaries between the opposing parties, at their request, in order to facilitate the reaching of an agreement. The articles of capitulation signed in the American Legation on April 14, in the presence of the entire diplomatic corps, were the final form of the agreement reached by the parties in their negotiations. The articles of capitulation are as follows:

1. That Dr. Estrada Cabrera capitulate absolutely and deliver himself to the government of Don Carlos Herrera, which will take him and place him in the Military Academy.

2. That Dr. Estrada Cabrera shall be taken from his residence in La Palma to the said place in the company of the honorable members of the diplomatic corps, in order that his person may be safeguarded, and upon the request of the minister of foreign affairs. There will accompany him, moreover, the six members of the cabinet of Senor Herrera, six representatives of the Unionist Party, and six military officers of the government of Senor Herrera. Senor Estrada Cabrera may take with him his military aids.

3. The government of Senor Herrera and the Unionist Party guarantee the life of Senor Estrada Cabrera as well as the lives of his family and of the members of his suite, in accordance with a list drawn up by the government of Senor Carlos Herrera. All of these persons will be placed with Senor Estrada Cabrera in the military academy.

4. The said guaranty is extended in the presence of the honorable diplomatic corps.

5. The government of Senor Herrera, with reference to the property of Senor Estrada Cabrera, gives him full legal guaranties.

6. This agreement will be signed likewise by Senor Estrada Cabrera and by Senor Carlos Herrera.

7. The delegates, Careja, Salas, Zelaya, and Valladares, concur in the agreement of capitulation.

It is signed in triplicate in the city of Guatemala, April 14, 1920.

During the final negotiations President Estrada Cabrera's minister for foreign affairs, under instructions from his chief, insisted that the Unionistas agree to have the American minister accompany President Estrada Cabrera from La Palma to the military academy in order

to insure the personal safety of the President. This resulted in the arrangement embodied in the second paragraph of the agreement of April 14, 1920, whereby the entire diplomatic corps should accompany him, which it accordingly did on the morning of the 15th. This arrangement was made because it was felt by both parties to it that in no other way would the President be safe from mob violence during his removal from La Palma. At the military academy he was heavily guarded by soldiers.

The Guatemalan Government later informed the American minister that they had removed Señor Estrada Cabrera to a prison within the city itself that was easier to defend and where he would be safer from attack.

The Department of State on several occasions has expressed to the Government of Guatemala its concern by reason of the rumors which had reached it alleging maltreatment of Señor Estrada Cabrera by the authorities. From information furnished it by the Government, however, and from advices received from other sources, there would appear to be no truth in reports that the ex-president is being maltreated. In August the department was advised by the American minister that he was informed that the physical condition of the ex-president was good; that his meals were furnished him by his family at the cost of the Government; that the members of his family were permitted to see him every week; and that the physician attending him was the head of the Guatemalan Board of Health. On December 28, the American chargé d'affaires at Guatemala City informed the department that he had visited the ex-president at the prison where he is confined in order to ascertain for himself the conditions under which he was living. His report states that the ex-president is quartered in a spacious room, the ventilation of which is provided by the door, a skylight, and a very small window. The chargé d'affaires was informed after his visit that a good sized window was being put into the room and that the floor was being boarded. In the course of the visit the ex-president stated that his food was brought to him by the members of his own family and that he had no complaint to make of his treatment other than of the fact that he was kept in confinement. Señor Estrada Cabrera is permitted to remain in the yard of the prison for several hours during the day. His physical condition has improved materially, it appears, during the last few months.

It is true that La Palma was sacked and looted by the mob soon after the surrender of the ex-President, as well as his house in Guatemala City. It is also true that several persons were killed by mob violence in the capital following the surrender of Senor Estrada Cabrera and that a mob at Quezaltenango some weeks later killed 13 out of 60 former soldiers and officers of Estrada Cabrera who had been in prison there, because of lack of proper protection. But except for these instances of mob violence the new government succeeded in maintaining order. The value of the effects and money looted from Estrada Cabrera's town residence is variously estimated from one to several hundred thousand dollars. The value of the cash, securities, and other assets standing in Estrada Cabrera's name, which have been located by the government and which are claimed to be government property, was estimated by the American minister to be worth approximately \$5,000,000. His personal property is being administered by a custodian appointed by the new government.

On April 13 the National Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of article 52, section 4, of the constitution, proceeded to the election of the "two designados," who must be selected each year during the latter part of each session of the National Assembly. The office of "designado" corresponds to the vice presidency under our own constitutional system; the first designado succeeding to the presidency in case of a vacancy. At this session Don Carlos Herrera was elected first designado and Don Jose Ernesto Zelaya, second designado.

At the session of April 15, the formal resignation of President Estrada Cabrera was presented in the following terms:

GUATEMALA, *April 14, 1920.*

August National Representation * * *. With a desire to reestablish constitutional order, without a greater shedding of blood, I come to present to the consideration of the National Legislative Assembly the formal renunciation which I am making of the Presidency of the Republic. I was decided to take this step by the patriotic desire to avoid responsibilities for dangers of great moment, which can be perceived through the political passions which are to-day in conflict. Upon retiring voluntarily from the power, I pray that the elements of war, which during my administration were acquired for the defense of the national sovereignty, shall not be utilized with danger to the same, in internal strife which would end by plunging the country into anarchy. I protest to the august national representation my highest consideration.

(Signed) MANUEL ESTRADA C.

The resignation was immediately accepted by the assembly, and Don Carlos Herrera took over the functions of Chief Executive with the title of "First Designado intrusted with the Executive authority."

On April 24, First Designado Herrera, in compliance with the provision of article 69 of the Constitution, issued a decree calling for presidential elections to be held in August next. The elections called by Don Carlos Herrera under the Constitution were duly held in August, and he was elected by an overwhelming majority of votes. His inauguration took place on September 15 last.

Respectfully submitted.

NORMAN H. DAVIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1921.



AIR MAIL SERVICE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A SPECIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS, SUBMITTING ITS VIEWS AS TO THE VALUE TO THE NATION OF THE AIR MAIL SERVICE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 18 (calendar day, JANUARY 24), 1921.—Read; referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a special report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in which the committee sets forth its views as to the value to the Nation of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department, based on broad, general considerations of national interest and policy.

I concur in the opinions expressed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and indorse its recommendation for the continuance of the Air Mail Service.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 24, 1921.*

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1921.

The PRESIDENT:

Pursuant to resolution adopted by the executive committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics on January 13, 1921, I have the honor to transmit herewith a special report to the Congress setting forth the opinion of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as to the value to the Nation of the Air Mail Service, and recommending its continuance.

Respectfully,

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS,
JOSEPH S. AMES, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

To the CONGRESS:

The executive committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, at a meeting held on January 13, 1921, had under consideration the present status of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department and the probable effect on the development of aeronautics in America of the discontinuance of this activity, which has been threatened by the elimination on the floor of the House of the appropriation for its continuance.

It is the opinion of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics that the Air Mail Service is in effect an experimental laboratory for the development of the civil uses of aircraft, and, viewed from this angle alone, is worth what it costs over and above the value of the service it actually renders in the more rapid transportation of mail.

The Sixth Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics contained a statement of a national aviation policy, in which the need of Federal encouragement for the development of commercial aeronautics was emphasized and the definite recommendation made that the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department be further extended and developed.

The increasing relative importance of aircraft in warfare not only justifies but makes imperative the expenditure of public funds to aid the development of commercial aeronautics, on which military and naval aeronautics will be largely dependent. The Air Mail Service has given the best demonstration of the practicability of the use of aircraft for civil purposes, and, in the face of many obstacles, has accomplished remarkable results of real and permanent value to the Nation at relatively slight cost. It is the unanimous opinion of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics that the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department should be continued.

The reasons for this special report are set forth in the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting vote on January 13, 1921:

Whereas the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department has given to the world the best demonstration of the practicability of the uses of aircraft for civil and commercial purposes, and has greatly promoted the commercial development of aircraft; and

Whereas the development of the civil and commercial uses of aircraft is essential to the maintenance of an aircraft industry in such a condition as to permit the necessary expansion in time of war, unless the taxpayers of the country are willing to pay, through Army and Navy expenditures, practically the entire cost of maintaining the industry; and

Whereas the civil development of aviation will aid military development and will in time bring about the establishment of air routes and landing fields more or less generally throughout the United States, which will be an important military asset in time of war; and

Whereas the Air Mail Service has already contributed to the progress of civilization by improving the means of business communication and transportation; and

Whereas the Army and Navy Air Services are by law limited to the development of types of aircraft for military and naval purposes which do not satisfactorily meet commercial needs; and

Whereas the needs of other civil agencies of the Government, such as the Forest Service, the Coast Guard Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, require the development of nonmilitary types of aircraft; and

Whereas the operation of the Air Mail Service is at the present time an essential part of the organized plan for the development of commercial aviation as contained in the national aviation policy formulated by this committee, and the cost of fostering such an organized plan is much less than the waste that would inevitably result from unprepared entry into war; and

Whereas several European countries are supporting the development of commercial aviation, the discontinuance of the Air Mail Service will be a backward step in the development of aviation and will retard for a number of years the establishment of landing fields generally: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics that the Air Mail Service is in effect an experimental laboratory for the development of the civil uses of aircraft, and that, viewed from this angle alone, it is worth what it costs over and above the value of the service it actually renders in the more rapid transportation of mail;

Resolved further, That the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics submit a special report to the Congress through the President, stating that in its opinion the increasing relative importance of aircraft in warfare and the need for adopting and carrying through a sane, sound policy for the development of civil aviation, such as is outlined in the statement of a national aviation policy contained in the Sixth Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, not only justifies but makes imperative the expenditure of public funds to aid the development of commercial aeronautics; and that, as an existing agency which has, in the face of many obstacles, accomplished remarkable results of real and permanent value to the Nation, and at relatively slight cost, the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department should be continued.

Respectfully submitted.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS,
JOSEPH S. AMES, *Chairman Executive Committee.*



CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS
SERVICE.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW A STATEMENT OF THE CHANGES MADE BY
EXECUTIVE ORDER IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS
SERVICE.

JANUARY 25, 1921.—Read; referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to
be printed.

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914, contains the following provisions, viz:

The President is authorized from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require, to rearrange, by consolidation or otherwise, the several customs collection districts and to continue ports of entry by abolishing the same or establishing others in their stead: *Provided*, That the whole number of customs collection districts, ports of entry, or either of them, shall at no time be made to exceed those now established and authorized except as the same may hereafter be provided by law: *Provided further*, That hereafter the collector of customs of each customs collection district shall be officially designated by the number of the district for which he is appointed and not by the name of the port where the headquarters are situated, and the President is authorized from time to time to change the location of the headquarters in any customs collection district as the needs of the service may require: *And provided further*, That the President shall, at the beginning of each regular session, submit to Congress a statement of all acts, if any, done hereunder and the reasons therefor.

Pursuant to the requirements of the third proviso to the said provision, I have to state that the following changes in the organization of the Customs Service have been made by Executive order:

By Executive order, dated February 2, 1920, customs collection district No. 27 (southern California) was abolished and customs collection districts Nos. 25 (San Diego) and 27 (Los Angeles) were created.

By Executive order, dated February 27, 1920, the county of Alexandria, Va., including the port of Alexandria, was transferred from customs collection district No. 13 (Maryland) to customs collection district No. 14 (Virginia).

By Executive order, dated March 6, 1920, the port of Cedar Keys, customs collection district No. 18 (Florida), was abolished.

By Executive order, dated September 1, 1920, the port of Sulzer, customs collection district No. 31 (Alaska), was abolished and a port of entry was created at Craig, in the same collection district.

All of the above changes were dictated by considerations of economy and efficiency in the administration of customs and other statutes with the enforcement of which the Customs Service is charged, as well as the necessities and convenience of commerce generally.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 25, 1921.



CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK
COMMISSION.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR SUBMITTING
A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED
FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE "BOND BRIDGE" IN THE CHICKA-
MAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

JANUARY 25, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for consideration of the Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 18th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$8,000, required by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission for the restoration of "Bond Bridge" in the park, fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the Secretary of War herewith.

Respectfully,

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1921, from the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National

2 CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA PARK COMMISSION.

Park Commission, amounting to \$8,000, for the restoration of Bond Bridge, in Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, which collapsed on the evening of July 14, 1920.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921,
by the War Department.*

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park—

For the restoration of "Bond Bridge," located on the Government Mac-
Lemore Cove Road, which is a highway included in the authorized roads
of the park system (acts Aug. 19, 1890, vol. 26, p. 33, secs. 1-11; June 5,
1920, vol. 41, p. 897, sec. 1).....

\$8,000

Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1921....

50,000

NOTE.—This 75-foot span bridge collapsed on the evening of July 14, 1920.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE, PATENT OFFICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
REQUIRED BY THE PATENT OFFICE FOR PRINTING THE WEEKLY
ISSUE OF PATENTS AND THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

JANUARY 25, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 21, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 19th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$75,000, required by the Patent Office for printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, and annual indices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are explained in the letter of the Commissioner of Patents herewith.

Respectfully,

S. F. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 19, 1921.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I transmit herewith a deficiency estimate in the sum of \$75,000 for printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, and annual indices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The necessity for this appropriation is very fully set forth in the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Patents.

I have to request that the estimate be forwarded to Congress for early and favorable consideration.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1921.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, for the Patent Office "for printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, and annual indices," amounted to \$575,000. There was expended for these purposes during the calendar year ended December 31, 1920, the sum of \$625,037.60, and for the first five months of the present fiscal year (July to November, inclusive) the sum of \$272,330.80. The latter sum excludes two charges not yet billed, which will amount to about \$1,000, and includes \$10,729.69 for work ordered during the last fiscal year but not actually completed until the present fiscal year. Adjusting the amount expended to the regular requirements of this appropriation for these five months, the sum would come to about \$262,600. It is estimated that the bills for December will total about \$49,400, making the expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year amount to the sum of \$312,000. It is estimated that the increase of output for the last six months of this fiscal year over the first half will reach 5 per cent at least, which would make the requirements thereof \$312,000 plus \$15,600, or \$327,600. Adding this to the amount expended during the first half of the fiscal year, there will be required the sum of about \$650,000 to satisfy the demands for the present fiscal year. This sum is \$75,000 in excess of the appropriation and is the additional amount necessary for furnishing the specifications and Official Gazette.

The printing of the specifications of patents, certificates of trade-marks, etc., and the Official Gazette is an obligation imposed upon the Patent Office and is based upon the provisions of the act of January 12, 1895, section 73. Without sufficient appropriation, the office would not be able to issue the patents and certificates of trade-marks and to publish due notice of same in the Official Gazette, as required by law.

The enlarged output of issues, which is one factor in the enhanced cost of printing, is due in great measure to the substantial increase in trade-marks registered, that increase for the first half of the present fiscal year over the first half of the preceding fiscal year amounting to about 138 per cent.

The following table shows the rising cost of printing under this appropriation during the last few years:

Fiscal year.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Patents granted and trade-marks, etc., registered.
1918.....	\$585,000.00	\$481,813.76	46,078
1919.....	585,000.00	527,172.63	43,353
1920.....	550,000.00	¹ 549,995.35	47,409
1921.....	575,000.00	² 650,000.00	² 52,864

¹ Excludes \$10,729 paid for out of 1921 appropriation.

² Estimated. The amount expended includes bills for \$10,729 carried over from fiscal year 1920.

The estimates for this appropriation (which amounted to \$585,000) were made in the summer of 1919, long before the increased cost of labor and paper became manifest. It has been found from data presented at the Government Printing Office that the price of composition increased 12½ per cent about January 1, 1920, that binding increased 25 per cent, that paper for specifications cost 11 cents in 1918, 13½ cents in 1919, and 19 cents in 1920, and that paper for the Official Gazette, which cost 7½ cents in 1918 and 9 cents in 1919, went to 10, 12, and 16½ cents, respectively, in 1920.

The question of printing this matter as regards either the particular items involved or the extent of quantities furnished, is not one of substantial discretion on the part of this office. The number of copies of each patent ordered is the minimum consistent with any service, while the number of the Official Gazette printed is dependent upon the subscription list. Whatever money is unused from this appropriation by reason of limitation in patents granted could not be diverted to any other purpose and would be returned, therefore, to the Treasury.

In view of the conditions presented, I request that you submit to the proper authorities the estimate for additional appropriation specified in the accompanying blank, and that the same be brought to the immediate attention of Congress.

Respectfully,

R. F. WHITEHEAD,
Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1921.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: Supplementing the letter from the Commissioner of Patents, dated January 17, 1921, requesting that an estimate for additional appropriation for printing and binding for the present fiscal year be transmitted, attention is called to the fact that the estimate could not

be earlier presented for lack of sufficient data to present definite figures.

While it was apparent several weeks ago that a deficiency may arise, an approach to concrete figures of the sum required could not be arrived at until a sufficient period has elapsed to disclose charges (amount actually expended) for a substantial portion of the fiscal year. Recently most of the bills for the month of November were presented, permitting a fair estimate to be made of the expenditures of the first five months of this fiscal year. An investigation then had to be made of the condition of last year's expenditures, and reasons for advancing prices, as well as to gather data for the quantity of output required.

An estimate made a month earlier would have failed to cover the information given by the November bills, which advanced the cost considerably over previous expectations.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. WYMAN,
Chief Clerk.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the Department of the Interior. Printing and binding,

United States Patent Office—

For the Patent Office: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, prints and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly (bimonthly), and annual indices (act June 5, 1920, vol. 40, p. 941, sec. 1).....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.....	575,000



RELIEF OF JOHN M. ROGERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED BY
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF JOHN M.
ROGERS, AN EMPLOYEE IN THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY 25, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for favorable consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation (in the sum of \$315.44) required by the Treasury Department for relief of an employee in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill., as a reimbursement for amounts made good by him on account of losses incurred in the payment of disbursing officers' checks upon indorsements which were later found to have been forged.

The Assistant Treasurer states that there is no just reason why Mr. Rogers, after exercising due diligence, should suffer this loss, and recommends that he be reimbursed, in which recommendation I concur.

Respectfully,

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY,
Chicago, Ill., November 3, 1920.

Hon. ROBERT I. HUNT,
Assistant Treasurer United States, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I inclose list of checks which were paid by me during the rush of business of the war period.

I took every precaution and used the utmost care, in my judgment, in making payment of these checks. Notwithstanding this fact, the checks were returned and reclaimed on me as forged indorsements.

I feel that an injustice has been done me in reclaiming payment, inasmuch as I used the utmost care and precaution, as before stated, in making these payments during the extraordinary heavy rush of business, when hundreds of people were presenting checks for payment.

My 25 years as paying teller in the Subtreasury in Chicago, without a single check being returned prior to this time, is, I believe, sufficient evidence of the careful manner in which I have handled payments.

If, in your judgment, my claim is proper and justifiable, I would most respectfully ask you, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to petition Congress to reimburse me for this loss.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. ROGERS,
Paying Teller.

1101 LOYOLA AVENUE, *Chicago, Ill.*

[Indorsement.]

This application has my complete and thorough indorsement. There is no just reason why Mr. Rogers, after exercising due diligence, should suffer this loss. I can not too strongly urge a measure for his relief.

ROBERT I. HUNT,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Chicago, Ill.

Date of check.	Check No.	Payee.	Drawer.	Date paid.	Amount.
Mar. 31, 1919	2239203	Daniel A. Wolfe.....	C. E. Gray.....	Apr. 4, 1919	\$60.00
Apr. 1, 1919	127367	Euclid V. Fuller.....	C. G. Mayo.....		60.00
Mar. 18, 1920	122944	J. E. Mathis.....	W. B. Carlile.....	Mar. 19, 1920	45.00
Apr. 1, 1920	124607	J. R. O'Keefe.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1920	65.44
Apr. 16, 1920	126217	W. E. Cox.....	do.....	Apr. 20, 1920	85.90
					\$15.44

EXPLOSION AT PLANT OF THE T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING
CO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

**A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR SUBMITTING
A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED
TO PAY FOR DAMAGES OCCASIONED BY THE EXPLOSION AND
FIRE AT THE PLANT OF THE T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
MORGAN, N. J.**

JANUARY 25, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 22, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 22d instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$285,141.41, required to pay amounts found due on claims for damage to and loss of private property, occasioned by the explosion and fire at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., at Morgan, N. J., on October 4, 5, and 6, 1918.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the letters of the Secretary of War and accompanying papers.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to submit herewith a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$285,141.41, required to pay amounts found due on claims for damages to, and loss of private property, occasioned by the explosion and fire at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Loading Co. at Morgan, N. J., on October 4, 5, and 6, 1918, as follows:

Claim of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	\$284,660.56
Claim of the Delaware Dredging Co.....	480.85

2. The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in my letter of the 18th instant.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith final report of the board appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved November 4, 1918 (40 Stat. 1026), for the purpose of determining the amounts due on all claims for damages to, and loss of, private property occasioned by the explosion and fire at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Loading Co. at Morgan, N. J., on October 4, 5, and 6, 1918.

In this report the board recommends the appropriation of \$630,360.04 to pay the claims mentioned in the report which include:

(1) The claim of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for \$284,660.56, composed of \$222,578.85 paid to other railroad companies by it by order of the Director General of Railroads, and \$62,081.71 for its own cars lost in the conflagration.

(2) The 1,908 claims of insurance companies for reimbursement for losses paid to insured property owners for property destroyed in the fire. The amounts of these claims, as I understand from previous reports of this board, have been deducted from the losses paid property owners under previous appropriations.

(3) The claim of the Delaware Dredging Co. for \$480.85 for loss of property.

(4) The claims of Jane F. Pardee and Mary Lynch for \$7,500 and \$25,000, respectively, for nervous shock, the latter having been under treatment in an insane hospital for considerable time.

I have asked the Judge Advocate General for an opinion as to the legal liability of the Government to these claimants, and for your information I have the honor to transmit that opinion herewith. On the evidence presented to the Judge Advocate General's office it is the opinion of that office that there is no legal liability resting upon the Government to pay any claims arising out of the Gillespie explosion. Congress has, however, appropriated \$1,388,146.29 to pay claims heretofore reported by the board, whose report I transmit. Provisions for the appropriations are contained in 40 Stat. 1164,

1165; 41 Stat. 46; and 41 Stat. 1025. Nowhere has Congress created a legal liability, but has acted *ex gratia*.

As to the first class of claims—namely, the claims of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—the moral obligation of the Government to reimburse that company for moneys paid other companies at the direction of the Railroad Administration is obvious. It is equally obvious that as to its own losses it should be placed in the same situation as the railroads already reimbursed by it.

The third claim, that of the Delaware Dredging Co., is in the same class as others already paid by appropriation.

In the fourth class of claims, for nervous shock, the board was of course unable to fix the amount of damage, as Congress has limited claims arising out of personal injury to the persons and amounts which would be allowable under the United States employee's compensation act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742). Under that act compensation is based upon earnings at the time of the injury. In the absence of a showing as to the earning capacity of these claimants, no amount of damages could be fixed by the board.

The claims of the insurance companies for \$344,118.63 fall within a different class. These companies were paid a premium for carrying the hazards which resulted in a loss to them, and their claims should be based upon a strictly legal liability. The Judge Advocate General has held that there is no legal liability on the evidence before him. There is no moral or charitable reason why the Government should reimburse these companies.

I therefore respectfully recommend the claims of the first and third class to your favorable consideration. The second class of claims, for reimbursing the insurance companies, I do not recommend, and disapprove of the board's recommendation to that extent. The fourth class of claims if properly proved should fall within the same class as the injuries already compensated.

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
Washington, January 11, 1921.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War.

Subject: Final report of Gillespie Explosion Claims Board.

1. The paper in reference is the final report of the Gillespie Explosion Board. The Secretary of War inquires if the liability of the Government to pay claims aggregating \$630,360.04, set forth in the report, is clear. The claims covered by this report are those of 74 railroad companies for loss of 288 cars and 1,908 claims of insurance companies for reimbursement for losses paid to insured property owners whose property was destroyed in the explosion and fire hereinafter referred to. A claim of the Delaware River Dredging Co. is included in the total sum reported, and two claims for personal injury by nervous shock are reported but not included in the total sum mentioned above. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., by order of the Director General of Railroads, has already paid the other railway companies for the cars lost.

2. On October 4, 1918, an explosion and fire occurred at the Morgan Munitions Plant of the T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., which resulted in loss of life and enormous loss of property. On October 24, 1918, the United States Senate by resolution directed its Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the explosion and resulting fire. That committee reported on February 26, 1919. In the meanwhile on November 4, 1918, Congress provided, in the deficiency appropriation act (40 Stat. 1026):

The Secretary of War is directed to consider, ascertain, and determine the amounts due on all claims for damages to and loss of private property occasioned by the recent explosion and fire at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Co. at Morgan, N. J., and report the amounts so ascertained and determined to be due the claimants to Congress within two months from the date of the approval of this act.

On November 5, 1918, under instructions from the Secretary of War the Chief of Ordnance created a board to "consider, ascertain, and determine the amounts due on all claims for damages to and loss of private property" occasioned by the explosions and fire. This board began receiving claims on November 9, 1918, and the Assistant Secretary of War made report to Congress of its labors on December 28, 1918. Apparently this board assumed that the Senate Committee would determine the Government's liability and only determined the amount of the losses of the respective claimants due to the fire and explosion.

By its contract with the Gillespie Co. the United States constituted that company its "agent" for the purpose of loading shells and agreed to furnish the components therefor and to pay the cost of labor and incidental materials plus 10 per cent as compensation. The work was to be done at a plant near South Amboy, N. J., which was to be constructed at Government expense on land which the agent was to procure for the Government. The United States was to place a disbursing officer at the plant to pay all labor and material bills approved by the agent and which were incurred in the construction and operation of the plant.

The agent was authorized—

to do all acts necessary or convenient in and about the construction and operation of the plant, to make contracts and incur obligations in the name of the Government, and to employ such persons as it may deem essential and necessary for the local construction and operative organizations, including the auditing of accounts. The Government will indemnify the agent against any and all risks by accident, fire, or explosion or otherwise arising or growing out of the construction and operation of the plant.

In order to expedite the construction of the plant, the agent will be given freedom in the exercise of its judgment as to the preparation of the plans and in the arrangement of the plant, subject only to any change or revocation specifically ordered by the department. The Chief of the Gun Division shall have the right to inspect all plans, drawings, and specifications, subcontracts, and all other rights in any way relating to the exercise of the agency herein created.

The Government will reserve to itself the right to revoke and terminate the agency to construct the plant at any time.

The Senate committee's report states:

What was the cause of the fire we can not tell. There was some suspicion that it was caused by an alien enemy, but the evidence would not justify a finding to that effect.

The committee did, however, report that the plant was not constructed to comply with the laws of New Jersey, that it was inadequately guarded, and that a vast amount of explosives and shells had been allowed to accumulate at the plant and that for these

reasons the fire spread rapidly. Congress has appropriated \$1,-388,146.29 to pay for the losses of property occasioned by the catastrophe and has extended the power of the Secretary of War to the consideration of claims for disability and death. (Act of Feb. 25, 1919, 40 Stat., 1161-1165.)

3. The Secretary of War asks this office the question: "Is the liability of the United States clear"? This question must be answered in the negative for the following reasons: The United States in general is not liable in tort and even if its agent, the Gillespie Co., were liable to these claimants there is serious doubt as to the validity of the clause in the contract by which the United States agrees to indemnify the company. (15 Comp. Dec. 405.) Moreover, the contract of indemnity, to which the claimants were not parties, if valid, was not made for the benefit of the claimants, but solely for the protection of the agent. Further, the papers before this office do not indicate liability on the part of the Gillespie Co. The cause of the explosion and fire is unknown and the rule appears to be well settled that the liability of persons having the possession of explosives is based upon the exercise of due care and that such persons are not liable as insurers. The fact that the company acting as agent for the United States violated the statutory regulations of New Jersey does not, per se, constitute negligence as this office has held that such regulations are not binding upon Government agents under such circumstances as appear in this case. (J. A. G. 014.14, Jan. 14, 1919, July 8, 1919, May 12, 1920, May 24, 1920; and see J. A. G. 012.311, Nov. 8, 1911.)

4. Congress has apparently appropriated money for the relief of the sufferers as it would in case of any great catastrophe and not upon the theory of any legal liability on the part of the Government. Whether it should pay the claims in reference is entirely a legislative question, as there is no evidence before this office which shows a legal liability. Congress will doubtless consider the fact that the Director General of Railroads has caused the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to pay out \$222,578.85 in reimbursing other companies for loss of cars.

As to the item of \$480.85, the claim of the Delaware River Dredging Co., it is in the same class as claims already appropriated for.

The Pardee and Lynch claims for nervous shock will doubtless be given consideration, when and if Congress sees fit to make further appropriations for losses occasioned by this catastrophe.

E. A. KREGER,
Acting Judge Advocate General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, December 17, 1920.

From: The Chief of Ordnance.

To: The Secretary of War.

Subject: Final report of Gillespie Explosion Claims Board.

1. Under the deficiency act of November 4, 1918, it is provided:

The Secretary of War is directed to consider, ascertain, and determine the amounts due on all claims for damages to and loss of private property occasioned by the recent explosion and fire at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Co., at Morgan, N. J.

2. The board of officers appointed by the Chief of Ordnance with the approval of the Assistant Secretary of War, for the purpose of considering claims of the character described, has heretofore submitted reports showing the amounts due in settlement of claims which had been finally determined. These reports were transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury and funds were appropriated to cover the settlement of the claims in accordance with the recommendations of the board.

3. There is transmitted herewith final report showing the recommendations of the board in connection with 74 claims submitted by railroad companies and 1,908 claims submitted by insurance companies. The railroad companies claim payment for cars damaged or destroyed by the explosion and fire of October 4, 5, and 6, 1918, while the insurance companies claim reimbursement by the right of subrogation for amounts actually paid under various policies covering private property which was damaged or destroyed by the fire and explosion referred to.

4. The board recommends that the sum of \$630,360.04 be appropriated to cover the final settlement of the claims referred to in the report.

C. C. WILLIAMS,
Major General, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

MORGAN GENERAL ORDNANCE DEPOT,
GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
South Amboy, N. J., December 11, 1920.

From: Gillespie Explosion Claims Board.
To: Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
Subject: Final report and recommendations.

1. Complying with the order of the Chief of Ordnance dated October 7, 1919 (O. O. No. 929), this board hereby submits its final report with recommendations.

2. The total appropriations already made amount to \$1,388,146.29 to pay the 9,700 claims heretofore allowed; of this, \$1,355,956.89 has been disbursed, leaving \$32,189.40 with which to pay 87 claims still outstanding and for which the money is in hand.

3. There was an error in the report of May 18, 1920, which was purely clerical and the total amount of appropriations asked for was just \$100 short of what it should have been. Request is therefore made in this report for \$100 to cover the deficiency.

4. The award to the Delaware River Dredging Co. of \$480.85 was inadvertently omitted from previous reports and should also be appropriated for at this time.

5. In recommending the appropriation to repay the railroads for loss of rolling stock, it is but fair to state that so far the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. is the only real loser, as this company was directed by the Railroad Administration to make settlement with all other railroads, which it did at an expense of \$222,578.85, and for which it is now asking reimbursement, together with \$63,081.71 to cover the loss of its own rolling stock.

6. When we undertook to investigate the claims of the insurance companies, it was discovered that already a large group of them had

decided to institute legal action against the Government's agent (T. A. Gillespie Loading Co.) to recover the losses they had sustained on policies in force at the time of the explosion and that their attorneys had nearly completed the papers for filing in court; and only upon the promise that the claims would receive proper consideration did the companies agree to defer immediate action. At great expense and inconvenience to themselves these insurance companies have furnished this board incontrovertible evidence of their claims.

7. In the report of May 31, 1919 (S. Doc. No. 30, 66th Cong., 1st sess.), there were submitted the names of Anna R. Quinn, David B. Smith, and Mary E. C. Skimmons, who had suffered personal injuries, together with complete details of the investigation in each case, and it was recommended that they be reimbursed the actual expenses incurred by them on account of the injuries complained of.

Mr. George W. Pardee has since appeared before the board and made claim for personal injuries to his wife, Jane F. Pardee. Their house was badly damaged by the explosion and Mrs. Pardee, who was in the house at the time, has been a great sufferer from nervous shock ever since. Mr. Pardee has furnished the statements of several physicians attesting to his wife's condition, and as he has been at great expense during the past two years he asks to be reimbursed in the sum of \$7,500, which is only a part of the expense incurred and does not represent damages sustained.

Mrs. Agnes Des Jardins has also appeared before the board by counsel and claimed the sum of \$25,000 for injuries suffered by her sister, Miss Mary Lynch, who received nervous shocks to such extent as to be confined in sanitariums and hospitals for the insane almost continuously ever since the explosion, with very little encouragement for recovery.

While these claims are not of the character contemplated by the authority vested in this board, yet, as there was no other body to whom these claims could be made and as they came to the notice of this board in the natural course of its investigations, it seems proper to bring them to the official attention of Congress.

8. It is recommended, therefore, that \$344,118.63 be appropriated for the insurance companies; \$285,660.56 for the railroad companies; \$480.85 for the Delaware River Dredging Co.; and \$100 for covering the deficiency in the last previous report; making a total of \$630,360.04.

9. All claims of every character which have been brought to the attention of the board have been investigated and determined, leaving nothing further to do except pay the 87 claims above referred to and disburse the several amounts herein recommended for appropriation. As this will be done in due time by the proper disbursing officer, and as the work is now complete, it is recommended that the board be dissolved.

R. N. BODINE,
Major, Ordnance Department, United States Army,
President of Board.

CHAS. E. FISKE,
Major, Ordnance Department, United States Army,
Member of Board.

OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army,
Recorder of Board.

Supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the War Department.

Claims for damages to and loss of private property—

For payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property incident to the explosion and fire at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., at Morgan, N. J., on Oct. 4, 5, and 6, 1918..... \$285, 141. 41

CONTRACT BETWEEN T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO. AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DATED DECEMBER 20, 1917.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF LOADING PLANT.

These articles of agreement, entered into this 20th day of December, 1917, by and between T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, and having its general office at 50 Church Street, New York, N. Y. (hereinafter called the agent), of the first part, and the United States of America, by Jay E. Hoffer, colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army (hereinafter called the contracting officer), acting under the authority of the Secretary of War and by direction of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the second part:

Witnesseth;

Whereas a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Imperial German and the Imperial and Royal Austrian Governments, constituting a national emergency, and in the prosecution of which there will be required quantities of ordnance matériel; and

Whereas the agent possesses experience in and qualifications for loading shell ammunition; and

Whereas the Government desires to avail itself of such experience and qualifications.

Now, therefore, under the provisions of section 120 of an act of Congress relating to national defense, approved June 3, 1916, and pursuant to all other laws of the United States and the Executive orders of the President of the United States or heads of its departments under which the requirements of advertisement for proposals are dispensed with, and contracts in the form hereof duly authorized, and in consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained, the said parties have agreed and by these presents do agree to and with each other as follows, viz:

ARTICLE I. The agent agrees to procure the use and occupancy by purchase or otherwise of the site for a shell-loading plant, at South Amboy, N. J., approved by the contracting officer in a letter to the agent dated December 8, 1917. (G. P. 471.1/282.) It is estimated that the portion to be purchased will cost approximately \$250,000 and that the rent of the portion to be leased will be about \$15,000 per annum.

The Government will lease the land from the agent upon the execution of this contract, or as soon thereafter as the agent acquires the use and occupancy of the land. The term of the lease covering the land owned by the agent will end at the option of the Government and the term of the lease covering the land occupied under lease will be coterminous with the principal lease. With reference to land owned by the agent, the lease will provide that in the event the Government is at any time authorized to purchase the land in question, the agent will transfer title and deed the same to the United States upon payment of the difference between the amount to that date paid under the lease and the actual cost of the land, which cost will include the purchase price thereof and the expenses incident to the acquirement thereof, with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, and also local taxes and water rents paid by the agent to that date. The lease will also provide that upon the termination thereof the agent will sell the land for the best price obtainable and in the manner directed by the Chief of Ordnance, and the agent will thereupon immediately refund to the United States the difference between the proceeds of such sale plus the total of all moneys paid the agent under the lease and the actual cost to that date of the land, computed as above. No revocation or cancellation of the contract and the agency herein created shall effect the term of the lease above described, it being the intention of this provision that the agent shall be completely protected against any loss by reason of such cancellation.

The agent agrees to construct upon said site, with all possible speed, a plant having a capacity for the loading with amatol, assembling, and packing of 25,000 75-mm. shell, 12,000 155-mm. or 8-inch shell, and 4,000 8-inch or larger shell per day of 24 hours. It is estimated that the plant will cost \$3,600,000, and it is understood that, based on the agent's best judgment, developed by past experience, the plant will be ready for operation on or about May 24, 1918.

The agent agrees to develop an organization to operate the plant and agrees and is employed to load, assemble, and pack 5,250,000 75-mm. shell, 2,800,000 155-mm. or 6-inch shell, and 500,000 8-inch or larger shell, with amatol or such other filler as the contracting officer may direct.

ART. II. The Government will furnish the agent with all the components of the shell and explosive for loading all material entering into the finished product, except incidental materials readily obtainable in the open market. The agent will furnish all labor and such materials and supplies as are not furnished by the Government necessary for the operation of the plant and for the loading of the shell as hereinbefore described, and deliver the loaded shells as soon as possible after the components have been received by the agent.

ART. III. The Government will make the following payments to the agent:

(A) For land which the agent has purchased and from the date when the use of the land under this contract begins, it will be paid an annual rent of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars in equal monthly installments until such time as the total cost of the land, including expenses incidental to the acquisition thereof and all local taxes and water rents paid by the agent to that date, has been reimbursed to the agent with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, and thereafter the Government will pay all local taxes and water rents assessed against the land.

(B) Should the agent be unable to purchase the land or any portion thereof, it is to lease such land under terms to be approved by this department and in which event the Government will sublet the land from the agent on the terms and conditions of the principal lease or leases.

(C) All costs actually or necessarily incurred in the construction and equipment of the plant and in addition a sum equal to ten (10) per cent thereof to cover the agent's services in preparing the general design of the plant, exercising engineering supervision other than local supervision, administration other than local administration, pro rata share of overhead expense other than local overhead expense and profit.

(D) All cost of operation determined in accordance with this contract and Schedule II attached hereto and made a part thereof, and in addition there will be paid to the agent as profit:

(1) A sum equal to ten (10) per cent of the cost of loading 75-mm. shell until 925,000 of such shell have been loaded at the plant.

(2) A sum equal to ten (10) per cent of the cost of loading 155-mm. or 6-inch shell until 475,000 of such shell have been loaded at the plant.

(3) A sum equal to ten (10) per cent of the cost of loading 8-inch or 9.5-inch shell until 82,500 of such shell have been loaded at the plant.

The profit to be paid to the agent on the loading of shell in excess of the above quantities will be determined on the basis of the costs established for each size shell as follows:

The base cost shall be the actual cost obtained during the operation of the plant for the first two consecutive weeks when running at, at least, seventy (70) per cent of the rated capacity for each class of shell, it being agreed that this determination will not be made for any one class of shell until at least eighty (80) per cent of the total number of said class of shell specified in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 above has been loaded, assembled, and packed. After the shells specified in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 above have been loaded until such base cost is established the agent will be paid ten (10) per cent of cost subject to adjustment when the base cost is established.

For the shell remaining to be loaded the agent will be paid, as a fixed profit, a sum equal to ten (10) per cent of the base cost thus established and also fifty (50) per cent of any saving in the cost of loading the remaining shell below the base costs determined as above: *Provided, however*, in no event shall the total profit exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the base cost.

The base cost thus established will apply to the remaining shell to be loaded and may at the option of the agent apply to the shell loaded in excess of the shell listed in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3, and prior to the determination of the base cost. The Government and the agent mutually agree to use their best efforts to assure the base cost being determined as promptly as possible after eighty (80) per cent of the shell specified in the above subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 have been loaded.

It is the intent of the Government that the base cost so established shall be such as to enable the agent with the knowledge and experience gained during the preliminary operation of the plant, to lower its costs (by efficient operation and careful supervision) to ninety (90) per cent, of the said base cost. After so establishing the base cost the same shall be at any time properly revised to take care of any condition not within the agent's control, which effects the actual loading costs for a period of 30 days or more, by an amount equal to two (2) per cent or more of the cost of loading.

During the construction and operation of the plant the Government will make prompt payments, and will attach a disbursing officer at the plant or office of the

agent. The disbursing officer will be instructed to promptly pay all bills, vouchers, and pay rolls certified as proper and correct by the agent, and which are in accordance with the laws and Army Regulations. To all such payments made by the local disbursing officer there will be added on account of the profit allowed under subdivisions C and D of this article, a sum equal to seven and one-half (7½) per cent of all such payment of cost.

The remainder of the profit will be paid upon the proper certificate of the contracting officer by the Finance Division, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C., subject to the reservations in this contract applicable to such payments.

The remainder of the profit will be withheld until the performance of the contract has been completed, except that when the moneys so withheld reach the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) then the contracting officer may direct that no further payments shall be withheld. When the construction of the plant has been completed the money until then withheld in excess of \$75,000 will be paid to the agent, and thereafter the contracting officer may direct that no further deductions be made from payments thereafter accruing. Upon the completion of the contract the moneys until then withheld will be paid to the agent, except that the Government may retain out of the \$75,000 so withheld an amount sufficient to cover any claims the Government may have against the agent pending a settlement thereof. The Chief of Ordnance reserves the right to investigate and question the propriety of any expenditures by the agent until the contract has been completed and so certified by the contracting officer.

ART. IV. The plans, drawings, and specifications for the plant and the construction and operation thereof shall in all phases and at all times be subject to the inspection of the contracting officer or his duly accredited representative. The agent will promptly effect any recommendation as to construction or method of operating the plant or in the processes followed in the loading of the shell or any other change directed by the contracting officer. If such change involves a substantial additional expense, a fair addition will be made to the base cost, if such has been established, upon which the profit is fixed, so that the contractor will neither benefit nor lose by reason of any such change.

The Government will reserve the right to furnish lumber, nails, cement, brick, and steel necessary in the construction of the plant, and to the extent that the Government exercises this right it will agree to make deliveries of materials of suitable quality at such times and in such quantities as the bills of materials which the agent will furnish provides.

ART. V. The agent is authorized to do all acts necessary or convenient in and about the construction and operation of the plant to make contracts and incur obligations in the name of the Government, and to employ such persons as it may deem essential and necessary for the local construction and operative organizations, including the auditing of accounts. The Government will indemnify the agent against any and all risks by accident, fire, or explosion or otherwise arising or growing out of the construction and operation of the plant.

In order to expedite the construction of the plant, the agent will be given freedom in the exercise of its judgment as to the preparation of the plans and in the arrangement of the plant, subject only to any change or revocation specifically ordered by the department. The chief of the gun division shall have the right to inspect all plans, drawings, and specifications, subcontracts, and all other rights in any way relating to the exercise of the agency herein created.

ART. VI. The Government will reserve to itself the right to revoke and terminate the agency to construct the plant at any time. In the event that such right is exercised on or before March 17, 1917, the Government will pay to the agent, in addition to the cost of construction paid or incurred to the date of such revocation or termination, a sum which, together with the 10 per cent allowed in subdivision C to Article III of this contract, will equal one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for each month and proportionately for any portion of a month during which the agency has been in operation.

ART. VII. The agency herein created will continue until the shell listed in Article I of this contract, or the equivalent of the total value thereof otherwise distributed have been loaded, assembled, and packed at the plant except that the Government may revoke the agency should the need for such loaded shell cease to exist or because of the willful misconduct of the agent. Upon such revocation, the Government will be under no obligations, expressed or implied, to make payments other than those in this contract elsewhere provided.

It is understood that no change will be made in the officers or directors of the agent's company which now include the officers of the T. A. Gillespie Co., without the consent of the contracting officer in writing.

ART. VIII. At any time before the completion of this contract the Government shall have the right to extend the agency herein created to provide for the loading of additional shell.

ART. IX. This contract shall not nor shall any right to receive payment or any other interest therein be transferred or assigned by the agent to any person, firm, or corporation. The agent shall, unless otherwise directed by the contracting officer, insert in every contract hereafter made, relating to the performance of this contract, a provision that such contract is made by or for the benefit of the United States.

ART. X. No laborer or mechanic, doing any part of the work contemplated by this contract in the employ of the agent or any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight (8) hours in any one calendar day upon such work, such prohibition being in accordance with the act approved June 19, 1912, limiting the hours of daily service of mechanics and laborers on work under contracts to which the United States is a party. For each violation of the requirements of this article a penalty of \$5 shall be imposed upon the agent for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which said employee is required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work, and all penalties thus imposed shall be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States: *Provided*, That this article shall not be enforced nor shall any penalty be exacted in case such violation shall occur while there is in effect any Executive order suspending the provisions of said act approved June 19, 1912, or waiving the provisions and stipulations thereof with respect to either this contract or any class of contracts in which this contract shall be included, or when the violation was due to any extraordinary event or conditions of manufacture, or to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or property, or by other extraordinary conditions on account of which, by subsequent Executive order, such past violation shall have been excused.

It is agreed that the agent doing any part of the work contemplated by this contract and any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work shall comply with the provisions of the naval appropriation act approved March 4, 1917, and the Executive order of the President dated March 24, 1917, in respect to wages of persons employed upon contracts with the United States, in so far as such provisions may be applicable thereto, so long as said act approved March 4, 1917, and said Executive order dated March 24, 1917, shall be in force and effect.

In the event that labor disputes shall arise directly affecting the performance of this contract and causing, or likely to cause, any delay in making the deliveries upon the date or dates specified, the agent shall address a written statement thereof to the Chief of Ordnance for transmission to the Secretary of War with the request that such dispute be settled, providing such information and access to information within the control of the agent as the Secretary of War shall require, and it is stipulated and agreed that the Secretary of War may thereupon settle or cause to be settled such dispute, and the agent agrees to accede to and comply with all the terms of such settlement.

No Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner, nor any person belonging to or employed in the military service of the United States, is or shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this article shall not apply to this contract so far as it may be within the operation or exception of section 116 of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 1109).

No person or persons shall be employed in the performance of this contract who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment at hard labor which have been imposed by the courts of the several States, Territories, or municipalities having criminal jurisdiction.

The decision of the contracting officer on all questions, and the allowance and determination of cost and the payment thereof, shall be final, except that either upon the completion of the contract by the agent or its termination by the United States, or whenever claims amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000 shall have been disallowed or determined adversely to the agent by the contracting officer, the agent may appeal to the Chief of Ordnance by filing one statement of claims (in sextuplicate), which shall embrace all claims of cost previously disallowed or determined adversely, provided all such claims shall be certified by an accountant designated by the contracting officer, or his duly authorized representative, as being in their entirety the subject of expenditure of or cost to the agent. The decision of the Chief of Ordnance shall be final on such an appeal.

Except as this contract shall otherwise provide, any doubts or disputes which may arise as to the meaning of anything in this contract shall be referred to the Chief of Ordnance for determination. If, however, the agent shall feel aggrieved at any

decision of the Chief of Ordnance upon such reference, he shall have the right to submit the same to the Secretary of War, whose decision shall be final.

Notice under this contract when not actually given to the agent shall be deemed to have been sufficiently given to and received by the agent when mailed in a sealed postpaid wrapper, addressed to T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., 50 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

The agent shall furnish to the United States for the account of the Government within 10 days after the execution and delivery of this agreement a bond in the sum of \$1,200,000, conditioned upon the full and faithful performance by the agent of all terms, covenants, and conditions of this agreement on the part of the agent to be performed. Such bond shall be in the form and with sureties satisfactory to the contracting officer. Unless such bond is furnished within the time limited, this agreement may, at the option of the contracting officer, be canceled.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have caused this contract to be executed under their seals (in sextuplicate) by their respective officers, duly authorized, the day and year first above written.

Changes on 10, 13, and 15 before execution.

T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., Agent.

THOS. H. GILLESPIE, President.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By JAY E. HOFFER,

Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Contracting Officer.

Witnesses:

C. A. HOLDEN.

W. S. CLARKE.

Insurance companies' claims.

Number of companies.....	60
Number of claims.....	1,908
Amount claimed.....	\$344,303.20
Amount allowed.....	\$344,118.63

Name of company.	Number of claims.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.....	33	\$3,420.63	\$3,420.63
Agricultural Insurance Co.....	12	2,073.60	2,073.60
Alliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.....	15	1,553.27	1,553.27
American Alliance Insurance Co.....	1	1,666.67	1,666.67
American Casualty Co.....	18	1,572.78	1,572.78
American Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....	8	3,888.83	3,888.83
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.).....	32	21,542.35	21,542.35
Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford.....	36	5,158.76	5,158.76
Boston Insurance Co.....	21	1,481.92	1,481.92
British American Assurance Co.....	4	63.45	63.45
Camden Fire Insurance Co.....	7	853.94	853.94
Commercial Casualty Insurance Co.....	74	6,566.17	6,566.17
Commonwealth Insurance Co.....	14	1,474.95	1,474.95
Continental Insurance Co.....	29	14,088.52	14,088.52
Employee's Liability Assurance Co.....	9	717.16	717.16
The Fidelity & Casualty Co.....	74	8,198.09	8,198.09
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.....	25	34,509.46	34,509.46
Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.....	18	1,719.21	1,719.21
Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark.....	1	833.33	833.33
Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.....	4	2,043.64	2,043.64
Glens Falls Insurance Co.....	3	137.79	137.79
Globe Indemnity Co.....	44	3,080.00	3,080.00
Great American Insurance Co. (Rochester department).....	9	4,441.95	4,441.95
Great Eastern Casualty Co.....	12	1,414.61	1,414.61
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.....	38	2,135.91	2,135.91
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....	19	6,175.48	6,175.48
Hartford Fire Insurance Co. (New York Underwriters).....	67	13,381.96	13,381.96
Home Insurance Co.....	6	1,624.10	1,624.10
Insurance Co. of North America.....	7	6,710.47	6,710.47
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.....	61	17,027.75	17,027.75
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.....	40	4,317.68	4,317.68
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co.....	85	7,414.15	7,365.91
Maryland Casualty Co.....	49	6,053.64	6,053.64
Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co.....	37	2,601.07	2,601.07
Mercantile Insurance Co. of America.....	4	2,028.00	2,028.00
Metropolitan Casualty Co.....	126	12,275.28	12,275.28
National Fire Insurance Co.....	43	10,882.96	10,882.96
National Liberty Insurance Co.....	1	75.00	75.00
National Union Fire Insurance Co.....	16	1,149.97	1,149.97

Insurance companies' claims—Continued.

Name of company.	Number of claims.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.....	68	\$5,844.49	\$5,844.49
Newark Fire Insurance Co.....	5	407.79	407.79
New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co.....	32	16,480.05	16,480.05
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.....	2	2,514.43	2,514.43
New Jersey Fidelity & Plate Glass Insurance Co.....	24	2,859.55	2,859.55
New Jersey Insurance Co.....	8	4,916.66	4,916.66
New York Plate Glass Insurance Co.....	151	10,698.32	10,664.32
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....	17	10,514.38	10,514.38
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.).....	17	6,128.15	6,128.15
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.....	3	503.78	503.78
North River Insurance Co.....	3	1,823.91	1,823.91
Old Colony Insurance Co.....	7	50.13	50.13
Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation.....	48	5,993.81	5,993.81
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....	1	758.18	758.18
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.....	32	2,558.87	2,558.87
Philadelphia Underwriters.....	3	4,250.00	4,250.00
Phoenix Insurance Co.....	40	3,048.33	3,048.33
Queen Insurance Co. of America.....	7	2,301.24	2,301.24
Richmond Insurance Co.....	2	550.32	550.32
Royal Indemnity Co.....	93	11,290.59	11,290.59
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.....	13	3,016.10	3,016.10
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.....	34	4,470.34	4,470.34
Security Insurance Co.....	10	679.60	679.60
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.....	5	6,607.31	6,607.31
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.....	1	143.81	143.81
Travelers Indemnity Co.....	42	5,930.77	5,930.77
United States Casualty Co.....	20	1,042.10	1,042.10
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....	63	6,386.69	6,304.27
United States Fire Insurance Co.....	53	4,133.34	4,133.34
Western Assurance Co.....	2	2,045.75	2,045.75
Total.....	1,908	344,303.29	344,118.63

Sixty-nine companies.

The Philadelphia Underwriters, of Philadelphia, Pa., has filed the following three claims for personal damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$4,250, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$4,250.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Homer Huston Haggard, Keyport Road, near South Amboy, easterly side Perth Amboy.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Thomas F. I. O'Donnell, Keyport Road, near South Amboy, easterly side Perth Amboy.....	1,250.00	1,250.00
S. A. Anthony, assigned to Perth Amboy Trust Co., Keyport Road, near South Amboy, N. J.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total.....	4,250.00	4,250.00

The Agricultural Insurance Co., of Watertown, N. Y., has filed the following 12 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,073.60, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,073.60.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Harry L. Wolff, 71-73 Brighton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$272.00	\$272.00
Samuel Tucker, west side Brighton Avenue, 67 and 69, Perth Amboy, N. J.	237.50	237.50
Sarah H. Heiselberg, 431-433 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	101.95	101.95
Edwin Nelson, 329 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	19.15	19.15
Mayer and Pearl Feldman, 222 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	74.00	74.00
Stanislaus Borkowski, 604 east side Cortlandt Street, and rear of, Perth Amboy, N. J.	53.00	53.00
Joseph and Elizabeth Muska, 560 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.00	14.00
Edwin Nelson, 182-184 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	25.30	25.30
Samuel Tucker, 63-65 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	390.75	390.75
Mary Patten and Michael J. Crowe, 286 Davidson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	16.00	16.00
Samuel Tucker, 66 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	168.78	168.78
Samuel and Hyman Rothenberg, 296 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	701.17	701.17
Total	2,073.60	2,073.60

The Newark Fire Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., has filed the following five claims for structural (glass) damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$407.79, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$407.79.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
John and Emma Peterson, 498, 498A, and 500 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$125.00	\$125.00
William Mathiason, 233 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	122.00	122.00
Charles I. Silk, 42-44 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	101.10	101.10
Alice M. Duncan, 148 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	48.99	48.99
Gustave Matson, 172-174 William Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.00	11.00
Total	407.79	407.79

The Firemen's Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., has filed the following claim for structural and personal damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$833.33, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$833.33.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
J. D. Van Pelt, west side road leading from South Amboy to Chocomaque, Sayreville Township, Middlesex, N. J.	\$833.33	\$833.33

The Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., of Springfield, Mass., has filed the following five claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$6,607.31, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$6,607.31.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
George C. Nellus, west side Feltus Street, south of Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	\$555.27	\$555.27
George Gundran, 101, 103, 107, 139, 143, and 152 Henry Street, and 56-58 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.	2,470.04	2,470.04
Sophia (Sophronia) W. Morgan, south side road South Amboy to Keyport, Keyreville Township, N. J.	2,040.00	2,040.00
Bridget Kerwin, 1307 Fourth Street, South Amboy, N. J.	612.00	612.00
Elias Clayton and Lewis Dill, 49-51 Second Street, South Amboy, N. J.	930.00	930.00
Total.....	6,607.31	6,607.31

The Boston Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass., has filed the following 21 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,481.92, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,481.92.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
George Winez, No. 283 A-B Central Avenue, Jackson Terrace, N. J.	\$39.00	\$39.00
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co. et al., as interest may appear, 418, 419, 420 Jackson Terrace, Raritan, N. J.	15.00	15.00
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co., 347, 348, 349 Jackson Terrace, Raritan, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Julia Maciorowski, No. 531 West Side Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	6.00	6.00
B. Dzielak, No. 212 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	47.50	47.50
Perth Amboy, N. J., B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 794, No. 274-276 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	347.35	347.35
Rev. Victor Mlynarski, No. 450 Leon Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	32.40	32.40
Joseph Jasowski, No. 555 Johnstone Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	3.00	3.00
Mathild Rosine Muessigbrodt, No. 211-213 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	90.00	90.00
Allie M. Somogyi and Stephen F. Somogyi, No. 127 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	97.62	97.62
S. Werner, No. 641 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	39.21	39.21
Joseph Koval, No. 641 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	102.00	102.00
Ignatz Modizejowski, No. 311 Barclay Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.00	14.00
Steve Palajtas, east side Erin Avenue, Hopelawn, Woodbridge Township, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.75	14.75
B. Haffner, corner Amboy and New Brunswick Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	194.25	194.25
Stephen Schultz, No. 638 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.00	150.00
Andrew Howanies, 616 Johnstone Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	5.50	5.50
Antonio Schverlichovsky, southeast corner New Brunswick Avenue and Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	66.90	66.90
Frank Schultz, No. 659 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	13.44	13.44
Stephen Schultz, corner Hall Avenue and Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	160.00	160.00
Joseph Koval, No. 640 Pennsylvania Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	43.00	43.00
Total.....	1,481.92	1,481.92

The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 34 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$4,470.34, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$4,470.34.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Martin Ganzler, 427 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$25.00	\$25.00
Majk and Annie Katranski, north side Copernic Avenue, Kearsy, N. J.....	4.25	4.25
Carrie K. Anderson, 522 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	13.30	13.30
Carrie K. Anderson, 523 Hartford Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	124.40	124.40
Carrie K. Anderson, 521 Hartford Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	8.10	8.10
Paul Nacsin, 523 West Side Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
Paul Nacsin, 525 West Side Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	129.00	129.00
Delia Hanson, 266 Hobart Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	203.50	203.50
Mary E. Ryan, 133 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	6.00	6.00
Mary Egan, 100-102 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	110.00	110.00
John C. Smith et al., 280 Davidson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	60.00	60.00
Adolphus and Edith Cornish, north side Brunswick Avenue, Metuchen, N. J..	20.00	20.00
Bronislaw and A. Baronowski, Sayreville Township, about 1½ miles from South Amboy, N. J.....	900.00	900.00
Sarah and Florence Coker, 358 Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.....	258.50	258.50
Anna P. Johnson, north side Pleasant Avenue, Sewaren, N. J.....	12.50	12.50
Citizens' Building & Loan Association, 313-315 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J..	75.00	75.00
Walter and Julia Banks, 140 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	17.55	17.55
G. R. B. Co., 188, 192, 194 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	322.42	322.42
M. A. Hanna & Co., coal dock, South Amboy, N. J.....	287.62	287.62
Catherine Gunkle, 355 south side Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	375.00	375.00
Emma D. Afflerbach, 93 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	20.87	20.87
Frank Burkhard, east side Wilmot Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	350.00	350.00
John D. Doolan, west side Berry Street, Woodbridge, N. J.....	3.47	3.47
Elizabeth Deak, west side Dahl Avenue, Kearsy, N. J.....	83.40	83.40
Vincenzo and Anna Russo, northwest side Tappen Street, Port Reading, N. J..	6.00	6.00
John Kelly, 78 Center Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	30.84	30.84
Thomas Brown, 123-125 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	283.75	283.75
Joseph Hoffman, 662 Cortlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	58.00	58.00
Carmelo Spezi, 233 George Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	150.00	150.00
Joseph Afflerbach, 95 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	20.87	20.87
Paul Kozel and Annie Kozel, 499 Compton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	140.00	140.00
Charles J. Anderson, 519 Hartford Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	2.10	2.10
H. Rosenthal & Co., New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	92.90	92.90
Mary A. O'Toole, 152 Pine Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.....	261.00	261.00
Total.....	4,470.34	4,470.34

The Insurance Co. of North America, of New York, N. Y., has filed the following seven claims for personal damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$6,710.47, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$6,710.47.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Capt. Robert D. Hamilton, 7012 Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$900.00	\$900.00
M. A. Hanna & Co., Eastern Coal Dock Co., South Amboy, N. J.....	143.81	143.81
R. W. Williamson, South Amboy, N. J.....	1,500.00	1,800.00
V. De Luca, South Amboy, N. J.....	833.33	833.33
Do.....	1,666.67	1,666.67
Do.....	833.33	833.33
Do.....	833.33	833.33
Total.....	6,710.47	6,710.47

The Alliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 15 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,553.27, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,553.27.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Rae Wolff Tucker, 64-66 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$285.00	\$285.00
Samuel Tucker, 68-70 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	315.00	315.00
Metuchen Realty & Improvement, Ralf and Olga Hameier, 18 Delta Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	6.00	6.00
Knud Olsen, Howard Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	3.00	3.00
Joseph Schaffhauser, 856 Bernard Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	16.00	16.00
Michael Podboroczynsky, Highland Avenue, Highland Park, N. J.....	10.00	10.00
John Dooling, 279 David Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	440.00	440.00
Isabella Flynn and Niels Christensen, 520 Harrington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	16.00	16.00
Jens Sorensen, 579 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	67.25	67.25
Richard L. Preston, 155 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	23.02	23.02
Tomine Tarpgaard, 92 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	58.00	58.00
Lizzie Lowenkopf, 460 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	25.00	25.00
Charles K. Seaman, 284 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
Abiga O. Steffener, 46 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	150.00	150.00
Daniel Dobrowoczi, Goodridge Park, Woodbridge Township, N. J.....	124.00	124.00
Total.....	1,553.27	1,553.27

The Niagara Fire Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 17 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$10,514.38, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$10,514.38.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Realty & Construction Co., 52 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$52.00	\$52.00
Andrew P. Hansen, 362 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	100.63	100.63
V. De Luca, Morgan, N. J.....	4,166.67	4,166.67
H. B. Mish, South Amboy, N. J.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
H. V. Darrow, South Amboy, N. J.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Louisa A. Johnson, 129 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	107.95	107.95
John Hines, north side Howard Street, Hopelawn, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	29.85	29.85
Catherine Elmore: 167 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	49.20	49.20
169 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1.80	1.80
Dominic Cerulo, 269 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	10.00	10.00
Henrietta Bollschweiler, 287 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	100.40	100.40
Alexander Rossi, 268 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	151.88	151.88
Dominic Cerulo: 276 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	127.00	127.00
278 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	24.00	24.00
Maple Realty Corporation, southwest corner Smith and Maple Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	788.40	788.40
Samuel Newton, 107 Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.....	800.00	800.00
Maple Realty Corporation, southeast corner Smith Street and Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1,004.60	1,004.60
Total.....	10,514.38	10,514.38

The American Eagle Fire Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following eight claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$3,888.83, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$3,888.83.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
V. De Luca, Morgan, N. J.....	\$1,666.67	\$1,666.67
Mrs. Louisa Thomas, 23 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	157.40	157.40
Fred D. Smith, southeast corner Grove and Perrine Avenues, Morgan Heights, N. J.....	255.00	255.00
Sarah B. Aken, west side North Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.....	275.00	275.00
Edith M. Ramsey, 159 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	157.00	157.00
Susan D. Fraser, 42 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	351.98	351.98
Edwin G. Fraser, C. D. Fraser, M. W. Gross, E. W. Germain, south west corner Smith and McClellan Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	585.08	585.08
Fraser Realty Co., 188-194 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	440.70	440.70
Total.....	3,888.83	3,888.83

The Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 25 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$34,509.46, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$34,509.46.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Thomas E. Capner, 117 Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	\$225.00	\$225.00
Mary M. Ryan, 252 David Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	218.11	218.11
James D. Van Pelt, north side road from South Amboy to Cheesequake, N. J.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Regina M. Dancker, north side Portia Street near Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.....	2,024.16	2,024.16
Harry C. Perrine, head of Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.,.....	1,953.95	1,953.95
Howard W. Moss, 357 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	678.00	678.00
John Rogan, 49 George Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	525.00	525.00
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., Totenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	238.15	238.15
Federal Terra Cotta Co., Cutters Dock Road, Woodbridge, N. J.....	200.00	200.00
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 52 Buckingham Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1,235.06	1,235.06
Abraham Pavlosky, 441 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	25.00	25.00
Marius Th. Pedersen, 362 Lawrie Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	53.50	53.50
Morris Plane and Sol Rubenstein, 469-469A, 471, 473, 475, 477, Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	101.40	101.40
Isadore Greenspan, 101 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	95.00	95.00
M. N. Roll, 211, 213 Front Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	70.00	70.00
M. N. Roll, 210 Church Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	725.00	725.00
Ruth H. Everett, 343 Pine Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.....	1,250.00	1,250.00
A. H. Bergen, 260 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	188.00	188.00
Seaboard Clay Manufacturing Co., as owner of New Jersey Terra Cotta Co., Catharine and Cortlandt Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	60.41	60.41
Charles C. Hommon, 115 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	10.00	10.00
Jacob Greenspan, 68 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	155.50	155.50
John Perrine, south side Portia Street, near Pine Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.....	1,030.00	1,030.00
Frederick A. Hillman, west side road from South Amboy to Cheesequake, N. J.....	8,500.00	8,500.00
Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., Dry Docks 1, 2, 3, and 4, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	7,281.55	7,281.55
James D. Van Pelt, Sayreville Township, N. J., Cheesequake Road.....	2,666.67	2,666.67
Total.....	34,509.46	34,509.46

The Home Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following six claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,624.10, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,624.10.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
V. De Luca, Morgan, N. J.	\$833. 33	\$833. 33
Willis P. Wilde, 365 Union Avenue, Cranford, N. J.	170. 00	170. 00
Standard Underground Cable Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.	185. 77	185. 77
Federal Terra Cotta Co., north side Cutter's Dock Road, near Fulton Street, Woodbridge, N. J.	200. 00	200. 00
Elizabeth S. Yager, Bonhampton, N. J.	35. 00	35. 00
Whitehead Bros., east side of Cheesequake Road, about 1 mile from South Amboy, N. J.	200. 00	200. 00
Total	1, 624. 10	1, 624. 10

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 67 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$13,381.96, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$13,381.96.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Harris Edelstein, 320 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$40. 00	\$40. 00
Joseph Kramer, 190, 192 North Brunswick Avenue, Fayette Street, 370, 372 State, 130 State, 341, 343, 345, 347 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	235. 00	235. 00
Raritan Construction Co., 173, 179 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	771. 20	771. 20
Thomas Erwin, north side George Street, South Amboy, N. J.	150. 00	150. 00
Morris Ancier, 310 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	190. 00	190. 00
Perth Amboy Hardware Co., 313 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	24. 00	24. 00
Do.	49. 50	49. 50
Morris Shumsky, southwest corner Market and South First Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	500. 00	500. 00
H. B. Mish, South Amboy, N. J. (Gillespie Plant)	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
Amboy Lighting Co., 193, 195 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150. 00	150. 00
Sammuel Plain, 440 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	22. 50	22. 50
Sidney Riddlerstorfer, 156 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	24. 00	24. 00
Adolph M. Metzendorf, Perth Amboy, N. J.	747. 80	747. 80
L. Madsen, 192 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	5. 61	5. 61
Jacob Goldberger, 424, 426, 428 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	85. 45	85. 45
John A. Donegan, 160 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	66. 75	66. 75
Harris Edelstein, 313 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	205. 00	205. 00
Martha K. Friedman, 46 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	285. 00	285. 00
Herman & Esther Brody, 169 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	75. 40	75. 40
N. Verducci, 403, 405 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	275. 00	275. 00
Bertha Cohen, 400 Division Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	35. 00	35. 00
Benjamin Cohen, 346 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	100. 00	100. 00
Philip Levine, 262-264 Davidson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	125. 00	125. 00
Sigmund Spitzer, 113 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	203. 80	203. 80
Morris Plane, 466 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	75. 00	75. 00
Antonio Stankiewicz, north side David Street, 100 feet West Pine Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	450. 00	450. 00
Ella L. Watson, 292 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150. 50	150. 50
Jacob Philip Goldsmith, 109 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	38. 75	38. 75
Philip Siskind, 324-326 State and 190-192 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	36. 00	36. 00
Philip Gaynor, 518-520 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10. 95	10. 95
M. Goldsmith, 311 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	20. 00	20. 00
Samuel Fine, 373-375 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	26. 00	26. 00
Abram Kramer, 233, 240, 236, 518-520 State, 186-188 Washington Street and 196 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	118. 31	118. 31
John Hageman, 199, 201 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	600. 00	600. 00
Jonah Goldsmith, 390 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	44. 50	44. 50
Ella L. Watson, 55, 57 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	118. 50	118. 50
Joseph Slobodien, 358, 364 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	20. 75	20. 75
Sigmund Spitzer, 130 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	151. 28	151. 28
D. Levine, 208 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	13. 85	13. 85
Samuel Hyman, 269 McClellan Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	19. 70	19. 70
Thomas Marshall, north side Augusta Street, 250 feet West Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	463. 20	463. 20
Edwina Reekhow, 397 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	3. 05	3. 05
John Hanson, Jr., 109 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	770. 60	770. 60
Benjamin Cohen, 126 Catalpa Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	229. 50	229. 50
Joseph E. Stricker, 141 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	237. 75	237. 75
Isaac Alpern, 138 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	175. 00	175. 00
Joseph E. Stricker, 142 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	160. 65	160. 65
Do.	25. 00	25. 00

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
M. Goldsmith, 309 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$28.95	\$28.95
Mrs. May Glatstein, 644 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	132.00	132.00
John Margaretten, 384 Park Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	200.00	200.00
Henry Wellbrock, 130 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	23.40	23.40
M. Goldsmith, 285 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	29.50	29.50
Dr. Charles I. Silk, 409 State and 39 Gordon Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	406.90	406.90
Joseph Slobodien, 143-145 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	92.25	92.25
Joseph Slobodien, 288 Hobart Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	34.00	34.00
Joseph Slobodien, 107, 109 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	66.15	66.15
Joseph Makiel, north side Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J.	350.00	350.00
Hyman Friedman, Jacob Joselson, Sol. Rubenstein, 178, 180 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	382.50	382.50
William Lipson, 157 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	85.80	85.80
Joseph Slobodien, 98 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	27.85	27.85
The Hyme Co., 117, 131 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	447.81	447.81
Harry Fischkoff, 352 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	50.00	50.00
Perth Amboy City Hospital, 2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	146.25	146.25
Philip Levy, 214 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	125.00	125.00
Hans Smith, 194 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	3.75	3.75
Stanislaw Moevki & Antonia, east side Elm Street, 250 feet north of Center Street, South Amboy, N. J.	425.00	425.00
Total	13,381.96	13,381.96

The Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.) of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 17 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$6,128.15, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$6,128.15.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Antonia Nicarvo, 151 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	\$180.00	\$180.00
Nathan Robinson, 256, 258 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	167.08	167.08
Harry Fischkoff, 77 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.00	15.00
Crescenzo Nicarvo, 165 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	150.00	150.00
Nathan Robinson, west side Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	175.50	175.50
Mary E. Ryan, 250 Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J.	83.08	83.08
John P. Lloyd, 205, 207, 209 Smith, 290, 292 Maple Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	132.00	132.00
Kate Bogart, 231 David Street, South Amboy, N. J.	128.86	128.86
F. D. & C. Realty Co., 182, 184, 186 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.00	150.00
V. De Luca, Morgan, N. J.	4,166.67	4,166.67
Charles Stockton, 229 David Street, South Amboy, N. J.	71.28	71.28
Leander Wiepert, 122 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	5.00	5.00
George O. Bogart, 245 David Street, South Amboy, N. J.	111.28	111.28
Do.	161.77	161.77
Estate of Jas. P. Scully, Harvey Emmons, executor:		
134 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.	161.77	161.77
134, 136, 138 David Street, South Amboy, N. J.	168.96	168.96
307 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.	99.90	99.90
Total	6,128.15	6,128.15

The Continental Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 29 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$14,088.52, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$14,088.52.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Alexander Parvowsky, 236 Feltus Street, South Amboy, N. J.	\$575.00	\$575.00
Magdalena Schafhauser, southwest corner Maple and Bernard Avenues, Metuchen, N. J.	12.00	12.00
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co., Jos. Herman, assignee, south side Morris Avenue, near borough line, Metuchen, N. J.	75.00	75.00
Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., Dry Docks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Perth Amboy, N. J.	7,718.45	7,718.45
Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co., intersection of Broad and Front Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	800.00	800.00
Julius T. Simmen, stable and garage 357 Maple Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	422.30	422.30
Van Dan Warehouse Co., Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.	198.10	198.10
Seaboard Clay Manufacturing Co. and New Jersey Terra Cotta Co., Catharine and Courtland Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	60.40	60.40
Anton Sorenson, 39 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	249.90	249.90
Ella S. Leonard, 23-25 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	60.00	60.00
Stephen and Catherine Dzjak, 452 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	29.25	29.25
James M. Chapman, northeast corner Gordon and Front Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	135.60	135.60
Morris Gavronsky, 420 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	26.00	26.00
Rosa Briggs, 89 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	70.00	70.00
Rosa Briggs, 239-241 Kearny Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	80.00	80.00
Rosa Briggs, 261-263 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	57.00	57.00
New Jersey Glue Co., south side Cutters Dock Road, East Woodbridge, N. J.	54.58	54.58
Perth Amboy Evening News and/or Boynton Real Estate Co., 284 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	47.98	47.98
Federal Terra Cotta Co., Cutters Dock Road, near Fulton Street, Woodbridge, N. J.	200.00	200.00
W. J. Donnell, 324 Main Street, South Amboy, N. J.	188.00	188.00
H. E. Lazarus, or Lazarus Raincoat Co., 682 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	110.00	110.00
Trustees Perth Amboy Free Public Library, north side Jefferson Street between Maple and Madison Avenues, Perth Amboy, N. J.	86.96	86.96
A. C. Larsen, 290 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	20.00	20.00
Morris Gavronsky, 422 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	168.50	168.50
Rosa Briggs, 91 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	200.60	200.60
Morris Plane and Sol Rubenstein, 460, 469A, 471, 473, 475, 477 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	41.50	41.50
Joseph F. Burks Co., Morgan, N. J. (Gillespie plant)	2,100.00	2,100.00
Manheimer & Kasse, southeast corner Washington and Division Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	195.00	195.00
Elsie K. Sorenson, 225, 227, 213, 221, 215, 219, 231, 233, 223, 229, 209, 211 Meade Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	106.40	106.40
Total	11,088.52	14,088.52

The Old Colony Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., has filed the following seven claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$50.13, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$50.13.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Jens C. Jensen and Elsie M. Jensen (his wife), 437 Lawrie Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$5.00	\$5.00
Aage Clausen, 532 Lee Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.13	10.13
Victor L. Bjornsen, 503 Amboy Avenue, and ext. 383 Neville Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
John Scala and Ida Scala (his wife), 498 Brace Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	6.00	6.00
H. Viggo Ferdinandsen, 497 Cornell Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	4.00	4.00
Ane M. Jensen, 442 Lawrie Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.00	11.00
Hans P. Olsen and Olga Olsen (his wife), 502 Compton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	4.00	4.00
Total	50.13	50.13

The British American Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada, has filed the following four claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$63.45, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$63.45.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Mary T. Boll, west side Grant Avenue, Fords Park, N. J.....	\$8.00	\$8.00
Hanson's Realty Corporation:		
Lots 159-160, Fairmount Park, Metuchen, N. J.....	7.00	7.00
Lots 172-173, Fairmount Park, Metuchen, N. J.....	45.45	45.45
Christ B. Pederson, 436 Neville Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	3.00	3.00
Total.....	63.45	63.45

The National Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 43 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$10,882.96, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$10,882.96.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD.

By OLIVER A. PHELPS,

Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board,

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Mary and Joseph Otyos, lot 839, Philip Boulevard, Metuchen, N. J.....	\$12.50	\$12.50
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co.:		
Lots 685 and 686 Edgar Avenue, between Woodbridge and Rodner Avenues, Metuchen.....	15.00	15.00
Lots 645 and 646 east side Edgar Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
Lots 702 and 703 south side Milton Street, Jackson Terrace, Metuchen, N. J.....	20.00	20.00
Lot 651, east side Edgar Avenue, near Woodbridge, Metuchen, N. J.....	10.00	10.00
Metuchen Improvement Co. (Jackson Terrace), lots 440 and 441, west side Phoenix Avenue, near Lehigh Valley R. R., Metuchen, N. J.....	20.00	20.00
Wladislaw and Alexander Wienziewski, lots 271 and 272 Washington and Locust Streets, Metuchen, N. J.....	35.00	35.00
M. A. Hanna & Co., Eastern Coal Dock Co., South Amboy, N. J.....	431.43	431.43
Boynton Investment & Security Co., 375 and 377 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	192.10	192.10
National Fire Proofing Co., north side Raritan River, Keasby, N. J.....	630.53	630.53
Elizabeth Garretson, 285 and 287 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	411.00	411.00
Perth Amboy Savings Institution, 208 and 210 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	463.68	463.68
Paul Brylinski, Cedar and Center Streets, South Amboy, N. J.....	149.05	149.05
Herman Josefowicz, 389 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	2.50	2.50
Jensine Brose, 133 First Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	35.00	35.00
Louis Pavlosky and Abraham Pavlosky, 462A, 462B, and 464 State, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	53.50	53.50
Mortimer Jay Brown, 212 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	24.79	24.79
Trustees of Perth Amboy Free Public Library, Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	86.96	86.96
Harris Edelstein and Joseph Joselson, 331 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	71.00	71.00
Samuel A. Mandel and Augusta Mandel, 509 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	30.00	30.00
David Encherman, 515 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	100.00	100.00
Samuel Polensky, 234 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	52.80	52.80
South Amboy Terra Cotta Co., South Amboy, N. J.....	5,363.47	5,363.47
Harris Edelstein and J. Joselson, 219 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	50.40	50.40
Bertha Jacobson, administratrix estate of Nathan Jacobson, 310 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	125.00	125.00
Bertha Jacobson, administratrix, 318-320 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	170.00	170.00
Bertha Jacobson, administratrix, 318 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	249.00	249.00
Bertha Jacobson, 157 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	25.00	25.00
Bertha Jacobson, administratrix estate Nathan Jacobson, 157 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	400.00	400.00
Bertha Jacobson, 161 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	50.00	50.00
Bertha Jacobson, administratrix estate of Nathan Jacobson, 276-278 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	51.50	51.50
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., Plant No. 2, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	882.17	882.17
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co., lots 655 and 656, east side Edgar Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	396.90	396.90
Elsie J. Ostergaard, 268 and 270 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	49.65	49.65
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co., lots 698 and 699, south side Milton Place, Metuchen, N. J.....	9.00	9.00
Elsie J. Ostergaard, 266 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	33.00	33.00
Nels Peterson, 593 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	56.45	56.45
New Jersey Glue Co., Woodbridge, N. J.....	54.58	54.58
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co.:		
Lots 661 and 662, east side Edgar Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	10.00	10.00
Lots 578 and 579, Edgar Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	10.00	10.00
Lots 692 and 693, east side Edgar Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	5.00	5.00
Lots 279 and 280, Washington and Locust Streets, Metuchen, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
Total.....	10,882.96	10,882.96

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, of New York, N. Y., has filed the following four claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,043.64, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,043.64.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Perth Amboy Savings Institution, 208-210 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$88.32	\$88.32
Samuel Elsner, 200 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	238.50	238.50
Samuel Elsner, 370 New Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	50.15	50.15
V. De Luca, Morgan, N. J. (Gillespie plant).....	1,666.67	1,666.67
Total.....	2,043.64	2,043.64

The Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 40 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$3,048.33, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$3,048.33.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
John Sokolinski, 218 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$56.00	\$56.00
William H. McCormick, 82 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	114.98	114.98
Katherine T. McCormick, 231 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.86	15.86
William H. McCormick, 60 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	13.05	13.05
Samuel Mandel, southwest corner New Brunswick Avenue and Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	14.13	14.13
Nicholas A. La Forge, 542 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	2.00	2.00
Samuel Mandel, Southwest corner New Brunswick Avenue and Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	14.12	14.12
Stanislaus Sebienski, 284 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	80.00	80.00
Mary Lovas, 685 Courtlandt Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	25.00	25.00
Catherine Burris, 181 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	39.95	39.95
Estate of Abraham E. Cohen, 262-264 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	208.00	208.00
G. Frederick Richters, 221 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	73.75	73.75
Mary Louise Jensen, 222 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	3.00	3.00
Frank Dorsey, 207 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	90.00	90.00
John and Ethel Dickson, 112 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	70.00	70.00
Antonio Pepe, north side Moore Avenue, Woodbridge, N. J.....	7.21	7.21
George and Anna Svonick, King George Road, Fords, N. J.....	8.70	8.70
Raymond Leavy and Marie Leavy, 399 Compton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.88	15.88
Anton Lasko, 547 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	25.00	25.00
Julia McCluskey, 431-433 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.61	15.61
Esther Cohen, 132-134 Patterson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	118.00	118.00
Joseph and Mary H. Walker, 91 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	104.00	104.00
George D. Runyon and Melvenia Runyon, 173 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	375.00	375.00
Johan and Anton Jensen, 33 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	167.19	167.19
Emily King Paterson, 105 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	75.00	75.00
Jacob Goldberger, 430-432 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	67.00	67.00
Mary Gutowski, 338 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	60.00	60.00
Union Garage Co., 278 King Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	65.00	65.00
Thomas Dooley, 262 Barclay Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	12.45	12.45
Patrick White & Sons, west side Water Street, southwest corner Fayette and Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	250.21	250.21
Edward and Annie O'Donnell, 471 Johnstone Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	5.52	5.52
Eleonor Nagel, 272 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	9.90	9.90
Raritan Yacht Club, 160 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	280.00	280.00
C. W. Sneath, 49 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	36.50	36.50
Mads C. Madsen, 265 Watson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	10.00	10.00
Mads C. Madsen, 263 Watson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	16.00	16.00
Adolph Weiss, 119 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	341.00	341.00
Mary A. Langan, 196 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	35.00	35.00
Jacob Goldberger, 314-318 Goodwin Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	51.29	51.29
Perth Amboy Savings Institution, 31 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	69.53	69.53
Total.....	3,048.33	3,048.33

The Western Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada, has filed the following two claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,045.75, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,045.75.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Consolidated, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$379.09	\$379.09
V. De Luca, Morgan, N. J. (Gillespie plant).....	1,666.66	1,666.66
Total	2,045.75	2,045.75

The New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., has filed the following 32 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$16,480.05, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$16,480.05.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Charles J. Everson, 152 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$50.00	\$50.00
Metuchen Realty & Improvement Co., lots 596, 597, 598 west side Edgar Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
Antonio Maczenski, 109 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
August Schaefer, 190 Sherman Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	16.07	16.07
The Luelsingora Land Co., 183-185 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	45.53	45.53
Catherine A. Van Vechten, 40 North Sixth Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	125.50	125.50
Marion H. Merriss, west side East Avenue, Sewaren, N. J.....	8.67	8.67
Stacy R. Hills, Woodbridge Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	15.56	15.56
Joseph Bruck, 154 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	28.00	28.00
Stanislaw Ratajczak, 697 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	11.50	11.50
J. J. Almond, Middlesex Avenue and William Street, Metuchen, N. J.....	4.25	4.25
Berthan Wilentz, 71 Catalpa Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	98.50	98.50
John M. Connor, jr., north side Chestnut Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	90.00	90.00
Joseph F. Burke & Co., 718 Munroe Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Wilmot F. Wood and Elizabeth A. Wood, east of Cemetery Lane, Metuchen, N. J.....	75.00	75.00
Mary L. Gerns, 112 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	50.50	50.50
Joseph and Julia Truak, 184 Sherman Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	16.10	16.10
Joseph and Julia Truak, 188 Sherman Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	12.40	12.40
Joseph and Julia Truak, 186 Sherman Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	19.09	19.09
Frances Connor, north side Chestnut Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	14.72	14.72
Perth Amboy Free Hebrew Bath Association, corner Barracks and Division Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	44.87	44.87
George and Sophia Lamparter, corner William Street and Durham Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	12.15	12.15
Stella C. MacMullen, northwest corner Lewis Street and Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	25.00	25.00
John Wawerczak, 780-782 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	129.00	129.00
Henrietta T. Peck, east side Grove Avenue, near Middlesex Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	51.00	51.00
Joseph Rechenwalt, Morris Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	2.09	2.09
William E. Carey, 312 northeast corner Woodwold Park and Middlesex Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.....	50.00	50.00
Morris Mechanic, 105 Louis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	142.50	142.50
William Gross, south side Woodbridge Avenue, Middlesex County, Fords, N. J.....	230.55	230.55
Hyman Rippen and Morris Rippenbain (trading as H. Rippen), 361-365 Division Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	13.50	13.50
Hyman Rippen and Morris Rippenbain (trading as H. Rippen), 379-381 Division Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	60.00	60.00
Anna Martin, 327 Elm Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	8.00	8.00
Total	16,480.05	16,480.05

The Firemen's Fund Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., has filed the following 18 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,719.21, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,719.21.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Lena Miller, 176-178 Grant Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$170. 75	\$170. 75
Harris Brody, 167 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	132. 40	132. 40
Harry S. Medinets, 101 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	34. 47	34. 47
Samuel Fine, 463 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15. 00	15. 00
David Snaper, 68 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15. 20	15. 20
Nathan Levinsky, 163 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	163. 00	163. 00
Bertha Wilentz, 104-106 DeKalb Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	40. 00	40. 00
Abraham and Esther Medinets, 100-102 Commerce Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	98. 00	98. 00
S. Levinston, 126 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	18. 55	18. 55
P. & K. Realty Co., 360 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	259. 10	259. 10
Albert D. Haven, 475 West Avenue, Sewaren, N. J.	2. 84	2. 84
Abraham Belofsky, 395 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	16. 00	16. 00
Bessie Miller, 73 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	12. 10	12. 10
Morris Isenberg, 261 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14. 30	14. 30
Bertha Wilentz, 100-102 DeKalb Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	101. 25	104. 25
Morris Miller, 539 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	110. 00	110. 00
Rafael Budin, 332 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	23. 25	23. 25
Sam Hochheiser, 537 Center Street, South Amboy, N. J.	490. 00	490. 00
Total.....	1,719. 21	1,719. 21

The Security Insurance Co., of New Haven, Conn., has filed the following 10 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$679.60, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$679.60.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain Ordnance Department U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Patrick E. and Anna C. Mack, 156 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$44. 80	\$44. 80
Estate of John Berner, 316 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	87. 75	87. 75
Caroline Sandorf, 215-217 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65. 50	65. 50
Anna J. K. Nielson, 265 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	80. 35	80. 35
Hans Nielson, 196 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	63. 27	63. 27
Mary A. Warren, 120 Catalpa Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	45. 77	45. 77
Annie Wilbert, 156 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65. 10	65. 10
Aaron Kaufman, 373-375 Park Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	101. 55	101. 55
Jacob Belofsky, 258-264 Lawrie Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	25. 40	25. 40
Edward J. Dalton, 159 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	91. 11	91. 11
Total.....	679. 60	679. 60

The United States Casualty Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 20 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,042.10, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,042.10.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain Ordnance Department U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
David Salbet, 41 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.	\$62. 94	\$62. 94
Estate of Philip Sachs, 10-12 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.	31. 69	31. 69
Michael Mieskowski, 354 Keene Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	92. 90	92. 90
Michael Mieskowski, 352 Keene Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	40. 22	40. 22
Anton and Joseph Massopust, corner State and Wayne Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	44. 09	44. 09
Stephen Karzonir, 331 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	28. 61	28. 61
John Wawerczak, southeast corner State Street and Pulaski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	207. 01	207. 01
Joseph Hrubec, southwest corner State and Wayne Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	6. 30	6. 30
William F. Thiele, 753 Parker Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65. 21	65. 21
Steve Vaganek, 461 Lawrence Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	9. 19	9. 19
Adam Cybulski, 183 Grant Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	35. 85	35. 85
Max Zuker, 139 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	7. 50	7. 50
W. H. McElwain Co., 29 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.	93. 17	93. 17
The Basket Importing Co., 119 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.	13. 02	13. 02
Aaron Levine, 280 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.	134. 96	134. 96
Robert J. Talbot, 611 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.	6. 26	6. 26
William L. Morgan, 23 Cedar Street, Newark, N. J.	44. 05	44. 05
John Sudemak, 211 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.	41. 07	41. 07
Timothy O'Leary, 412 Hudson Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.	46. 45	46. 45
Henry Levy, 69 West Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.	31. 61	31. 61
Total.....	1,042. 10	1,042. 10

The Mercantile Insurance Co. of America, of New York, N. Y., has filed the following four claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,028, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,028.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board
Charles Steuerwald, north side Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	\$1,340.50	\$1,340.50
Charles Steuerwald, south side George Street, South Amboy, N. J.	353.00	353.00
Wm. F. and S. Clayton, west side Scott Avenue, Sayreville Township, N. J.	4.50	4.50
Mario and D. Margillo, south side Catherine Street, South Amboy, N. J.	300.00	300.00
Total	2,028.00	2,028.00

The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 32 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,558.87, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,558.87.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
E. M. Kelly Realty Co., 74 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$400.92	\$400.92
Louis Pavlovsky, 151-153 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	110.00	110.00
L. Pavlovsky, 412 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	25.37	25.37
Louis Pavlovsky, 414 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	25.38	25.38
Jacob Ruderman, 121-121A Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	291.30	291.30
Jacob Ruderman, 119-119A Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	141.30	141.30
Hans J. Hansen, 515 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	74.50	74.50
David Dobbs, 137 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	220.08	220.08
Mary A. and Michael Lamb, 218 Sheridan Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	3.00	3.00
Paul S. Jessen, 212 Sheridan Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	6.50	6.50
E. Hilferty and B. McNeely, 446 Park Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	98.30	98.30
Valentine and Maggie Kishner, 181 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	146.00	146.00
David Dobbs, 310-312 and rear 314-316 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	181.00	181.00
David Dobbs, 312, rear 314 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	200.38	200.38
David Dobbs, 86 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	20.00	20.00
J. William Graham, 140 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	6.00	6.00
Hans C. Oksen, 153 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	5.38	5.38
Leon Pargot, 88 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	43.38	43.38
Bendine Lindhardt, 110 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	26.53	26.53
Adele and S. Rubenstein, 396-398 Park Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	16.00	16.00
Jacob Ruderman, 123-124 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	73.20	73.20
Henry Anderson, south side Woodland Avenue, 150 feet east of Grand Street, Fords, N. J.	4.50	4.50
A. Rubenstein, 136 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.00	14.00
Peter A. Peterson, 55 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	127.00	127.00
Theodore Degenring, 122 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	192.35	192.35
Kirstene Hansen, 283 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.00	14.00
Kirstene Hansen, 281 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	8.75	8.75
J. Diamond, 397 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	40.75	40.75
J. Tofte Hansen, 418 Compton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	21.00	21.00
Erhardt Herstrom, 142 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Mary M. McCormick, 96 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Rasmus Johansen, 213 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	2.00	2.00
Total	2,558.87	2,558.87

The Camden Fire Insurance Co., of Camden, N. J., has filed the following seven claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$853.94, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$853.94.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Andrew and Magdelene Thostesen, 563 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$24.20	\$24.20
John and Anna Wawerczak, 805-807 Valley Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.	50.41	50.41
Augustus M. Long, 63 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	136.25	136.25
Charles C. Mason, 137 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	12.00	12.00
John and Anna Wawerczak, 801-803 Valley Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.	36.08	36.08
Vincent Castellano, corner Highland Avenue and Park Place, Highland Park, N. J.	45.00	45.00
Daniel A. and Sarah Shirley, 60-62 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	550.00	550.00
Total	853.94	853.94

The National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., has filed the following 16 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,149.97, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,149.97.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Betty Laursen, 502-503 Cornell Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$26.75	\$26.75
Ingrid Erickson, 556 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	1.50	1.50
Kirstine Clemensen, 189 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	80.50	80.50
Andres Therkelsen, 231 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	300.00	300.00
Our Saviour's Danish Lutheran Church, 260 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.93	11.93
Our Saviour's Danish Lutheran Church, 258 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	195.25	195.25
S. Eisner, 336-338 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	85.00	85.00
C. Von Hartz, 207 Lake Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.	7.41	7.41
Soren Nicolaesen, 339 Barclay Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	7.00	7.00
Stanislaw Starzak, 381 (and rear) Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	52.24	52.24
Peter A. Peterson, 411 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	70.33	70.33
Children's Home of First Conference of Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, a corporation, 414 Compton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	12.01	12.01
Jorgen Jorgensen, south side Lawrie Street, between Cornell and Groome Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	1.25	1.25
Nathan Roth, 95 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	275.00	275.00
C. M. Christensen and wife, 374 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	16.25	16.25
Washington Hose Co., 505 Middlesex Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.	7.55	7.55
Total	1,149.97	1,149.97

The Commonwealth Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 14 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,474.95, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,474.95.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Charles D. Snedeker, 145 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$6.00	\$6.00
M. A. Hanna & Co., South Amboy, N. J.	143.81	143.81
Perth Amboy Dry Dock Co.: Fourth Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	1,063.00	1,063.00
34 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	4.00	4.00
30 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	2.50	2.50
403 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	2.50	2.50
405 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.00	15.00
429-431 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	28.00	28.00
409-411 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.00	42.00
416 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	20.00	20.00
422 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
East side Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	90.00	90.00
432 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Charles D. Snedeker, 151 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	38.14	38.14
Total	1,474.95	1,474.95

The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 38 claims for structural damage to property owned by, and located, as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,135.91, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,135.91.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Solomon Rosenblith, 2079, 2081, 2083 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y...	\$14.34	\$14.34
Julius Bie, 7603, 7605, 7607, 7611 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	15.79	15.79
Vincenzo Romeo, 117 Van Pelt Avenue, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y..	4.68	4.68
Henry Kettelhardt, 7511 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	14.88	14.88
P. J. Carley Building Co., 7709 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	34.35	34.35
Ada F. Spitzer, 468-498 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	31.01	31.01
Bertha Jenny and Solomon Kalnitsky, 2049 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	29.87	29.87
Charles Isola, estate of, 2417 Richmond Road, New Dorp, N. Y.....	102.99	102.99
John and Sarah Pfuhler, 1749 Richmond Turnpike, Castle Corner, N. Y.....	55.42	55.42
William A. Horton, northwest corner Cherry Lane and DuBois Avenue, West New Brighton, N. Y.....	21.35	21.35
Emil Volpe, northeast corner Fourteenth Avenue and Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	26.73	26.73
Samuel Jacobs, 4017 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	32.33	32.33
B. & H. Mortgage Co., 600 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	9.11	9.11
Mary Deisler, 100 Simonson Avenue, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.....	33.91	33.91
C. W. Hunt Co. (Inc.), southeast corner 1568 Richmond Terrace and Van Street, West New Brighton, N. Y.....	108.55	108.55
Michael Isaacs, 449 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.....	59.96	59.96
Michael Isaacs, 452-456 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.....	73.42	73.42
Clara H. Brown, 1553 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, N. Y.....	18.79	18.79
John Kwoosek, southeast corner Richmond Terrace and Simonson Avenue, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.....	63.92	63.92
Homecrest Building Co. (Inc.), 1302 Avenue U, southeast corner East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	59.95	59.95
Homecrest Building Co. (Inc.), 1304 Avenue U, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	17.10	17.10
Henry A. Ahrens, east side 2157 East Eighteenth Street, 180 feet north of Avenue U, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	66.05	66.05
Mrs. Lena Ibelli, 253 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	29.71	29.71
Fannie Fineman, 2025 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	18.36	18.36
Solomon Rosenblith, 2079, 2081, 2083 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y...	75.96	75.96
Direct Realty Co., 1805-1809 Benson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	255.57	255.57
Fulton Savings Bank, southeast corner New Utrecht Avenue and Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	101.59	101.59
Antonio Teneriello, southeast corner Maple Parkway and Teneriello Place, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.....	133.28	133.28
Homecrest Building Co. (Inc.), third rear store on East Thirteenth Street south of Avenue U, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	51.74	51.74
Littleton Kirkpatrick, Robert O'Gorman, and Roger Young, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.....	5.51	5.51
Joseph Jerome, corner Ridgeway Avenue and Conover Street, South Amboy, N. J.	69.56	69.56
George Green, 158 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.....	135.25	135.25
Charles Cohen, 335-337 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	35.34	35.34
Richmond County Lunch Co., 184 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	90.37	90.37
Estate of Peter Glynn, corner Bryant Street and Avenue A, Chrome, N. J.....	96.62	96.62
Mary T. Casey, 104 Rahway Avenue, Carteret, N. J.....	28.69	28.69
Richmond County Lunch Co. (Inc.), 184 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	57.60	57.60
Benjamin Baskin, 1969 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	50.26	50.26
Total.....	2,135.91	2,135.91

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 19 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$6,175.48, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$6,175.48.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$758.18	\$758.18
M. A. Hanna & Co., Eastern Coal Dock Co., South Amboy, N. J.....	431.43	431.43
James D. Van Pelt, Cheesapeake Road, Middlesex County, Sayreville Town- ship, N. J.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Do.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Frederick Hillman, Cheesapeake Road, Middlesex County, Sayreville Town- ship, N. J.....	500.00	500.00
Bertha Wilentz, 104-106 De Kalb Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	40.00	40.00
Wilfram F. Widerstrom, 235 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	103.00	103.00
Thor Lodge No. 46, Danish Brotherhood, 179-181 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	55.35	55.35
Do.....	138.38	138.38
John H. Fritzinger, 215 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	125.00	125.00
Martha S. Johnson, 118 First Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	121.70	121.70
Martha S. Johnson, 96 First Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	197.40	197.40
Hans Satter, 223 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	78.00	78.00
Hans Satter, 219 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	52.00	52.00
John M. and Caroline Palmer, 389 Neville Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	21.89	21.89
Margan F. Larson and Alvin B. Fox, 173 Madison Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	10.90	10.90
Marla L. Fox, 244 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	7.50	7.50
Jacob Ph. Goldsmith and Elizabeth Alchin, 46 Commerce Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	19.15	19.15
Jacob Ph. Goldsmith and Elizabeth Alchin, 44 Commerce Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.60	15.60
Total.....	6,175.48	6,175.48

The New Jersey Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., has filed the following eight claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$4,916.66, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$4,916.66.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Veronica Meacham, Stephen Avenue and Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J..	\$700.00	\$700.00
James E. Nichols and Jennie M. Nichols, 263 David Street, South Amboy, N. J..	523.00	523.00
William E. Dey, 305 Main Street, west of Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J..	620.00	620.00
M. D. Valentine & Bro. Co., Fords, N. J.....	109.66	109.66
John Scully, 87 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	785.50	785.50
George Balinski and Dora Balinski, 175-177 John Street, also known as 327-339 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	575.00	575.00
Morris and Sarah Alpine, southeast corner Pine Avenue and Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	857.00	857.00
First M. E. Congregation of Woodbridge, N. J., south side Main Street, 100 feet West Fulton Street, Woodbridge, N. J.....	746.50	746.50
Total.....	4,916.66	4,916.66

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 61 claims for structural damage to property owned by, and located, as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$17,027.75, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$17,027.75.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
James M. Chapman, northwest corner Gordon and First Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$300.00	\$300.00
Estate of Chris and Elsie K. Susanne Nielson, 462 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.58	14.58
Hyman Shangold and Israel Shangold, 179 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	5.50	5.50
Jacob Ph. Goldsmith, 317 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.00	11.00
Jacob Ph. Goldsmith, 271 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	9.00	9.00
J. B. Quick, 240 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Vilas G. Van Orman, T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., Morgan, N. J.	1,100.00	1,100.00
Frank Takacs, Berg Place, adjoining Manning property, Raritan Township, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Building Trades Association, 335 Maple Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	5.00	5.00
Henry Jacobsen, 172 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.75	14.75
Charles A. Landbeck, 186 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.00	15.00
Karoly Deszatyik, 448 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	3.24	3.24
George Ruszin, 321 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	8.50	8.50
Peter C. Olsen, 69 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	255.00	255.00
Edgar H. Kleinhans, 127 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Winnie Zatlowkal, 377 Division Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.00	15.00
John A. Huff, 353 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	18.65	18.65
Emil Koyen and Walter M. Van Schoich, 70 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	13.67	13.67
Israel Linetsky, 141 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.50	11.50
William Griswold, 399 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	20.00	20.00
Max Jaffe, 327 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	9.85	9.85
Emil Sondergaard, 28 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.20	11.20
Benjamin Gilman, 269 Watson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	169.00	169.00
Sigmund Mahler (assignee), 269 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	250.00	250.00
Benjamin Gilman, 164 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	141.00	141.00
Daniel F. Regan, 124, 126, 128 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	1,478.00	1,478.00
Alois Hess, 103 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.	175.00	175.00
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., plant No. 2, Perth Amboy, N. J.	882.17	882.17
Seaboard Clay Manufacturing Co., or S. A. Terra Cotta Co., foot of Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	2,809.43	2,809.43
Seaboard Clay Manufacturing Co., foot of Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	2,554.03	2,554.03
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., plant No. 1, Totenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	396.90	396.90
Young Men's Christian Association, Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	1,622.50	1,622.50
Joseph Polkowitz, 398, 390 Division Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.45	42.45
Regina Mahler, 282, 284 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	500.00	500.00
Boynton Investment & Securities Co., 87 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	198.00	198.00
Abraham Beckoff, 331 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	149.00	149.00
Boynton Real Estate Co., 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	1,110.91	1,110.91
Fred J. Cox, 164 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	125.00	125.00
Clancy D. Boynton, 143 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	75.00	75.00
David Klein, 424 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	35.10	35.10
John and Emma Peterson, 221 First Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	50.00	50.00
Hans and Elsie M. Kalsen, 269 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	101.25	101.25
Emma J. Barter, 139-141 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	106.25	106.25
Perth Amboy Evening News, and/or Boynton Real Estate Co., 284 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	47.97	47.97
Andrew and Mary Kovalski, west side Groom Street, north of Neville, Perth Amboy, N. J.	84.00	84.00
Estate of Peter Nelson, 345-347 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	66.00	66.00
Estate of Peter Nelson, 129, 131, 133, 135 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	74.00	74.00
Clare Louise Edwards, 132 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65.00	65.00
M. A. Hanna & Co. (Eastern Coal Dock Co.), South Amboy, N. J.	143.81	143.81
Potts & Kaufman (Inc.), 224, 226 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	69.05	69.05
Philip Ruderman, 180 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	131.00	131.00
Bertha Miller, 162 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	162.95	162.95
J. Logan Clavenger, 125 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	97.00	97.00
Franceska and Jan (John) Kazlakowski, 188 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	45.00	45.00
Anne E. Moe, 47 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	95.67	95.67
Hilda Bodine, 332 Prospect Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	59.50	59.50
D. P. Olmstead, 259 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	250.75	250.75
Carrie L. Hansen, southeast corner Market and South First Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	36.09	36.09
Minnie Annette Wilson, 111 David Street, South Amboy, N. J.	175.00	175.00
National Fireproofing Co., north side Raritan River at Keasby, Woodbridge Township, N. J.	403.53	403.53
Estate of Thomas J. Sofield, 213, 211, 212 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	179.00	179.00
Total	17,027.75	17,027.75

The United States Fire Insurance Co., of New York City, N. Y., has filed the following 53 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$4,133.34, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$4,133.34.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Jacob Ruderman, 115, 115A Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$113.00	\$113.00
Ellen Feddersen, 201 Meade Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	70.95	70.95
William H. McCormick, 60 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	13.05	13.05
William H. McCormick, 82 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	114.98	114.98
Katherine T. McCormick, 231 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.86	15.86
Jacob Ruderman, 117, 117A Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	87.00	87.00
S. Miller, 344 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	23.05	23.05
Morris Rippenbein, 36 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	55.70	55.70
S. Miller, 346 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	198.15	198.15
Albert Leon, 130, 132, 134 Patterson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	127.75	127.75
Trustees of First Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, 164 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	214.50	214.50
Maggie Dailey, 234 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	50.00	50.00
J. Ruderman and assigned to Herman Ellis, 72 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	225.00	225.00
Frank H. Palmer, 106 Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	29.60	29.60
Abram Wise, 197 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	60.00	60.00
Abram Wise, 196 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.90	15.90
Peter Petersen and Mathilda Petersen (his wife), 323 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	51.20	51.20
Theo. S. Brown, 140 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	75.00	75.00
M. J. Gluck, guardian, Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association, east of Meade Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	5.00	5.00
M. J. Gluck and Anna Gluck, guardians, Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association, southeast corner Gordon and Meade Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	29.50	29.50
Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association, Grant Street, Fords, N. J.	19.60	19.00
Betty Andriansen and Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association, 528 Hartford Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.45	150.45
John Greaser, north side John Street, Hopelawn, N. J.	7.00	7.00
H. Rosenthal & Co. (Inc.), 235 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	92.91	92.91
Israel Schreiber and Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association, 435 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	48.30	48.30
Niels Chr. Nielsen, 482 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	22.75	22.75
Marius Hansen, north side Woodland Avenue and east of Ford Avenue, lot 32, Fords, N. J.	5.00	5.00
A. Toth, 234 Watson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.00	15.00
Louis Pavlovsky, 222, 224 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	118.00	118.00
Albert Leon and Regena Leon (his wife), 158 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	171.00	171.00
Kirstine Clemensen, 191 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	12.40	12.40
Leon Parrot, 64 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	125.00	125.00
William D. Vorhees and C. A. Sexton, 179 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	443.35	443.35
Frank Palmer, 49 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	110.00	110.00
Frank Palmer, 94-96 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	98.65	98.65
Leon Parrot, 88 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	43.38	43.38
Albert Leon, 114 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	132.50	132.50
Morris Plane, 441 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	14.45	14.45
Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association (Louis Kirsh), Grant Street, Keasby, N. J.	35.00	35.00
V. P. Christofferson, 97 Kearney Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	114.11	114.11
Alfred C. Hansen, 432 Brace Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Mary E. Egert, 235 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	49.50	49.50
Perth Amboy Building & Loan Association (Ray W. Grace), 180 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	53.25	53.25
Joseph Cabal and Perth Amboy Building & Loan Association, west side Grant Street, Keasby, N. J.	6.58	6.58
Albert Kornlandi and Perth Amboy Building & Loan Association, south side Douglass Street, Keasby, N. J.	51.00	51.00
Albert Meyer, west of Ling Street, Fords, N. J.	4.00	4.00
Frank Hallisky, north side Douglass Street, Keasby, N. J.	55.62	55.62
Peter C. Peterson and Mathilda Peterson (his wife), 323 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	51.20	51.20
A. Greenbaum, 177 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	193.15	193.15
Trustees of Danish M. E. Church, northeast corner Jefferson Street and Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	175.00	175.00
Charles and Alice Kemmerer, 94 Pearl Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	18.15	18.15
James and Alice Martin, 276 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	44.85	44.85
Estate of H. P. Rasmussen, 390 East Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	67.00	67.00
Total	4,133.34	4,133.34

The Glens Falls Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following three claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$137.79, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$137.79.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Wilfram F. Widerstrom, 214 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$32.00	\$32.00
G. W. Parisen, 321 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	39.85	39.85
Do.....	15.94	15.94
Total.....	137.79	137.79

The North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following three claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$503.78, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$503.78.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
H. Rosenthal & Co., 235 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$92.91	\$92.91
Harry Mussbach, southwest corner Spring and Park Avenues, Raritan, N. J....	2.87	2.87
S. F. Corbin, now Mrs. S. F. Coerr, Middlesex and Grove Streets, Metuchen, N. J....	408.00	408.00
Total.....	503.78	503.78

The North River Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following three claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,823.91, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,823.91.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
William C. and Eleanor Knowles, south side Darlington Road, 250 feet east of Norwood Avenue, Deal, N. J.....	\$50.00	\$50.00
Edwin Kean Cortright, 175 feet from South Amboy and Keyport Road, near South Amboy, N. J.....	1,681.00	1,681.00
H. Rosenthal & Co. (Inc.), 235 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	92.91	92.91
Total.....	1,823.91	1,823.91

The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., of Manchester, N. H., has filed the following two claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,514.43, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,514.43.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
V. De Luca, T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., Morgan, N. J.....	\$333.33	\$333.33
Edwin Kean Cortright, 175 feet from South Amboy and Keyport Road, South Amboy, N. J.....	1,681.10	1,681.10
Total.....	2,514.43	2,514.43

The Richmond Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following two claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$550.32, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$550.32.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,

By OLIVER A. PHELPS,

Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
American Can Co., T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., Morgan, N. J.	\$275.16	\$275.16
Do.	275.16	275.16
Total	550.32	550.32

The U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md., has filed the following 63 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$6,386.69, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$6,304.27.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,

By OLIVER A. PHELPS,

Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
William Irvine, 2020 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$24.71	\$24.71
Bernard J. O'Neill, 5017 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	113.82	113.82
Nicholas Grace, 1312 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	79.10	79.10
M. Essinger, 6917 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	139.26	139.26
C. Esposito, 114 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	21.25	21.25
Morris Green, 8324 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	62.44	62.44
Julius Dahlgren, 146 Bay, Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	98.34	98.34
John Chek, corner Amboy Avenue and Thomas Street, Woodbridge, N. J.	192.20	192.20
Daniel H. Cook, Monmouth Street, Red Bank, N. J.	64.20	64.20
Rachael B. Melick, 166-168 Main Street, Rahway, N. J.	47.68	47.68
Bertha Randolph, 463 West Fourth Street, Plainfield, N. J.	50.76	50.76
Albert Pitts, 173, 175, 177 Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	97.56	97.56
Jacob A. Fass, 140 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	108.18	108.18
Mike Warwazak, 720 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	47.80	47.80
Hy Axen, 380 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	39.20	39.20
I. Greenbaum, 128 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.	4.06	4.06
Metuchen National Bank, east side Main Street, Metuchen, N. J.	81.54	81.54
T. Waaland, 5518 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	14.76	14.76
Johanna Goldschmidt, corner Broad and Front Streets.	285.18	285.18
William Wharton, 5602-5614 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	49.76	49.76
Joseph Lesszyh, Amboy Avenue, Fords, N. J.	120.60	120.60
Anna McKinney, Broad and Front Streets, Keyport, N. J.	298.70	298.70
John Schaefer property, Broad Street, Keyport, N. J.	43.56	43.56
Cornelia W. Pierce, 332-338 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	64.40	64.40
Jacob Kriedman, 509-511 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	57.53	57.53
Fred A. White, trading as Roberts & White, First Avenue, west side, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	23.74	23.74
F. A. Mads, First and Second Streets, north side, Midland Avenue, between Midland Beach, S. I.	197.88	197.88
Viola M. Dowling, 6315 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	115.09	115.09
Rosario and Agita Romeo, south side Catherine Street, corner Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	226.00	226.00
Wm. F. Thiele, northeast corner State and Chauncy Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.20	42.20
Mrs. Anna Spaul, 15-17 Front Street, Keyport, N. J.	184.50	184.50
Joseph Goncharuk, 667 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	198.40	198.40
Emma Nelson, 414 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	73.40	73.40
James F. Burns, southeast corner Oak Street and New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	201.60	201.60
Mary and Chas. Bula, 585 Johnstone Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	35.00	35.00
Goodman Blatt, 226 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	27.80	27.80
Victor Bendth, 70 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	30.00	30.00
Annie Bachman, 223 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	93.00	93.00
Julius Cawhinka, 367 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	235.62	235.62
Carmine Zullo, southwest corner Monroe and Bond Streets, Rahway, N. J.	29.88	29.88
Jos. L. Klein, 48 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	180.60	180.60
Philip and Jos. Joselson, 328 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	247.48	247.48
Geo. C. Hriesko, 379 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	52.40	52.40

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Jacob Greenspar, as owner, 265 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$74.60	\$74.60
Giuseppe Guifre, 477 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	20.80	20.80
John W. Eije, 320 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	164.00	164.00
Remsen Cowenhoven, 545 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	66.00	66.00
Martin Oertel, 269 Goodwin Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	60.00	40.00
Charles M. Peterson and Earl Lake, owners, 168 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	179.57	179.57
Stanislaus Sciabienski, 284 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	102.20	102.20
Mary Paszterak, 385 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	101.00	101.00
Cornelia W. Pierce, 332-338 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	345.91	345.91
Stephen Schultz, 220 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	28.60	28.60
John Seaman, 62 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	159.60	159.60
National Lunch Co., 63 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	70.40	70.40
Stephen Moritko, 728 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	62.01	62.01
Max Margolius, 426 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	79.40	79.40
Leo Lownkopf, 460 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	106.00	106.00
Philip Levy, 216 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	153.32	115.00
Samuel Werner, 533 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	99.60	75.50
Rocci Tirioli, 403 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	34.60	34.60
Dr. J. Vincent Smith, 461 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	26.20	26.20
L. Sladgus, 401 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.80	42.80
Total.....	6,386.69	6,304.27

The Employees' Liability Assurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following nine claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$717.16, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$717.16.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
M. Vinegrad, 307 Nostrand Avenue, New York, N. Y.	\$35.22	\$35.22
Estate of M. C. Cadwalader, 316 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.	96.46	96.46
Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co., 54-56 Day Street, New York, N. Y.	2.50	2.50
Tesler Bros. and Kaplan & Koidan, 29-30 Bleeker Street, southeast corner Mott Street, New York, N. Y.	169.04	169.04
Benedict Masel, 1647 Bath Avenue, northeast corner of Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	76.33	76.33
Abraham and Bertha Isaacs, 1910 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, N. Y.	39.68	39.68
Jacob Levy, 196 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	91.04	91.04
Pioneer Warehouse, 45-57 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	154.03	154.03
Sussman-Volk Co., 88 Delancey Street, New York, N. Y.	52.86	52.86
Total.....	717.16	717.16

The National Liberty Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following claim for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claim of this company totals \$75, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$75.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Jacob Fisher, 161 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.	\$75.00	\$75.00

The Pacific Fire Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following claim for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claim of this company totals \$758.18, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$758.18.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$758.18	\$758.18

The Queen Insurance Co. of America, of New York, N. Y., has filed the following seven claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,301.24, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,301.24.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
C. C. Baldwin, 233, 235, and 241 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$529.12	\$529.12
Estate of James Haney, 110 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	370.00	370.00
George J. Haney, 134 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	131.19	131.19
M. Michaels & Co., 178 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	55.00	55.00
Frank J. Palmer, 104-108 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	350.00	350.00
Standard Underground Cable Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.....	408.68	408.68
Perth Amboy City Hospital, 540 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J..	457.25	457.25
Total.....	2,301.24	2,301.24

The New Amsterdam Casualty Co., of New York City, N. Y., has filed the following 68 claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$5,844.49, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$5,844.49.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
David Wender, 182 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$117.80	\$117.80
Donald & Co., 89 Market Street, Newark, N. J.....	1,078.99	1,078.99
Doyle & Dunneen, 155 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	67.00	67.00
Slovak Gymnastic, 283 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	44.94	44.94
L. Bamberger & Co., 141-145 Market Street, Newark, N. J.....	150.43	150.43
James Greene, 316-320 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	144.43	144.43
Hyman Levine, 379-389 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.....	129.15	129.15
Lena Miller, 100-102 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	78.20	78.20
Harry Fishkoff, 77 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	212.40	212.40
S. Morytke, 711 State Street, corner Easton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	39.92	39.92
S. Morytke, 726 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	166.62	166.62
S. & L. Morytke, 724 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	153.37	153.37
Anton Weis, 727 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	33.83	33.83
Andrew Matiej, Neville and Jaques Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	157.19	157.19
Massopust & Kutcher, 377 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	180.09	180.09
Rose Liptak, 319 Goodwin Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	43.93	43.93
David Strauss Co., 141 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	328.80	328.80
Helen Schirott Nesmith, 2173-2179 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	49.94	49.94
Estate of Jacob Ringle, 62-64 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	50.66	50.66
William Moller, 140-162 Hudson Boulevard, Hoboken, N. J.....	17.72	17.72
William Massopust, 744 State Street, corner Chauncey Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	99.08	99.08
Frank Zak, 679 Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	44.43	44.43
John Nitruska, corner Easton and Cortland Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	138.42	138.42
Estate of G. G. Garretson, 36 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	116.46	116.46
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey, 101-105 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.....	98.06	98.06
William Herod, 434 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.....	5.88	5.88
N. H. Doremus, south side Mechanic Street near Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J..	48.91	48.91
Estate of C. R. Smith, 208 Railroad Avenue, and 6-10 Coles Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	45.71	45.71
Isaac Cohen, 166 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	28.29	28.29
Joseph Spingarn, 584-586 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	32.99	32.99
Marian J. Bellecki, 171-173 Morgan Street and 182-184 Steuben Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	29.29	29.29

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
W. J. Gillis, Gregory and York Streets, Jersey City, N. J.	\$9.70	\$9.70
Adam Sybulski, 200 Hall Avenue and Charles Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	127.77	127.77
Alexander Levay, 701 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.08	10.08
Alex. Petraszka, 240 Hall Avenue and Cortland Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	43.48	43.48
John Kutcher, Smith Street and Watson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.41	42.41
John Lonienski, 615 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	21.74	21.74
Alex. Horusack, 328 Watson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	41.07	41.07
Anton Sieboth, 160-162 Wayne Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	66.47	66.47
Theresa Zymke, 797 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	24.57	24.57
George Gambella, 352 Stanford Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	46.53	46.53
Andrew Repak, 456 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.07	15.07
Joseph Toth, 308 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	77.08	77.08
Jacob Beer, 633 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	29.42	29.42
John Gabor, 312 Grove Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	58.71	58.71
Communipaw Central Land Co., 129 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	62.55	62.55
Laura Baar, 446 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	16.33	16.33
M. Bergman, 80 Bowery, New York, N. Y.	16.47	16.47
R. D. Rubin, 317 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.	76.58	76.58
Schwed Bros., 105-107 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	78.59	78.59
Estate of Elizabeth Flavel, 35 Market Street, Newark, N. J.	68.72	68.72
Meyer Kussy, 62-64 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.	52.21	52.21
Paramount Realty Co., 301-303 Plane Street, Newark, N. J.	53.64	53.64
Board of trustees of Teutonia Lodge et al., 572 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	46.28	46.28
C. Franzblau, 168 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	93.38	93.38
S. Ratajezak, 697 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	24.59	24.59
Joseph Seaman, 400 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	25.25	25.25
Bank of Flatbush, 1721 Elm Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	61.48	61.48
Louis Korn, 1659 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.94	9.94
Abraham Jatman, 396 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.	74.52	74.52
Julius Koch, 508-514 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.	46.45	46.45
William Massopust, 180 Chauncey Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	98.01	98.01
S. B. Brown, west side Colwell Street, Roosevelt, N. J.	58.74	58.74
Samuel B. Brown, 105-111 Railway Avenue, Roosevelt, N. J.	48.27	48.27
John Bartosiewicz, 206 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	130.74	130.74
William Fazekas, 276 Alpine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	40.90	40.90
Alex Horosack, southeast corner Smith and Goodwin Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	63.62	63.62
Alex Horosack, 399 Smith Street, corner Goodwin Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	55.20	55.20
Total.....	5,844.49	5,844.49

The London & Lancashire Indemnity Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 40 claims for plate glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$4,317.68, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$4,317.68.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Tietje & Christ, 296 and 298 Bergenline Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$59.09	\$59.09
Peter McDonough, 117 and 119 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.	42.06	42.06
Beleslaw Dzielak, 312 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.86	11.86
Keller's Cleaning Shops (Inc.), 121 and 123 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.	78.61	78.61
Jacob A. Fass, 140-144 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	231.66	231.66
Dr. Albert Pittis, 156 and 158 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	145.14	145.14
Arthur Iba, 6002 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	46.99	46.99
Abraham Siegel, 88 (east side) First Avenue, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	29.05	29.05
Tumen Building, east side First Avenue, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	120.82	120.82
Proctor Jones Electric Co., 632 Mattison Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.	89.10	89.10
Harry Kumer, 230 Third Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	39.60	39.60
Otto Wissner, 134 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	217.80	217.80
M. C. Van Arsdale, 127 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	102.81	102.81
Philip Schwarz, 309 Main Street, Orange, N. J.	12.43	12.43
Do.....	221.17	221.17
C. S. & W. Manning, corner Park and Railroad Avenues, Plainfield, N. J.	72.27	72.27
Stern & Co., northeast corner Smith Street and Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	684.97	684.97
Emille Sondergaard, 75 and 75 1/2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.21	42.21
James Doukas, 142 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	205.62	205.62
Richard Gordella, 24 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	161.34	161.34
Abraham Davison, southwest corner Barclay and Johnstone Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65.49	65.4
Thomas Langan Lumber Co., 465 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	76.72	76.7

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Perth Amboy Gas Light Co., 196 South Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$262.73	\$262.73
Wexler Bros., 102 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	105.62	105.62
Edwin Nielson, 329 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	57.90	57.90
Walter Ewert and Magdaline Ewert, 170 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	140.55	140.55
Nicholas Toft, southeast corner Market and Mead Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	49.59	49.59
Frank H. Smith, corner Watchung and North Avenues, Plainfield, N. J.....	41.82	41.82
Willis A. Clayton, east side Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	32.72	32.72
Jacob Kridel, southwest corner Front and Broad Streets, Red Bank, N. J.....	19.80	19.80
Joseph Schoen, 549 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.....	148.45	148.45
George H. Patterson, 60 Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	41.58	41.58
Benik Libowsky, northeast corner of Shrewsbury and Herbert Streets, Red Bank, N. J.....	66.33	66.33
G. H. Patterson, 69-71 Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	26.49	26.49
Red Bank Candy Kitchen, 71 Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	20.00	20.00
Lena Sperber, northwest corner Surf Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	44.08	44.08
Anna Hadley, 311-313 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.....	116.23	116.23
George Hance Patterson, 69-71 Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	212.24	212.24
W. E. Mount, south side Monmouth Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	93.03	93.03
Monarch Investment Co., Park Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Plainfield, N. J.....	81.90	81.90
Total.....	4,317.68	4,317.68

The American Casualty Co., of Reading, Pa., has filed the following 18 claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,572.78, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,572.78.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
C. H. Schroeder, 211 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	\$94.45	\$94.45
P. J. Zoglio, 324 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.....	39.52	39.52
Abraham Kramer, 195 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	59.40	59.40
M. & D. Rosenthal, 206 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.....	49.66	49.66
I. Wigdor, 446 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.....	41.73	41.73
Michael Sacerba, 150 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	36.85	36.85
T. Zachopoulos, 110-112 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.....	33.66	33.66
Estate of Peter Nelson, 345 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	350.80	350.80
Peter Kowalek, corner Pauls Street and New Brunswick Avenue, Fords, N. J.....	44.55	44.55
James McNinnie, 34 West Main Street, Freshold, N. J.....	70.00	70.00
Morris Palatin, 432 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.....	94.92	94.92
The Mann Co., 151-153 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	181.55	181.55
E. A. Abraham, 439 South Park Street, Elizabeth, N. J.....	25.54	25.54
Jacob Goldsmith, 317 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	217.80	217.80
David Astrin:		
239 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	7.68	7.68
249 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	66.73	66.73
Henry C. Winsor, northeast corner Main Street and Bangs Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.....	148.50	148.50
Charles Genser, 235 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	9.44	9.44
Total.....	1,572.78	1,572.78

The New York Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York City, has filed the following 151 claims for structural and glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$10,698.32, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$10,664.32.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Child's Restaurant, 47 Broadway, New York City.....	\$11.34	\$11.34
W. R. Grace & Co., 3-5 Old Slip, New York City.....	52.40	52.40
M. Fariner, 972 and 974 West Third Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	16.06	16.06
Johanna Balahan, 1123 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	57.43	57.43
J. Levy, 1627 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	130.90	130.90
Antonio Ficello, 6309 Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, N. Y.....	33.12	33.12
Langan & Hughes, 441 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	67.98	67.98
Luigi Estosito, 6901 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	9.89	9.89
Joseph Wohlfiel, 7207 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	66.27	66.27
Broadway Realty Co., 657 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	8.00	8.00
Frederick Emigholz, 423 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	29.35	29.35
Georgiana Keep, 22 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	57.31	57.31
Estate of Felix Campbell, 366 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	63.98	63.98
E. & Z. Van Raaie (Inc.), 83 Fifth Avenue, New York City.....	63.27	63.27
Buick Motor Co., 1731-1737 Broadway, New York, N. Y.....	72.30	72.30
D. W. Dozian, 248 Lafayette Street and 78 Crosby Street, New York, N. Y.....	23.73	23.73
Priscilla Booth, 201 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	49.12	49.12
American Talking Machine Co., 356 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	15.00	15.00
Isador Jacobson, northwest corner Richmond and Grove Avenues, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....	212.65	212.65
Trustees of Richmond Lodge No. 66, F. and A. M.: 111 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....	27.74	27.74
Corner Bennett and Richmond Avenues, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....	35.68	35.68
I. Jacobson, northwest corner Richmond and Grove Avenues, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....	294.47	296.47
Greig Bros. (Inc.), 140 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....	35.09	35.09
William J. Fenton, 6321 Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, Richmond County, Staten Island, N. Y.....	59.55	59.55
Eugenie Botzigen, 541 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.....	72.80	72.80
W. W. Wilburn, 6317 Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, N. Y.....	19.76	19.76
E. E. Vidal, 367 and 369 Van Duzen Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.....	77.76	77.76
A. E. Yetman, 7528 Amboy Road, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	47.71	47.71
Lizzie Penny, 1373 Arthur Kill Road, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	40.32	40.32
Drake Bros., 221 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	32.32	32.32
Samuel Safran, 7329 and 7331 Amboy Road, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	43.84	43.84
E. T. Butler, 7321 and 7323 Amboy Road, Staten Island, N. Y.....	156.80	156.80
David Parish, 1181 Castleton Avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.....	105.63	105.63
Hochelaga Realty & Development Co., 64 and 66 Wall Street, New York City.....	26.05	26.05
Hershey Chocolate Co., 339-355 Sixth Avenue, New York City.....	173.19	173.19
B. Linkel, 103 Willet Street, New York, N. Y.....	61.28	61.28
B. Crystal & Son, 47-50 West Street, New York City.....	31.45	31.45
Rogers, Peet & Co., 1302-1326 Broadway, New York City.....	112.93	112.93
Equitable Assurance Society, 114-122 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.....	12.27	12.27
Estate of Robert Goelet, 110 and 112 Fifth Avenue, New York City.....	9.61	9.61
Estate of E. A. Hoffman, 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.....	38.68	38.68
Susquehanna Silk Mills, 23-27 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.....	15.60	15.60
Johnson & Faulkner, 33-37 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.....	5.67	5.67
50 East Twenty-first Street Corporation, 48-52 East Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.....	2.00	2.00
Cobb, Macey, Dohme (Inc.), 412 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.....	88.54	88.54
Patrick Gallagher, 17 and 19 West Third Street, New York, N. Y.....	7.56	7.56
Israel Unterberg, 352 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.....	73.25	73.25
Estate of P. Braender, 313-321 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.....	128.40	128.40
Mary Campbell, 385 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	51.26	51.26
S. Cisin, 1123 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	25.51	25.51
Broadway Realty Co., 657 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	70.28	70.28
Janette Levy, Myrtle, Catalpa, and Cornelia Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	7.07	7.07
A. E. Woodruff, 144 and 146 Irving Street, Rahway, N. J.....	160.20	160.20
J. H. Boehm, 133 Main Street, Rahway, N. J.....	70.62	70.62
Henry L. and David Spitzer, 285 McClellan Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	117.60	97.60
A. Levy, 208 and 210 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	87.52	87.52
Joseph Galaida, 632 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	38.20	38.20
J. J. Spurr & Sons, 37 Market Street, Newark, N. J.....	218.70	218.70
Emilia Gasanova, 810 and 812 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.....	90.00	90.00
Plainfield Union Water Co., 171-175 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.....	173.00	173.00
A. Beckhoff and M. Metzendorf, 333 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	183.80	183.80
John Natoli, 344 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	54.40	54.40
C. Hilton, 125 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	446.96	446.96
Frank Gold, 288 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	154.40	154.40
A. Levy, 208 and 210 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	125.72	125.72
Thomas Dwyer, 236 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	128.68	128.68
Mary C. Hermis, 11 Cherry Street, Rahway, N. J.....	39.60	39.60
John J. Hogan, northeast corner Broad and Mechanic Streets, Red Bank, N. J.....	33.36	33.36
J. C. Smith & Wallace Co., 154 Monmouth Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	224.28	224.28
Anton Novak, northwest corner Washington Avenue and Feltus Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	83.00	83.00
Robert J. Murphy, 21 Union Place, Summit, N. J.....	14.00	10.00
Junion & Co., 64 Brighton Avenue, West End, N. J.....	60.00	50.00
Harry Segal, 444 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	116.17	116.17
Frank Achen, 197 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	89.60	89.60
P. Calandrillo, 424 Malbone Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	70.14	70.14
L. Levy, 191 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	164.27	164.27
Dr. B. Kaufman, 3013 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	22.24	22.24

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
A. J. Sweeney, 2184 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$46.20	\$46.20
Gordon, 323 and 325 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	127.26	127.26
Martin (Inc.), Fulton and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.07	50.07
May & Co., 259 and 261 Sixth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.	82.15	82.15
Peels Buhler, 260-266 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.	408.13	408.13
Hel Rig Realty Co., 81-95 University Place, New York City, N. Y.	2.60	2.60
A. J. Cormick, 244 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.	4.26	4.26
Estate of H. O. Havemeyer, 568-578 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.	45.00	45.00
Woodhull & Martin, 159-171 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	40.23	40.23
Estate of Mrs. H. C. Juilliard, 495 and 497 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.	293.03	293.03
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 11-15 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y.	27.20	27.20
George L. Babcock, 234-246 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	9.02	9.02
Paul Wirth, 918 Hackensack Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J.	22.59	22.59
Margaret Garrow, 177 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.	31.10	31.10
Isaac Gluckman, 413 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.	87.68	87.68
Hugo Steiner, 816 Highpoint Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.	39.62	39.62
John W. Raymond, 246 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.	397.96	397.96
Frederick Meyer, 152 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	38.07	38.07
Cecelia H. Conners, 248 and 250 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.	56.82	56.82
H. L. Drayton (Inc.), 96 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.	32.55	32.55
Cecelia Wall and Lena Wolford, 329 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	19.24	19.24
Thomas J. Stewart, 110 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	34.92	34.92
Harris Goody, 233 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.40	9.40
Giacomo Mosera, 2901 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	51.01	51.01
N. Geller, 1923 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	44.49	44.49
Whalen Bros., 225 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	78.81	78.81
Ross Gibson, 1543 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	93.75	93.75
J. Curreri, 2855 Harway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	22.80	22.80
Joseph Wohlfield, 7207 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	66.27	66.27
Cushman Sons (Inc.), 276 and 278 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	21.04	21.04
F. D. Dowley, northeast corner Storm Avenue and Boulevard Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.39	9.39
Louis Karfunkle, 1927 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	113.43	113.43
Susie Scott Hall, 1261 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.08	10.08
Ralph Scotti, 242 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27.45	27.45
C. Gramser, 169 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	111.95	111.95
James S. Tenes, 2631-2635 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	37.60	37.60
Cadillac Motor Co., 3 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	18.70	18.70
F. B. & W. Realty Co., 167 Avenue U, Brooklyn, N. Y.	63.00	63.00
Solomon Friedman, 5410 and 5412 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	70.33	70.33
A. & S. Construction Co., junction Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.	40.05	40.05
Gustave Goetze, 659 and 681 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	26.25	26.25
Estate of Ogden Goelet, 15-25 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.	7.50	7.50
John H. Little, 47 and 49 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.	73.26	73.26
Belmond Realty Co., 2360-2376 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.	176.27	176.27
Eliza Guggenheimer, 715-727 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.	10.75	10.75
Albert Pittis, 47 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.	11.91	11.91
Art Color Printing Co., 209-219 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.	6.44	6.44
Butterick Publishing Co., 223 Spring Street, New York City, N. Y.	12.68	12.68
Model Fire Proof Tenement Co., 504-516 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.	25.65	25.65
Hilda Ross, 2041 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	54.15	54.15
J. J. Cronin, 115 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	39.33	39.33
Hilda Ross, 2061 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	38.48	38.48
T. Newbold, et al., 115 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.	225.44	225.44
O. M. Lakin, 2123 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	31.75	31.75
American Talking Machine Co., 356 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	32.92	32.92
Acollan Co., 20 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	128.97	128.97
American Steel & Wire Co., 57 Barclay Street, New York, N. Y.	76.53	76.53
Phebe L. Geran, 7415 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	34.92	34.92
R. Gibson, 8605 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	67.98	67.98
Joseph Penes, 4301 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.97	4.97
Clark Wilcox, 107-111 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	42.75	42.75
Vacation War Relief Co., 26 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.	60.57	60.57
Malcolm Realty Co.:		
2217 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	33.49	33.49
2215 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	33.49	33.49
J. L. Carrigan, 9 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	53.58	53.58
Acollan Co., 323 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	86.07	86.07
Hugh P. Skelly, 2517-2523 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	106.45	106.45
G. Pesce, 6410 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12.42	12.42
Fannie Zaslow, 2128 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	105.16	105.16
M. Applegate, 148 Main Street, Asbury Park, N. J.	110.00	110.00
Joseph Horowitz, 2827 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	38.40	38.40
Richardson Gibson, 8606 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	75.78	75.78
Philip Ginsburg, 2825 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	32.74	32.74
Hopeton, Atterbury & Quaid (Inc.), 821 and 823 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	27.39	27.39
Total.....	10,698.32	10,664.32

The St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., of St. Paul, Minn., has filed the following 13 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$3,016.10, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$3,016.10.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Charles K. Seaman, Jr., 49-51 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$110.00	\$110.00
I. R. Robbins, 110 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	100.00	100.00
William Durrua, 231 Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	115.00	115.00
Charles K. Seaman, Jr., 53-55 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	175.00	175.00
Carl C. Christensen:		
131-133 Paterson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	395.00	395.00
129 Paterson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	105.00	105.00
123-125 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	150.00	150.00
139 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	125.00	125.00
Philip Joselson & Son, 323/336½ State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	696.50	696.50
Lawrence Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., Nos. 90-92 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	515.60	515.60
Christian C. Hostrup, 275 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	104.00	104.00
Niels Adolf Nielsen, 176 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	225.00	225.00
Benj. Pavlovski and Helen Pavlovski, Melrose, South Amboy, N. J.....	200.00	200.00
Total.....	3,016.10	3,016.10

The Maryland Casualty Co. of Baltimore, Md., has filed the following 49 claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by, and located, as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$6,053.64 and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$6,053.64.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Philip Spies, Ind., 176 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.....	\$60.91	\$60.91
Patsy Sarachello, east side Atlantic Avenue, Matawan, N. J.....	36.34	36.34
Trustees Seaside Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 260, northeast corner McNeil Avenue and Elizabeth Street, Inwood, N. Y.....	25.25	25.25
Schildkraut & Levy, 1526-1528 Far Rockaway Road, Borough of Queens, N. Y.....	95.54	95.54
R. T. Potts, 79 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.....	180.00	180.00
Clarich & Benjamin, 80 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J.....	84.30	84.30
Antonio F. Scavillo, east side of Oceanic Walk, first building south of Surf Avenue, Coney Island, N. Y.....	31.67	31.67
Louis Newman, 1216-1218 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	30.59	30.59
Katherine Braun, 103-105 Water Street, Stapleton, N. Y.....	133.97	133.97
Johanna Newski, northeast corner Myrtle Avenue and Buchman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	55.09	55.09
James J. Mullan, 157 Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.....	216.70	216.70
Max Greenwald, B Street and Avenue E, Chrome, N. J.....	6.00	6.00
David Schwartz, 24 Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.....	69.30	69.30
Leo Rockman, 68 Randolph Street, Carteret, N. J.....	115.44	115.44
Timothy J. Nevilly, northwest corner Rahway Avenue and Christopher Street, Carteret, N. J.....	71.72	71.72
James J. Connolly, 1192 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	9.53	9.53
Joseph Luciano, 37 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.73	1.73
Jacob Brenker, 1843 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	22.87	22.87
Soren P. Stark, 475 Bruce Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	89.80	89.80
John Mudrak, southwest corner Leich Avenue and Randolph Street, Carteret, N. J.....	133.28	133.28
John F. Becker, northwest corner Merrick Road and Center Avenue, Rockville Center, N. Y.....	54.45	54.45
John Hanson, 94 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	74.00	74.00
Roth & Weisberg, 107 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	93.20	93.20
Sharp & Hanson (Inc.), 158 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	539.29	539.29
W. Sher, 666-668 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	287.54	287.54
P. Siskind, 324-326 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	361.74	361.74
J. Smerling, 148 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	243.90	243.90
John Venezia, 33 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	148.11	148.11
Abram Wise, 197 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	161.45	161.45
Sigmund Eisner, Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	263.92	263.92
George Musxewski, 710 Cleveland Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	43.22	43.22
S. Miller, northeast corner Davidson Avenue and Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	218.75	218.75

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Moore Bros., 289 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$121.17	\$121.17
Mrs. H. J. Michaels, executrix estate H. J. Michaels, 109 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	69.85	69.85
Chris. Johnson, 183 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	21.14	21.14
Joseph Jedatchek, 651 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	32.99	32.99
Jacobson & Co., 150 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	288.91	288.91
Anton Jacobsen, 442 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	109.32	109.32
The Hyrne Co., 291 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	97.71	97.71
K. Horowitz, 331 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	57.56	57.56
John Gallos, 376 Lawrence Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	156.68	156.68
Gimbel Bros., 1275-1291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	520.64	520.64
John Wanamaker, Broadway and Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.	224.25	224.25
S. Christiansen, 340 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	153.38	153.38
Esther Cohen, 339 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	9.90	9.90
Ingria Erickson, 556 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	40.91	40.91
Hanover Lunch Co., 815-817 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	104.33	104.33
Hotel Astor, 1507-1521 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	4.80	4.80
Michael Welsh, 229 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	80.50	80.50
Total.....	6,053.64	6,053.64

The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 33 claims for plate glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$3,420.63, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$3,420.63.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Maple Realty Co., Avenel and Pennsylvania Avenue, Avenel, N. J.	\$32.97	\$32.97
Adam Garber, 39 Houston Street and 7 Sawyer's Lane, Chrome, N. J.	134.86	134.86
Albert Pittis, 102-104 Watching Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.	35.00	35.00
Alexander Dunbar and John McRobie, 72 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	250.91	250.91
Bernard M. Dupper, 5005-5007, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	93.94	93.94
J. W. Gavett, 316-318 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	61.00	61.00
Maple Realty Co., 287 Maple Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	79.66	79.66
James J. Loneragan, 61-63-65 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	122.46	122.46
James Nolan, 9 Gifford Lane, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.	69.98	69.98
Maple Realty Co., 217 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	104.96	104.96
George Stefano, 207 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	51.33	51.33
Victor Gottfredsen, 118 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	105.85	105.85
T. Kruzyn and J. Kruzyn, 7220 Amboy Road, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	41.17	41.17
William H. Parisen, Bordentown Avenue and Feltus Street, South Amboy, N. J.	83.83	83.83
Frithiof Anderson, 1251-1253 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	36.03	36.03
Fairmont Garage Co., Irvington Avenue and Prince Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	23.82	23.82
William A. Nelson and Leo Migate, et al., 211 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	252.33	252.33
James Nolan, 5 Gifford Lane, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.	58.32	58.32
Annie F. Storer, 752 ² Amboy Road, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	112.04	112.04
J. J. Loneragan, 55 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	73.04	73.04
Maple Realty Co., 163-167 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	439.56	439.56
Mary F. Higbee, 161 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	154.10	154.10
F. Peto and O. W. Boyd, 242 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	93.67	93.67
Maple Realty Co., 289 Maple Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	108.52	108.52
Amos C. Brown, Main and Mott Streets, Keyport, N. J.	15.72	15.72
James D. Norris, 20 Mechanic Street, Red Bank, N. J.	103.24	103.24
William Weinberg, 20 First Street, Keyport, N. J.	105.53	105.53
M. Andriancy, 232 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	32.69	32.69
Jennie B. Jordan, Northeast Corner Forty-fifth Street and New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	59.17	59.17
Medway Realty Co., 129-133 Lafayette Street, New York City.	8.73	8.73
Aberdeen Realty Co., 150-156 Lafayette Street, New York City, N. Y.	89.54	89.54
Charles Jones, 7423-7425 Amboy Road, Tottenville, N. Y.	274.26	274.26
Rosie Safran, 5198 Arthur Kill Road, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	112.40	112.40
Total.....	3,420.63	3,420.63

The Travelers Indemnity Co., of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 42 claims for plate glass damage to property owned by, and located, as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$5,930.77, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$5,930.77.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain Ordnance Department U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Joseph Gersten, corner Washington Street and New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$53.21	\$53.21
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., 523 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, N. Y.	82.01	82.01
Edward McCrum, 1061 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.	80.44	80.44
George Weiss, 625 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J.	82.28	82.28
I. N. Heller Co., 81 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	286.23	286.23
David Spitzer and Sigmund Spitzer, 81 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	120.42	120.42
Fraser Realty Co., 188-194 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	659.34	659.34
Christian Diedrickson, 98 Second Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	49.30	49.30
M. Michaels & Co., 178 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	299.83	299.83
Harris Levinson, 295 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	33.26	33.26
Giusseppe Guiffre, 428 Washington Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	402.74	402.74
Edwin G. Fraser et al., 289 McClellan Street and 193-197 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	671.81	671.81
Stephana Wiatr, 400 Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J.	147.47	147.47
Estate of Peter Nelson, 341 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	52.27	52.27
Perth Amboy Trust Co. et al., 2 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	47.48	47.48
Estate of Emma E. Compton, 45 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65.14	65.14
Henry McCullough, 68 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	161.37	161.37
Charles K. Seaman et al., 1 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	38.80	38.80
Peter S. Byrnes, 135 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	168.30	168.30
Louis H. Franke, 161 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	211.26	211.26
Catherine Garland, 348 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	103.99	103.99
Selig Rosen and Samuel Fein, 2031-2035 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.45	2.45
Selig Rosen and Samuel Fein, 2027-2035 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	276.18	276.18
John Dudor, 371 Inslee Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	31.09	31.09
Lawrence F. Caribon, 200 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	88.11	88.11
Hirsh Wilner, north side Neville Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	33.05	33.05
Rosen & Co., 2033 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	63.66	63.66
Henry Orloff, 2211 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	56.76	56.76
Moses Levinson, 8738 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20.15	20.15
Michaels Bros., 442-445 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	79.03	79.03
Burden & Co., 456 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	97.23	97.23
Shamokin Building Corporation, 852 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	73.07	73.07
A. Trohn, 2089-2093 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	426.61	426.61
S. Anderson, 2823 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	31.42	31.42
Louis Baraf (Louis J. Castellano, receiver), 235 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	23.66	23.66
Irwin Realty Co., 1829 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	55.82	55.82
Hilsdorf & Romand, 289 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.08	150.08
Frank R. Fricke, 921-931 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	15.92	15.92
Annie Hotkiss, 175 Seventh Street, Jersey City, N. J.	11.66	11.66
Joseph Teraclini, northwest corner Castleton Avenue and Richmond Street, Staten Island, N. Y.	67.57	67.57
Hedwig Montessi, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.	166.57	166.57
J. P. Westergaard, southwest corner Maple and Jefferson Streets, Perth Amboy N. J.	343.73	343.73
Total	5,930.77	5,930.77

The Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.), of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 32 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$21,542.35, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$21,542.35.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Charles L. Steuerwald, Sayreville Township, South Amboy, N. J.	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
V. DeLuca, T. A. Gillespie shell-loading plant, Morgan, N. J.	1,686.67	1,686.67
Charles Steuerwald, north side Bordentown Avenue (old No. 51-53), South Amboy, N. J.	1,750.00	1,750.00
Christine Von Dagenhausen, 233 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	131.00	131.00
Wilbur LaRoe, 139 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	98.75	98.75
Perth Amboy Lodge No. 748, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, east side of Madison Avenue between Smith and Market, Perth Amboy, N. J.	115.75	115.75
Anne Greene, Covey Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.	107.57	107.57
Meyer Karkus and Benjamin Goldberger, north side Metuchen Avenue, leading from Woodbridge to Metuchen, near Main Street, Woodbridge, N. J.	54.50	54.50
Louis B. Olsen and Ragnhild Olsen, 102 Second Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	82.00	82.00
Dr. J. P. Salter, 100 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	152.50	152.50

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Barnekov & Petz, 335 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$86.89	\$86.89
Emma Barnekov, 118 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	100.16	100.16
Harry Bodley, 28 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	120.80	120.80
Elizabeth R. and Noah Applegate, east side of Keyport, Luke Street Bay View Manor, Sayreville Township, N. J.	1,800.00	1,800.00
Wesco Realty Co., Sayreville Township, South Amboy, N. J.	6,000.00	6,000.00
John and Sarah Bognar, east side of Pine Avenue, lots 279-280, South Amboy, N. J.	2,100.00	2,100.00
Charles E. Turner, 237 George Street, South Amboy, N. J.	575.00	575.00
Estate of John G. Garretson, 38-40 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	400.00	400.00
Soren From, north side of Perth Amboy, Metuchen Road, 750 feet west of intersection of Perth Amboy, Woodbridge Road Raritan Township, N. J.	135.00	135.00
Samuel Polkowitz, 225 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	201.75	201.75
Mary Fassler, 394 Park Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	129.50	129.50
Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy, N. J.	763.25	763.25
Helen M. Hibbard, 97 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	262.00	262.00
C. M. Petersen and Earl Lake, 176 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	210.00	210.00
Jennie M. Scott, 87 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	140.00	140.00
Harry Segal, 440-442 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	293.46	293.46
Ida Lerner, south side of Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	150.00	150.00
Ida Lerner, east side of Division Street, south of Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	600.00	600.00
Ida Lerner, south side of Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	650.00	650.00
Mary Fassler, southeast corner of Rosewall and John Streets, South Amboy, N. J.	119.50	119.50
Mary Fassler, east side of Rosewall Street, South Amboy, N. J.	395.00	395.00
Hilsdorf & Romond, 289 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	156.50	156.50
Total.....	21,512.35	21,512.35

The Great Eastern Casualty Co., of New York City, N. Y., has filed the following 12 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$1,414.61, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,414.61.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Joseph Joselson and Aaron Kaufman, 188-190 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$19.01	\$19.01
Nathan Loomar, west side of Main Street, Metuchen, N. J.	95.80	95.80
Abram Sacarny, 283 Hall Avenue and 620 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	100.05	100.05
Gregory Costa, east side of Main Street, Metuchen, N. J.	83.47	83.47
King Realty Co., 101 Orchard Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	113.22	113.22
Jacob Castlebaum, southwest corner Fayette and Prospect Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	99.45	99.45
Public Service Electric Co., 156 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, and 797 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.	358.12	358.12
R. Henry Depew, North and Park Avenues, Plainfield, N. J.	24.64	24.64
D. Price & Co., 493-495 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	51.25	51.25
Samuel Belkove, 442-452 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	303.11	303.11
Jacob Cohen, 5809-5817 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	15.70	15.70
Philip Levy, 633-635 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.79	150.79
Total.....	1,414.61	1,414.61

The New Jersey Fidelity & Plate Glass Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., has filed the following 24 claims for structural and glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,859.55, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,859.55.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
T. J. Winckler, 715-717 Mattison Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.....	\$65.00	\$65.00
Young Men's Christian Association, 164-166 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.....	121.94	121.94
A. M. Shapiro, 17 North Union Avenue, Cranford, N. J.....	295.93	295.93
Charles Abrams & Bro., 664 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.....	180.00	180.00
R. J. Aumock, 650-652 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.....	95.00	95.00
Paul C. Taylor, F Street, Belmar, N. J.....	75.00	75.00
Zweig Bros., Syms and Summit Avenues, West Hoboken, N. J.....	135.76	135.76
W. R. & D. J. Keet, 200 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	59.50	59.50
Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., 678-680 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	67.83	67.83
Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., 158 John Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	109.40	109.40
J. H. Kniberg, 65 Market Street, Newark, N. J.....	75.31	75.31
Stager & Sons Piano Co., 867 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.....	153.80	153.80
M. H. Esler, Main and Little Streets, Matawan, N. J.....	12.00	12.00
F. M. Taylor, 192 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.....	14.00	14.00
O. H. Albanestus, 579-581 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	30.43	30.43
Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., 299 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	144.20	144.20
John P. Lloyd, 340-346 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	514.54	514.54
Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., 28 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	115.00	115.00
E. E. Von Kattengell, Maple and Monmouth Streets, Red Bank, N. J.....	340.00	340.00
J. B. Furber, Irving Street and Elizabeth Avenue, Rahway, N. J.....	2.15	2.15
Jacob Yanko, 24 Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J.....	53.40	53.40
Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., 319 Cedar Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	30.00	30.00
A. G. Acker, 111-113 Main Street, Woodbridge, N. J.....	72.20	72.20
Plaut Bros., 381-385 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.....	97.16	97.16
Total.....	2,859.55	2,859.55

The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 85 claims for plate glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$7,414.15, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$7,365.91.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Katherine Schmidt, 514 Ferry Street, Hoboken, N. J.....	\$9.28	\$9.28
Joseph Kruchkows Bros., 4914 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. J.....	27.39	27.39
H. G. Hinse, 698 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.....	76.16	76.16
Frank H. Cole, 412-422 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.....	120.00	120.00
Long Branch Fur Dressing & Dyeing Co., southwest corner Pearl Street and Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.....	63.27	63.27
Dey & Berrian, 217 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.....	72.64	72.64
Conover E. White, east corner First Street and Highland Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.....	55.20	55.20
Wm. G. Morrissey, 1832-1834 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	75.98	75.98
Harry Levinson, 5271 Arthur Kill Road, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.....	85.28	85.28
Robert Kalender et al., 3312 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	43.69	43.69
Daniel L. Evans, 1985-1687 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	11.31	11.31
Alexander Levinson, southwest corner Bath and Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	120.00	120.00
Leo Luquer, 209 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	35.70	35.70
Harry Levinson, 211-213 Main Street, Borough of Richmond, N. Y.....	158.10	158.10
A. T. Willian Pilgrim, 54 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.....	73.07	73.07
Celia Ferber, 1925-1933 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	98.13	98.13
Dr. John E. Dusseldorf, 1819 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	63.58	63.58
James Morello et al., 1507 Avenue U, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	20.41	20.41
Annie Zins, northeast corner Highland View Avenue and West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island, N. Y.....	75.08	75.08
Land Estates (Inc.), 807 Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	6.23	6.23
Charles and Max Hess, 187 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	358.88	358.88
William M. Sperry, 11-17 North Avenue, Cranford, N. J.....	29.75	29.75
Interstate Metal Cornice Co., 152, 154 Myrtle Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	1.64	1.64
Edith P. Pech, 716 Bergen Line Avenue, West New York, N. J.....	48.58	48.58
Mathias Last, 50 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	37.38	37.38
Florence V. C. Parsons et al., 58-623 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.....	55.71	55.71
Luigie Mergentime, 1218 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	42.47	42.47
Giuseppe Caffaro et al., 2663, 2664 West Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	135.90	135.90
Mullen & Buckley, east side Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.....	60.00	60.00
Mathushek & Son Piano Co., North Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.....	54.57	54.57
Emanuel Gottlieb, 5118 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	43.85	43.85
Angelina Catalano, 308 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	105.40	105.40
Hyman and Saddle Baron, 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, N. Y.....	23.98	23.98
New York Clearing House Building Co., 77 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.....	37.92	37.92
Frank H. Smith, 135-159 East Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.....	106.80	106.80
Estate of Brant Good, 208 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.....	23.31	23.31
George Gundrum, 146, 148 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.....		

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Estate of Brent Good, 7 Third Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.	\$41.64	\$41.64
Henry Chernoff, northeast corner Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	97.86	94.86
William A. Whiting, 1449-1455 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	179.20	179.20
Lewis O. Schnackenberg, north side Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27.40	27.40
Gray B. Sullivan, 1159 Castleton Avenue, Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	184.89	184.89
Mrs. Rose Everett, 128 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	38.20	38.20
Guerin & Williams, 42-41 Market Street, Newark, N. J.	95.58	95.58
Joseph Kaplan, 950-952 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	91.82	91.82
Frank Brasch, 160 Monmouth Street, Red Bank, N. J.	48.80	48.80
Dey & Berrian, 171 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	212.40	212.40
William M. Sperry, North and Union Avenues, Cranford, N. J.	112.60	112.60
Commercial Trust Co., 15-21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.	35.00	35.00
Lawyers Realty Co., 1083 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	84.15	84.15
Frederico Esposito et al., 1942 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, N. Y.	52.93	52.93
Henry May, Elias A. Golstein, and Nathan May, 1785-1803 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	159.75	159.75
Thomas J. Falls, 405 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	18.89	18.89
E. Ereksan, 7405 Amboy Avenue, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	100.98	100.98
Samuel Mowbray et al., 2202 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	40.59	38.59
James C. Crabtree, 105 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.	50.45	50.45
West End Terminal Lunch (Inc.), 1217 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	125.53	97.91
Thomas F. Rielly, 27 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	7.93	7.93
Helen F. Stafford et al., 177 Smith Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	32.37	32.37
Michael Levinson, 190, 192 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	444.72	444.72
William Dangler, 1351 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.71	10.71
E. Jacob & Co., 85 Fifth Avenue East, New York, N. Y.	9.82	9.82
Joseph Kurenika, 41 Grove Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	61.86	61.86
Henry Wolf, Washington and Felters Streets, South Amboy, N. J.	421.60	421.60
Christina Ginter, corner Pine and Bordentown Avenues, South Amboy, N. J.	62.50	62.50
Margaret B. Brown, 134 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	42.64	42.64
J. Kurts & Sons Co. (Inc.), 773-777 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	300.11	300.11
Barvin Realty Co., 1535-1541 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	315.46	315.46
Bartley Bros. & Hall, 120 Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.	6.19	6.19
Stephen Upson estate, 85 Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.	63.31	63.31
United States Piano Corporation, 146 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	220.82	220.82
Lawyers' Realty Co., 1081 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	22.97	22.97
Chas. F. and M. V. Hoffman, 79-81 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.	69.09	69.09
Wall Street Exchange Building Association, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.	29.67	29.67
Frank Baron and Albert Goldfarb, 91 Jewett Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.	72.19	72.19
M. Loeser et al., 258 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	38.41	30.16
George Dini, 497 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	31.27	31.27
Daniel L. Evans, 1683 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	42.32	42.32
Rothenberg & Co., 24-42 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.	8.06	8.06
Max Weisfeld, 203 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	27.77	27.77
Clarke Holding Corporation, 58 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	131.61	131.61
Fannie D. Parlsen, 180 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	377.00	377.00
Samuel R. Smith, 258 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.	24.83	24.83
The Mathushek & Son Piano Co., 150 Newark Avenue and 231 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.	164.39	164.39
Vincenza Pulzone, 1633 Sheephead Bay Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.	81.21	81.21
Total	7,414.15	7,365.91

The Commercial Casualty Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., has filed the following 74 claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by, and located, as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$6,566.17, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$6,566.17.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Ethel B. Davis, 43-51 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.	\$222.67	\$222.67
Jacob Levine, 76 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	99.57	99.57
Katherine Ament, 7301 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.18	9.18
Jacob Schmitt, 7423 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12.86	12.86
New York Lunch Co., 119 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	49.18	49.18
Pay Baking Co., 516 West Third Street, Plainfield, N. J.	42.72	42.72
Louis Kadish, 19-23 Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.	49.92	49.92
Rainbow Waist Shops (Inc.), 779 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.	205.78	205.78
Jacob I. Haas et al., 195-197 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	31.98	31.98
F. W. Klein Co. Corporation, 46-464 Gregory Street, Jersey City, N. J.	75.25	75.25
Isaac Solomon, 314 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	42.38	42.38
Ironbound Trust Co., 10-12 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.	34.70	34.70
Isaac Robbins, 279-285 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	63.11	63.11
Alph Valenti & Jasper Labruzzo, 184 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	202.31	202.31

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Phila. Borak, 260 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$126.88	\$126.88
Raritan Realty Corporation, 191 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	69.50	69.50
Rubin Mahler, 278 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	191.86	191.86
Abraham Dower, 97 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, N. J.	71.76	71.76
F. M. Abel, 872-575 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.	28.02	28.02
Joseph Bruck, 140 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	132.44	132.44
Louis N. Nicholson, southwest corner Stuyvesant and Second Avenues, Lyndhurst, N. J.	35.40	35.40
P. Pavlovsky & Sons, northwest corner Madison Avenue and Paterson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	200.30	200.30
Eagle Hotel (Nicholas Verducci), Amboy and New Brunswick Avenues, Perth Amboy, N. J.	506.05	506.05
Elizabeth Templeton, 3463 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	44.35	44.35
Sanatore & Solimine, northeast corner Fourteenth Avenue and Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.	38.48	38.48
Solomon Kaplan, 823-325 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.	54.81	54.81
August Mueller, 2395-2399 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.	77.92	77.92
John Hannan, 334 Central Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	51.05	51.05
Wilhemina Van Englen, northeast corner Broadway and West Front Street, Keyport, N. J.	18.07	18.07
Samuel Lerner, Bordentown Avenue, near Division Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	11.27	11.27
Henry Trussel, 382 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.	184.49	184.49
B. Fafer, northeast corner Pine Avenue and Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J.	100.86	100.86
Nathan Finkel, 53 West Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	46.69	46.69
Ethel B. Davis, 298-302 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.	80.10	80.10
Charles Timmons, 183 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	185.08	185.08
Samuel Hochlezer, northwest corner Cedar and Center Streets, South Amboy, N. J.	195.90	195.90
Zarbounes Music Co., 339 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	70.09	70.09
John P. Lloyd, 203 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	164.04	164.04
Albert Leon, northeast corner Smith and State Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	494.13	494.13
Albert and Sadie Sip, 439 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	67.97	67.97
Rebecca and Bertha Klausner, 266 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.	5.79	5.79
Oraton Investment Co., 20-22 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	22.50	22.50
Bernard Schubert, 2091 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	77.45	77.45
Heirs of I. N. and B. W. Freeman, 53 South Orange Avenue, South Orange, N. J.	47.08	47.08
Joseph Bruck, 140 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	4.49	4.49
Robert G. Stone, 387 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	29.45	29.45
Abe Hass, 1068 Arlington Avenue, corner 100 Randolph Road, Plainfield, N. J.	127.53	127.53
Otto P. Berman, 291 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	47.78	47.78
Frank C. Platto, 227 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.	4.65	4.65
Minna Blauvelt et al., 563-565 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	21.28	21.28
J. H. Pastwood, 605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.	49.14	49.14
Armida G. Vitale, 683, 685, 687 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.	104.61	104.61
Handler and Feingold, 377 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.	27.86	27.86
Harry Lippman, southwest corner Peshine Avenue and Bigelow Street, Newark, N. J.	14.43	14.43
Mendel Levine, corner Front and Division Streets, Keyport, N. J.	225.72	225.72
Timothy F. Sullivan, east side Stevens Avenue near David Street, South Amboy, N. J.	163.85	163.85
Ellen D. Fiske, 504 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	48.05	48.05
Ludlow & Squier, 97-99 Market Street, Newark, N. J.	60.08	60.08
Santiller Bros., 176 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.85	10.85
William Eck and Elizabeth Eck, 7223 Fifth Avenue, corner 530 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	24.96	24.96
Hannah Linke, 163-170 North Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.	47.59	47.59
Henry Rosenbaum and Louis Rothberg, 507 West Third Street, Plainfield, N. J.	32.00	32.00
Samuel Eisner, 368 New Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	6.25	6.25
John Marke, 15 West Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.	17.23	17.23
Max Shakowsky, Annie Zoolengold, and Minnie Kreps, 245, 247, 249, and 251 Central Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	20.24	20.24
Edward W. and Mary A. Blacker, 416 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	10.00	10.00
Klausner Bros., 268 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.	34.11	34.11
Ralph's Incorporated, 133 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	24.92	24.92
Greenspan Bros., 267 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	46.83	46.83
Jacob I. Hass and Lewis Hass, 195-197 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	31.98	31.98
Praton Investment Co., 323 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	7.31	7.31
Estate of Nathan Jacobson, 274-278 Smith, 318 State, 310 Oak Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	557.98	557.98
William Schaffer and Benjamin Zall, 337-339 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	131.56	131.56
S. S. Strickland, 600-606 West Third Street, Plainfield, N. J.	96.64	96.64
Total.....	6,566.17	6,566.17

The Royal Indemnity Co., of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 93 claims for plate glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$11,290.59, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$11,290.59.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Max Kaufman, 150 (new 110) Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	\$121.57	\$121.57
Smith Street Realty Co., 76-78-80 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	247.04	247.04
Daniel F. Regan, 134-136 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	72.45	72.45
Gottlob Straub, southwest corner Broadway and David Street, South Amboy, N. J.	45.96	45.96
J. A. Sexton, corner Main and Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	119.99	119.99
Margaret E. Scully, 158 South Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	127.98	127.98
Charles Conrad, 76-78 Rahway Avenue, Carteret, N. J.	53.20	53.20
Raffaele Tarallo, 36 Pine Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	166.10	166.10
Max Glass, 117-119 Rahway Avenue, Carteret, N. J.	65.80	65.80
Margaret E. Scully, 156 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	171.61	171.61
Michael Welsh, 230 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	206.51	206.51
Paul Brylinski, Center and Cedar Streets, South Amboy, N. J.	66.93	66.93
Stanislaw Kwilinski, 153 Pine Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	209.06	209.06
Catherine Lyons, 136 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.	41.18	41.18
Christian Straub, 178 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	129.89	129.89
William J. Penton and Herman Penton, east side Amboy Road near railroad tracks, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island.	48.51	48.51
U. G. Sprague, 5280 Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, N. Y.	63.56	63.56
Herman Shapiro, north side Rahway Avenue, about 60 feet west of Lafayette Street, Carteret, N. J.	77.80	77.80
Maria Bacha, Fayette Street and Watson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	141.97	141.97
E. J. Dorsey & Sons Investment Co., corporation, corner New Brunswick Avenue and Jefferson Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	236.41	236.41
Joseph Polkowitz, 101 (new 233) New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	67.72	67.72
Luigi Guarneri, 340 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	199.39	199.39
John Zawilinski, 288 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	399.72	399.72
David Klein, new 424 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.32	150.32
Charles I. Silk, 42-44 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	95.18	95.18
Anton Kislo, 462 Brace Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	58.14	58.14
Estate of Adolph Groham and Margaret Groham, northwest corner Woodbridge and Carteret Avenues, Chrome, N. J.	73.26	73.26
Anton Janovick, southwest corner C Street and De Lamar Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	78.21	78.21
Thomas D. Cheret, corner Washington Street and Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	71.28	71.28
Isidor M. Weiss, 295 Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	88.31	88.31
Estate of Samuel Juszkowits, northwest corner De Lamar Avenue and B Street, Chrome, N. J.	60.59	60.59
Bernard Kahn, southwest corner Atlantic Street and Blazing Star Road, Chrome, N. J.	152.31	152.31
Herman Shapiro, 299-301 Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	152.00	152.00
Do.	11.00	11.00
Jacob Hopp, south side of and known as 294 Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	2.19	2.19
Bernard Kahn, southwest corner Atlantic Street and Blazing Star Road, Chrome, N. J.	28.00	28.00
Nicholas Rizak, 320 Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	112.86	112.86
Estate of Samuel Juszkowitz, west side De Lamar Avenue north of B Street, Chrome, N. J.	29.85	29.85
Arthur H. Dunham, northwest corner Ford Avenue and Wildwood Avenue, Ford, N. J.	47.77	47.77
Walter Goerke Co., 93-95 Market Street, Newark, N. J.	255.00	255.00
Antony Klimaszewski, 548 Harrington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	107.12	107.12
Estate of Peter Nelson, 309, 311, 313 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	59.84	59.84
Joseph and Mamie Matteucci, 271 (new 329) Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	55.02	55.02
Lasslo Halbak and Annie (Prisstass) Halbak, 409 Smith Street, about 25 feet from Goodwin Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	48.31	48.31
Motor Car Equipment Co. (Inc.), 17-21 Halsey Street and 32-34 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.	71.96	71.96
Isidore Greenspan and Philip Borak, 392 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	101.97	101.97
Frank Sinatra, 909 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	6.48	6.48
Reynolds Bros., 134, 136, 138 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	655.78	655.78
Boynott Real Estate Co., 280-282 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.17	42.17
Stephen Wodzinski, corner Washington and Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	13.25	13.25
Building Trades Association, etc., 335 Maple Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	70.09	70.09
Estate of Andrew Zboyan, 739 (new 786) State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	37.03	37.03
Anna Palermo, 285 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	40.00	40.00
Soren C. Olsen, corner Oak and Fayette Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	33.66	33.66
John Seaman, 205 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	98.01	98.01
Joseph Vasko, 260 (new 322) Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	73.10	73.10
Estate of Nathan Jacobson, 320 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	156.02	156.02
Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., corner State Street and Pulaski Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	73.06	73.06
Jacob H. Goldsmith, 263-265 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	357.39	357.39
Jacob Sher and Barnett Shulman, 343, 345, 347, 349 Smith and 280 Davidson Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	328.50	328.50
Jennie Leonard, 262 (new 324) Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	44.75	44.75
First National Bank of Perth Amboy, Smith Street and New Brunswick Avenue, and 128-130 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	464.31	464.31
Perth Amboy City Market, 103-105 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	383.33	383.33
David Dobbs, 312 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.77	42.77
Baritan Trust Co., northeast corner State and Fayette Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	140.00	140.00
Mrs. Ignatz Dlabik, northwest corner Penn & Barclay Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	7.87	7.87

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Morris Gavronsky, 420-422 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$211.50	\$211.50
Ludwig Wolff, Madison Avenue and Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	723.30	723.30
Henry Wolff, 133 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	343.08	343.08
Louis Kemeny, southwest corner Smith and State Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	271.66	271.66
A. C. Larsen, 290 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	73.85	73.85
Monroe Eckstein Brewing Co., east side Jewett Avenue south of Egbert Avenue, West New Brighton, N. Y.	43.07	43.07
E. N. Pigot, 157 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.74	5.74
William M. Martin, 145 (new 131) Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.77	42.77
Isaac Chaimovich, 270 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	41.46	41.46
Ethel Weiss, 317 Maple Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	116.42	116.42
Henry Schwing, 2257-2259 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	92.56	92.56
Leon Cholakis and Keryeaos Cholakis, northeast corner Remsen Avenue and Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	71.44	71.44
George Holding Co., 15-17 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.	92.73	92.73
Nicolaus Neander, south side Amboy Road near Fiske Avenue, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	9.50	9.50
Wallau Realty Co. (Inc.), southwest corner Oak and Church Streets, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	160.91	160.91
The Tottenville National Bank, 169 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	161.45	161.45
B. Williams:		
Richmond Valley Road, Richmond Valley, N. Y.	59.52	59.52
173 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	21.21	21.21
Sarah Belle Walling, 240 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	89.10	89.10
Estate of N. Killmeyer, Fresh Kill Road, opposite Willant Street, Kreischerville, N. Y.	84.47	84.47
Joseph Lanny, corner Fulton Street and Cutters Dock Road, Woodbridge, N. J.	49.70	49.70
Stephen Van Ness, corner DeLamar Avenue and Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	11.76	11.76
Ignatz Weiss, 232 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	8.83	8.83
Max S. Goldberger, 687 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	103.36	103.36
Ignatz Weiss, 58 (new 232) Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	35.44	35.44
William H. McCormick, 82 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	192.46	192.46
Margaret E. Scully, 154 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	115.51	115.51
Total	11,290.59	11,290.59

The Ocdan Accident & Guaranty Corporation of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 48 claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$5,993.81, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$5,993.81.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By **OLIVER A. PHELPS,**
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Solomon Krancer, 63 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinville, Staten Island, N. Y.	\$47.33	\$47.33
Estate of Peter Nelson, 335 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	123.38	123.38
Anders Anderson, 168 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	130.68	130.68
Edward Robitzek, 1024, 1026 Washington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.	27.77	27.77
Estate of Peter Nelson, 343 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	55.34	55.34
City Realty & Investment Co., 198 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	142.96	142.96
Carl La Bella, 224 Main Street, Keansburg, N. J.	35.44	35.44
Max Roth, New Brunswick Avenue and Laurie Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	57.76	57.76
John N. Peterson, 398 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	53.06	53.06
Frank Brown, Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	98.76	98.76
Charles F. Eilert, Church Street and Wood Avenue, Keansburg, N. J.	11.43	11.43
Phillip Keller, 208 Main Street, Keansburg, N. J.	132.86	132.86
Isadore and Jacob Greenspan, 164 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	122.76	122.76
Hans Greisen, southeast New Brunswick Avenue and Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	301.67	301.67
Louis Morrison, New Brunswick Avenue and Ryan Street, Fords, N. J.	155.82	155.82
J. H. Concannon, 89 Main Street, Woodbridge, N. J.	74.05	74.05
John Gaspar, 410 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.64	150.64
Jacob Goldberger, 430, 432 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	78.64	78.64
Edwin Nelson, 201 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	234.75	234.75
Peter Breidt Brewing Co., 127 Magnolia Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	33.27	33.27
Rubin Mahler, Laurel and Maplewood Avenues, Keansburg, N. J.	203.72	203.72
Golden Hill Building Co., 59 John Street, New York, N. Y.	83.81	83.81
Peter Skovboe, 559 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	174.64	174.64
Rice & Hutchins, 557 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	66.44	66.44
Estate of Peter Nelson, 339 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	54.28	54.28
M. L. Brooke, 104 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	70.44	70.44
Elizabeth McCue, Wharf Avenue, Red Bank, N. J.	56.00	56.00

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Bernard J. McNally, 305 Prospect Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$61.68	\$61.68
Louis Davis, 220-222, southeast corner Forrest Park Avenue and Main Street, Keansburg, N. J.....	175.46	175.46
Joseph & A. Russo, west side Carr Avenue, about 50 feet north of Green Grove Place, Keansburg, N. J.....	47.54	47.54
Peter Breidt Brewing Co., 232 First Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	36.69	36.69
H. Edelstein, 219 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	87.12	87.12
John Lucow, 326 Stockton Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	33.07	33.07
Philip Joselson & Son, 330 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	119.20	119.20
James E. Nolan, 264-266 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	121.97	121.97
David Isenberg et al., 285-291 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	228.10	228.10
Perth Amboy Milk & Cream Co., 195 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	195.52	195.52
Perth Amboy Savings Institution, 208-210 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	57.02	57.02
Bertha Jacobson, 161 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	117.61	117.61
Hyman Wedeen & Son (Inc.), 271-273 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	180.91	180.91
Peter Skovboe, 561 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	207.12	207.12
Albert M. Rogall, 165 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	150.65	150.65
Jacob Goldberger, 424 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	820.25	820.25
Sygeforeningen Dana, 224-226 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	166.32	166.32
James E. Nolan, 260 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	30.49	30.49
H. S. Hechheimer, 322 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	280.35	280.35
William MacDonald, west side 199 Main Street, Keansburg, N. J.....	85.75	85.75
Sidney Harris, 144 Main Street, Rahway, N. J.....	13.29	13.29
Total	5,993.81	5,993.81

The Metropolitan Casualty Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following 126 claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$12,275.28, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$12,275.28.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
N. Robinson, 256 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$109.00	\$109.00
A. Boguski, 192 Broadway, Tottenville, N. Y.....	60.96	60.96
Samuel Isaac and Morris Silverstein, 92 Bright Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	8.94	8.94
Ruth Leo, 236-242 Jewett Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.....	171.87	171.87
Fairbanks Co., 416-422 Broome Street and Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.....	39.96	39.96
Abraham Kramer, 154 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	203.80	203.80
Greenspan Bros., Perth Amboy, N. J., S. S. "Washington" at Pennsylvania R. R.	99.72	99.72
Marino Palishi, 132 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	158.80	158.80
J. P. Goldsmith, 148 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	75.50	75.50
Jacob P. Goldsmith, 319 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	148.20	148.20
Bertha Jacobsen, 318-320 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	28.58	28.58
Julian H. Kean, 116-118 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.....	58.86	58.86
Noe Barker, 32 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J.....	68.94	68.94
Albert Lifson, 221-223 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.....	71.25	71.25
Adam Garber, southwest corner Woodbridge and Delmar Avenues, Roosevelt, N. J.....	245.38	245.38
Max Engelson, 310-312 Woodbridge Avenue, Chrome, N. J.....	142.60	142.60
Carmine Padula, 26 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.....	143.64	143.64
I. Klein, Smith Street, Keasby, N. J.....	168.16	168.16
Prudential Insurance Co., 267 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.....	131.54	131.54
Estate of M. Conlon, 130 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	83.64	83.64
Katherine Hanley, 37-39 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	78.03	78.03
Chas. Schrauff, 88 Newark Avenue or 72 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	54.91	54.91
Singer Bros., 326 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	37.39	37.39
Henry T. Nugent, 20-26 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	124.80	124.80
Wilbur A. Heisley, Brighton Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.....	148.00	148.00
Andrew A. Miller, 7519 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	29.85	29.85
Jacob Heyman and David Schneider, 154-156 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	45.63	45.63
John Vilar, 2985 West Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	7.50	7.50
Wm. F. Kelly, 2121 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	59.70	59.70
Harwood Real Estate Association, 6510 Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	7.39	7.39
Hyman, Mangel, 526 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	7.41	7.41
J. Greenbaum, 216A Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2.52	2.52
Gussie Libman, 2033-2041 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	80.78	80.78
Della M. Trout and F. Schlieker, 2053 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	70.35	70.35
Wm. H. Meyer, 1119 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	27.75	27.75

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Fredk. J. Butenschon, 604 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$29.70	\$29.70
C. F. Moeks, 473 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	40.73	40.73
Benjamin Sindell, 272 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	71.96	71.96
Estate Eliz. Carman, M. L. Carman, trustee, 327 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	15.06	15.06
Security Land & Improvement Co., 238-290 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	91.44	91.44
Pratt Brown Co., 189, 191 King Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	4.24	2.24
Paul Mitscher, 500 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	29.50	39.20
John P. Lloyd, 2053 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	5.40	5.40
Kopper & Klein, 444 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	37.21	37.21
Perth Amboy Garage Co., 71, 73 Madison Avenue and 281, 283 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	282.40	282.40
Jacob P. Goldsmith, 187, 189 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	210.34	210.34
Philip Siskind, 190, 192 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	7.42	7.42
S. Archen, 138 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	161.80	161.80
C. H. Melnick, 186 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	110.20	110.20
C. M. Melnick, 651 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	46.60	46.60
Philip Goldman, 86, 98 Division Street, New York, N. Y.	263.41	263.41
Anna Keller, 906 Richmond Avenue, Fort Richmond, N. Y.	69.60	69.60
E. & J. Bass (Inc.), 339 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	96.65	96.65
J. & F. Roth, 135 Morning Star Road, east side, Fort Richmond, N. Y.	54.23	54.23
John Rudiger, 2920 Richmond Terrace, south side, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.	62.31	62.31
Henry J. Kain, northeast corner Union Avenue and Continental Place, Mariners Harbor, N. Y.	19.55	19.55
Jacob Hassings, 605, 607 Cary Avenue, West New Brighton, New York, N. Y.	55.59	55.59
Schutte Bros., 1157 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, N. Y.	89.72	89.72
Eagle Mills, 54 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.	22.00	22.00
Peoples Collateral Pledges Society, 51 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.	25.00	25.00
Peoples Brody Realty Co., 51 Catherine Street, New York, N. Y.	57.04	57.04
Jos. R. Stricker, 228 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	122.00	122.00
Chris. Rehfuess, 148 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	86.40	86.40
A. Kramer, 518, 520 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	74.40	74.40
Bertha Epstein, 430 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	50.46	50.46
Wolff Cohen, 320 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	69.03	69.03
Jacob P. Goldsmith, 315 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	206.87	206.87
Jacob Goldsmith, 132 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	128.56	128.56
Jacob P. Goldsmith, 130 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	179.40	179.40
Nathan Wilentz, 206 Pulaski, Perth Amboy, N. J.	37.60	37.60
M. E. Kemble, 594 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	50.88	50.88
Jonah Goldsmith, 300 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	121.60	121.60
P. Breidt Brewish, Co., southwest corner New Brunswick Avenue and Madison, Perth Amboy, N. J.	48.00	48.00
B. Fleischman, southwest corner Oak and Fayette Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	270.61	270.61
Salvation Army, Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	287.02	287.02
Greater New York Development Co., 1503 Kingshighway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	69.89	69.89
Jos. E. Stricker, 232 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	94.80	94.80
P. Guthoff, 210 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	138.80	138.80
Louis Wedeen, 517, 519 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	214.09	214.09
Seld Bros., 302 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.	111.70	111.70
Cornelius Burke, 1, 3 Broadway, Newtown, N. Y.	27.54	27.54
Frank Lombardi, 1429 Richmond Avenue, Graniteville, New York N. Y.	164.20	164.20
Edw. Faicco, 282, 284 Richmond Avenue, Southeast corner Sands Lane, Arrochar, N. Y.	29.97	29.97
Jas. W. Hughes, 111, 113 Fifth Street, corner New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.	47.84	47.84
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 51 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.	82.90	82.90
Adam Schmitt, 170, 172 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.	3.15	3.15
Jacob Cohn, 166 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	129.10	129.10
The Princess (Inc.), 121 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	92.24	92.24
Frank Spirato, 37 South Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	104.73	104.73
Albert H. Terhune, 145 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	207.50	207.50
Joseph E. Stricker, 230 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	99.90	99.90
Jos. Christ, Jr., & Co., 161 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	262.80	262.80
Thos. J. and M. N. Mullen, 218 Market Street, Newark, N. J.	396.00	396.00
Mrs. Ella L. Watson, corner High and Smith Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.08	10.08
S. Fromm, 2075, 2077 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	15.21	15.21
Mechanics Bank, 205, 213 Montague, Brooklyn, N. Y.	31.09	31.09
Hugo Kirsten, Hoebeling and Division Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	23.78	23.78
E. Bohnsack, 146 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	82.51	82.51
Annie Cohen, 308 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	132.61	132.51
Mahler & Zucker, 349 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	160.70	160.70
S. Pavlovski, Oak and Roll Streets, South Amboy, N. J.	107.20	107.20
A. M. Henry, 36 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	39.90	39.90
Dr. Chas. I. Silk, northwest corner State and Broad Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	376.44	376.44
Sol. Fromm, 2247, 2257 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	57.45	57.45
Jacob Kurtz & Sons (Inc.), 169 Smith Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	72.90	72.90
Abraham Kramer, 166 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	225.48	225.48
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	11.49	11.49
Wm. H. and Nathaniel H. Lyons, 293, 295 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	55.80	55.80
F. Lombardi, Bulls Head, 1431 Richmond Avenue, New York, N. Y.	55.20	55.20
Wm. Davis, 263 Smith Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	45.75	45.75
N. Robinson, 258 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	190.74	190.74
Chas. Stein, 63 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	70.20	70.20

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Realty Associates, 23, 27 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$117.61	\$117.61
A. Goldberg, northeast corner Boulevard and Kneer Avenue, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	102.72	102.72
Greenhut Co., 238-304 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	440.95	440.95
Edwin H. and Elsie Roessler, east side Fresh Pond Road, 75 feet north of Vienna Avenue, Middle Village, N. Y.	38.39	38.39
L. F. Hersh & Bro., 215 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	9.63	9.63
Mutual Life Co., 32, 34 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	8.99	8.99
A. Edw. King, 236 Delancey Street, New York, N. Y.	37.54	37.54
New York Produce Exchange, 6 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	217.57	217.57
Joseph E. Stricker, 236 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	122.00	122.00
Mack Furniture Co., 85 South Park Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	65.52	65.52
David Fees, 26 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	104.80	104.80
Jos. E. Stricker, 234 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	88.20	88.20
Jos. E. Stricker, 238 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	94.80	94.80
M. H. Barsotti, 59 Brighton Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.	82.00	82.00
Total	12,275.28	12,275.28

The American Alliance Insurance Co., of New York City, N. Y., has filed the following claim for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claim of this company totals \$1,666.67, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$1,666.67.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
V. De Luca, Morgan, N. J.	\$1,666.67	\$1,666.67

The Rochester Department, Great American Insurance Co., of New York City, N. Y., has filed the following nine claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$4,441.95, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$4,441.95.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Edwin G. Fraser, C. Doug. Fraser, Malcolm W. Groes, and Ed. W. German, southwest corner Smith and McClellan Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$146.27	\$146.27
J. Arthur Applegate, 258 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.	900.00	900.00
Alexander T. Wilson, 283 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	98.50	98.50
Greenspan & Sudhalter, 188 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	100.00	100.00
J. Arthur Applegate, 260-262 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.	2,650.00	2,650.00
Fraser Realty Co., 184-194 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	110.18	110.18
Mary N. Anderson, 187-189 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	200.00	200.00
Hirsh Wilner, 506 Neville Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	94.00	94.00
William Brunberg, 398, 400 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	143.00	143.00
Total	4,441.95	4,441.95

The Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., has filed the following 36 claims for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$5,158.76, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$5,158.76.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Sharp & Hansen, 158 and 160 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	\$134.42	\$134.42
Samuel Wagner, north side and known as 198 and 200 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	90.00	90.00
Samuel Wagner, 115 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	22.00	22.00
Rose Wurtzel and Sadie W. Goldberger, 142 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J..	112.00	112.00
Esther Seil, 136 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	327.89	327.89
Aaron Gross:		
North side Old Post Road, from Woodbridge to New Brunswick, N. J.....	48.00	48.00
North side Amboy and Bound Brook Pike, Fords, N. J.....	48.56	48.56
Grace Kelleher, west side and known as 105 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J..	34.70	34.70
Max Goldberger:		
99 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	27.76	27.76
338 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	164.00	164.00
Joseph Naroliski, west side Doll Avenue, 275 feet south Smith Street, Keasby, N. J.	25.00	25.00
Harry and Edith Houser, 307 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	101.66	101.66
Benjamin Goldberger, 58 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	434.70	434.70
Joseph and Anna Buski, 181 south side August Street, east side Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.....	105.00	105.00
Moses and Fannie Markoff, 124 and 126 South First Street, Perth Amboy, N. J..	226.50	226.50
The Progress Club (Inc.), southeast corner Gordon and State Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	67.40	67.40
Max Goldberger, 377 and 379 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	15.00	15.00
Congregation Beth Mordecai, 264 Hobart Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	700.00	700.00
Philip Levy, 685 and 699 Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	20.46	20.46
John J. Coakley, west side Pine Avenue 75 feet north John Street, South Amboy, N. J.....	800.00	800.00
Jacob Lesslauer, 36 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	117.00	117.00
Jacob Naroleski, west side Doll Avenue, 275 feet south Smith Street, Keasby, N. J.	2.00	2.00
Sigmund Mahler, 292 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	119.25	119.25
Max Goldberger, 151 Water Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	156.00	156.00
Davis Encherman and Max Gast, 396 and 398 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J..	66.62	66.62
W. W. Ramsey, 129 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	8.00	8.00
Davis Encherman and Max Gast, 397 Mechanic Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	63.50	63.50
Grace Kelleher, 43 Woodruff Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	37.33	37.33
Carrie H. Hansen, southeast corner Market and First Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J..	21.66	21.66
Patrick J. McGrath, 96 and 98 Pearl Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	44.20	44.20
A. B. McDowell and Julia McDowell, 32 Gordon Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	39.78	39.78
American Radiator Co., east end Jackson Place, Bayonne, N. J.....	81.25	81.25
Albert Bollschweiler, 126 and 128 Market Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	50.50	50.50
M. A. Hanna & Co., South Amboy, N. J.....	719.04	719.04
Standard Underground Cable Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.....	111.46	111.46
Samuel Wagner, 199 and 201 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	16.12	16.12
Total.....	5,158.76	5,158.76

The Massachusetts Bond & Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass., has filed the following 37 claims for plate-glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$2,601.07, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$2,601.07.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Hugh P. Skelly, 913 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$862.06	\$862.06
Simon Bros. Holding Co., north side Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	14.17	14.17
William Vincent Astor, 140 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.....	81.76	81.76
Zaley and Sarah Cohen, 308 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	148.90	148.90
Solomon Frummer, 1667 and 1669 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	49.90	49.90
Vencenzo Orchino, 681 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	25.99	25.99
Herz Bros., 156 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.....	89.10	89.10
Charles Herrmann, corner Main and Thomas Streets, South River, N. J.....	109.77	109.77
Walter Durovish, Jeffrie Street, South River, N. J.....	55.83	55.83
Harry Rosenberg, 122 Catalpa Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	56.71	56.71
Albert Leon, northwest corner Smith and State Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	93.78	93.78
Angelo Dvidicibus, 395 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	38.85	38.85
Chris Jorgensen, 181 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	103.59	103.59
David Encherman, 515 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	88.07	88.07
Harry Goldberg, 408 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	42.45	42.45
Pavasky Bros., corner Amboy and Compton Avenues, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	55.94	55.94
Harry Kohn, 167 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	82.25	82.25
Cardon & Streiff, 110 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	276.80	276.80

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Ferdynand Kaczor, 198 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$41.03	\$41.03
Asbury Park Furniture Co., 414 Main Street, Asbury Park, N. J.	99.00	99.00
Civic Center Co., 54-60 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.	121.00	121.00
John G. Hall, 915 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	3.96	3.96
Frederick J. Kuechel, 811 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	3.46	3.46
Nathan Finkel, 225, 227, and 229 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	3.46	3.46
A. M. Metzendorf, corner New Brunswick and East Avenues, Perth Amboy, N. J.	215.19	215.19
Ellen Agnes O'Connell, 159 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	7.10	7.10
Mary Enterman, 1675 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	31.68	31.68
Morris Sherman:		
2815 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27.03	27.03
2811 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	14.44	14.44
Hugh P. Skelly:		
2907 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	76.92	76.92
2909 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	38.02	38.02
Harry Levinson, 2047 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	85.68	85.68
Rueben Berman, 823 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	59.84	59.84
Addie R. Tingley, 1111 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	59.85	59.85
Wm. H. and Nathaniel H. Lyons, 297 and 299 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	204.82	204.82
Solomon Frummer, 1663 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.21	9.21
Bertha Brandstein, 2708 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	23.46	23.46
Total	2,601.07	2,601.07

The Globe Indemnity Co., of Metuchen, N. J., has filed the following 44 claims for plate glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$3,080, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$3,060.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,

By OLIVER A. PHELPS,

Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
George Hannamann, west side Main Street, Metuchen, N. J.	\$76.30	\$76.30
G. Ditzel, 555 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	33.89	33.89
Fox Elizabeth Theater Co., 1119-1125 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.	37.71	37.71
C. D. Boynton, 143 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	128.41	128.41
S. Mahler, 292 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	106.37	106.37
J. Moner, 347 Grove Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	86.83	86.83
V. Gleckner, 93 Rahway Avenue, Cartaret, N. J.	10.23	10.23
M. Weinstein, 514 Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J.	43.19	43.19
Hy. Shapiro, 1108 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27.33	27.33
Commercial Land & Building Co., 401 and 403 Watchung Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.	89.10	89.10
A. C. Gering, 62 Malden Lane, New York City, N. Y.	10.00	10.00
Charles and Alex Glansur, 358 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.	73.25	73.25
John O'Brien, 288 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.	29.54	29.54
M. Katz, 40 Third Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	25.37	25.37
Mary J. Edsell, north side White Street (1061-1067 White Street), Far Rockaway, N. Y.	33.58	33.58
Hy. Boech Co., 41-43 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.	160.51	160.51
Estate of George Shields, 1907 Benson Avenue, 5705 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	87.77	87.77
Thomas D. Miller, 1241 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	81.47	81.47
Theo. Oebenber, 208 Sheridan Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	60.92	60.92
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 111 South Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	96.05	96.05
V. A. Harbor Realty, 124-132 White Street, New York, N. Y.	10.55	10.55
Hattie C. Frankel, 450 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.	34.93	34.93
Nathan Holtzman, 144 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.15	3.15
C. W. Craft, Spruce and Central Avenues, Cedarhurst, N. Y.	49.98	49.98
Bella Rosenberg, 408 Spring Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	26.44	26.44
Samuel Sebersky, Hotel Central, Smith and State Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	201.12	201.12
H. Schlesinger, 1625 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, N. Y.	56.92	56.92
Alex Lips, southeast corner Crows Hill Road and St. Stephens Avenue, Kearsby, N. J.	54.99	54.99
Sam. Brown, corner Houston Street and Arthur Kill Avenue, Chrome, N. J.	95.88	95.88
F. Kosik, Wood Avenue and Blanche Street, Linden, N. J.	61.96	61.96
Kings & Westchester Land Co., 301-303 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	14.06	14.06
I. Linetsky, 141 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	77.42	77.42
T. Frank Appleby, 162 and 164 Main Street, Asbury Park, N. J.	120.00	100.00
L. F. Herish & Bro., 219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.	148.67	148.67
Herman Kopper et al., 446 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	42.75	42.75
William Sube, 27 West Eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J.	91.05	91.05

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Estate of J. Lasko, 339 Augusta Street, South Amboy, N. J.	\$34.45	\$34.45
Butterick Publishing Co., 596 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.	105.33	105.33
Daniel Whalen, corner Main and New Streets, Metuchen, N. J.	34.85	34.85
Atlantic & Pacific Co., 1239 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	90.79	90.79
E. S. Nielsen, 460 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	113.62	113.62
B. Leonard, west side Pine Avenue and John Street, South Amboy, N. J.	171.72	171.72
Fred Eugene Rivara et al., 294 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.	66.05	66.05
Anna Belle Danford, southeast corner Main Street and Middlesex Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.	75.50	75.50
Total.....	3,080.00	3,080.00

The Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York City, N. Y., has filed the following 74 claims for plate glass damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$8,198.09, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$8,198.09.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Estate of Bryan Dunn, 15-17 Main Street, Woodbridge, N. J.	\$55.40	\$55.40
James Monaghan, south side David Street, between Broadway and Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	92.60	92.60
Michael Mitruski, 84 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65.48	65.48
Alexander Balint, 435 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	58.02	58.02
Josephine Clark, 234 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	231.20	231.20
Max Gast, 434-436 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	64.40	64.40
Perth Amboy Hardware Co., 313 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	191.00	191.00
Peter, Louis & Abe Pavlovsky, 141 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	88.60	88.60
Frederick Gehlhaus, 137-143 Main Street, Matawan, N. J.	276.75	276.75
Bartolan Ur, 228 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	35.80	35.80
Thomas F. Burke, 36 Center Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	26.58	26.58
Michael Donovan, 138 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	65.60	65.60
L. & A. Pavlovsky, 441 Amboy Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	93.20	93.20
Rachael Klein, southeast corner John and Pine Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	92.72	92.72
Thomas Vail, 117 Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	75.40	75.40
Peter Pavlovsky, 357-359 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	261.80	261.80
S. Baum, 205 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	10.28	10.28
J. Slobodien, 362-364 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	274.48	274.48
Jonas Gobel, 358 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	15.00	15.00
M. S. Goldberger, 739 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	77.78	77.78
Klein & Nolan, 153 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	161.20	161.20
Peter Chamas, 113 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	93.00	93.00
Michael Seaman, 164 Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	142.00	142.00
Ellae Ricci, 399-407 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	147.61	147.61
Paramount Realty Co., 306 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	86.80	86.80
Henry Taft, 501 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	48.40	48.40
Mahler & Zucker, 351-353 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	44.27	44.27
Mahler & Zucker, 350-354 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	116.98	116.98
Mahler & Zucker, 356 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	208.00	208.00
John Obrick, 555 Penn Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	52.40	52.40
Math. Hansen, 184 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	70.60	70.60
Thos. F. Burke, 366 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	60.20	60.20
W. A. Close Trading & Manufacturing Co., 21 Main Street, Matawan, N. J.	122.32	122.32
Ellae Ricci, 395-397 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.18	150.18
Wm. Reissig, Smith Street, Keasby, N. J.	99.60	99.60
A. Grosse, Old Post Road and Sand Hill, Fords, N. J.	227.30	227.30
Peter Pavlovsky, 128-128 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	312.60	312.60
J. W. Cole, 66 Main Street, Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.	44.35	44.35
Central R. R. of N. J., 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.	74.25	74.25
Max Bakst, 2013 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	73.22	73.22
Michael Zunni, 2601 Harway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	92.85	92.85
Hunderfer Bros., southeast corner Jewett and Forest Avenues, West New Brighton, N. Y.	69.53	69.53
Lambeck & Betz, 485 Richmond Terrace, northeast corner Jersey Street, New Brighton, N. Y.	63.41	63.41
Koellhoffer Bros., 72-74 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.	210.84	210.84
Cortelyou Building Co., 1611-1625 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	45.33	45.33
Estate of J. C. Albright, 194 Broadway (new 132 Broadway), South Amboy, N. J.	12.65	12.65
Crown Co., 47 Market Street, Newark, N. J.	396.19	396.19
Central R. R. of N. J., 139-143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.	22.21	22.21
Charles Behman, southeast corner Broadway, West Tottenville, N. Y.	229.80	229.80

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Frederick Delber, 208 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.	\$181.20	\$181.20
Margaret O'Connor, 124 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	78.00	78.00
Ray Reisenberger and L. J. Altkurg, 1727 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	67.48	67.48
Miss Flora W. Howe, 102-104 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	13.38	13.38
Alex Pavlovsky, west side of Felters Street, between Washington and Center Streets, South Amboy, N. J.	87.00	87.00
John Woodward, 501 Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.	41.61	41.61
Mary S. McCabe, southeast corner Main Street and Lake Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.	99.00	99.00
J. M. Pappas, 144 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	48.00	48.00
John C. Palmateer and Asbury Howland, corner Bond Street and Mattison Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.	85.00	85.00
Edw. F. Mulken, northwest corner Broadway and Henry Street, South Amboy, N. J.	106.00	106.00
Dora Ginten, northwest corner Broadway and George Street, South Amboy, N. J.	237.00	237.00
E. S. Mason, 258 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J.	215.20	215.20
Hugh S. Kinmouth, 708 Mattison Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.	42.00	42.00
Gertrude Blum, 109 Broadway, South Amboy, N. J. (old 151).	147.84	147.84
Peter Breidt Brewing Co., corner East Avenue and Washington Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	35.20	35.20
Hyman Josefovics, 389 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	79.80	79.80
I. Seigel, 679 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	48.10	48.10
Peter Breidt Brewing Co., 418 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	31.60	31.60
A. Gross, Amboy Turnpike, Forda, N. J.	284.40	284.40
George Treculis, 321 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	82.40	82.40
Annie Rush, 383 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.	75.20	75.20
Mary E. Dudley, 618 (new 636) Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.	109.60	109.60
A. M. Metzendorf, 212 New Brunswick Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.	178.20	178.20
S. S. Kresage Co., 132-136 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.	91.80	91.80
William E. Warn, 50 First Street, Keyport, N. J.	52.40	52.40
Total	8,198.09	8,198.09

The Stuyvesant Insurance Co. of New York, N. Y., has filed the following claim for structural damage to property owned by and located as shown in the attached tabulation. The claims of this company total \$143.81, and this board, after thorough investigation, recommends that this company be reimbursed the amount of \$143.81.

GILLESPIE EXPLOSION CLAIMS BOARD,
By OLIVER A. PHELPS,
Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Member of Board.

Owner of property.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
M. A. Hanna & Co., South Amboy, N. J.	\$143.81	\$143.81

Railroad companies' claims.

Number of railroads	74
Number of cars lost and damaged	258
Amount claimed	\$529,541.99
Amount allowed	\$285,660.56

Claimant (name of railroad).	Car No.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Ann Arbor R. R., Owosso, Mich.	A. A. 6052	(1)	\$1,080.62
Arizona Eastern R. R. Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	A. E. 1106	\$2,950.00	1,539.82
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Chicago, Ill.	A. T. & S. F. 34721	2,190.36	803.52
Do	A. T. & S. F. 41909	1,897.62	767.08
Do	A. T. & S. F. 43107	1,897.62	779.06
Do	A. T. & S. F. 29064	2,221.71	743.70
Do	A. T. & S. F. 30813	1,578.17	561.60
Do	A. T. & S. F. 19113	1,463.72	462.96
Do	A. T. & S. F. 47090	1,846.60	980.56
Do	A. T. & S. F. 35630	1,773.17	1,086.29
Do	A. T. & S. F. 25120	1,927.15	549.09
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Ry. Co., Atlanta, Ga.	A. B. & A. 20846	1,350.00	492.57
Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Wilmington, N. C.	A. C. L. 43711	2,700.00	1,351.33
Do	A. C. L. 31479	2,600.00	813.37
Do	A. C. L. 42838	2,700.00	1,842.05

¹ Not estimated.

Railroad companies' claims—Continued.

Claimant (name of railroad).	Car No.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Baltimore, Md.	B. & O. 87722	\$2,000.00	\$676.16
Do.	B. & O. 98206	2,000.00	647.13
Do.	B. & O. 129398	2,000.00	1,357.00
Do.	B. & O. 165580	2,700.00	758.00
Do.	B. & O. 181672	2,500.00	858.84
Do.	B. & O. 190223	2,500.00	1,164.00
Do.	B. & O. 191638	2,500.00	1,237.26
Do.	B. & O. 231912	2,000.00	1,042.50
Bangor & Aroostook R. R., Bangor, Me.	B. A. R. 9036	1,800.00	451.60
Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.	B. & L. E. 13499	2,478.84	988.00
Do.	B. & L. E. 80516	3,178.59	1,166.44
Boston & Albany R. R., Boston, Mass.	B. & A. 36200	(1)	1,312.88
Do.	B. & A. 35593	(1)	1,306.59
Do.	B. & A. 35574	(1)	1,306.59
Do.	B. & A. 38458	(1)	1,338.00
Do.	B. & A. 35641	(1)	1,306.59
Do.	B. & A. 37121	(1)	1,319.15
Do.	B. & A. 39640	(1)	765.28
Boston & Maine R. R., Boston, Mass.	B. & M. 64811	2,600.00	903.90
Do.	B. & M. 49913	1,800.00	605.10
Canadian Northern R. R., Montreal, Canada	C. N. 37902	1,284.71	451.60
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Montreal, Canada	C. P. 105320	2,800.00	1,387.31
Do.	C. P. 141410	2,000.00	471.60
Do.	C. P. 106180	2,800.00	1,363.56
Central of Georgia, Savannah, Ga.	C. of Ga. 7119	2,500.00	1,484.10
Central R. R. of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J.	C. N. J. 34229	(1)	439.20
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Richmond, Va.	C. & O. 3344	3,000.00	1,303.75
Do.	C. & O. 6121	2,500.00	912.48
Do.	C. & O. 61252	2,800.00	1,866.92
Chicago & Alton R. R., Chicago, Ill.	C. & A. 38508	(1)	1,494.12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., Chicago, Ill.	C., B. & Q. 89412	1,300.00	359.20
Do.	C., B. & Q. 105839	2,200.00	663.12
Do.	C., B. & Q. 108078	2,200.00	714.60
Do.	C., B. & Q. 111986	2,300.00	902.57
Do.	C., B. & Q. 115414	2,300.00	1,039.21
Do.	C., B. & Q. 117672	2,300.00	1,058.73
Do.	C., B. & Q. 119446	2,300.00	1,084.76
Do.	C., B. & Q. 131289	2,500.00	718.40
Do.	C., B. & Q. 132654	2,500.00	1,463.50
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.	C., C., C. & St. L. 55215	(1)	782.31
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., Chicago, Ill.	C. & E. I. 60000	1,834.00	622.52
Chicago Great Western R. R., Chicago, Ill.	C. G. W. 24136	2,950.00	1,070.93
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Ill.	C. M. & St. P. 90944	1,850.00	1,379.00
Do.	C. M. & St. P. 203620	1,850.00	1,109.00
Do.	C. M. & St. P. 505308	1,850.00	1,051.58
Do.	C. M. & St. P. 87624	1,850.00	1,290.24
Do.	C. M. & St. P. 205712	1,850.00	1,156.24
Chicago & North Western R. R., Chicago, Ill.	C. & N. W. 52140	3,050.00	1,247.96
Do.	C. & N. W. 132426	2,500.00	1,419.50
Do.	C. & N. W. 134940	2,500.00	1,419.50
Do.	C. & N. W. 85476	2,000.00	646.65
Do.	C. & N. W. 114324	2,200.00	565.89
Do.	C. & N. W. 124718	3,050.00	738.57
Do.	C. & N. W. 102412	3,050.00	1,695.00
Do.	C. & N. W. 84078	1,800.00	471.60
Do.	C. & N. W. 122988	3,050.00	1,701.54
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., Chicago, Ill.	C., R. I. & P. 35275	2,900.00	1,263.60
Do.	C., R. I. & P. 38401	2,900.00	1,460.29
Do.	C., R. I. & P. 36070	2,900.00	1,269.75
Do.	C., R. I. & P. 40960	2,900.00	1,534.05
Do.	C., R. I. & P. 45043	2,900.00	755.75
Do.	C., R. I. & P. 40636	2,900.00	1,478.73
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry., St. Paul, Minn.	C. St. P., M. & O. 31704	2,500.00	987.20
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific R. R., Washington, D. C.	C., N. O. & T. P. 5186	1,820.00	1,224.72
Cincinnati Northern R. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.	C. N. 2220	(1)	421.60
Delaware & Hudson Co., Albany, N. Y.	D. & H. 19388	1,795.70	451.60
Do.	D. & H. 24487	2,211.51	967.56
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., 90 West Street, New York.	D., L. & W. 77492	2,100.00	1,169.95
Do.	D., L. & W. 80318	2,400.00	1,725.50
Do.	D., L. & W. 30797	1,550.00	589.53
Denver & Rio Grande R. R., Denver, Colo.	D. & R. G. 66156	3,237.84	1,084.85
Do.	D. & R. G. 63519	3,383.86	1,275.62
Erie R. R., 50 Church Street, New York.	Erie 22349	2,895.00	817.15
Do.	Erie 110529	3,065.00	885.62
Do.	Erie 70093	2,435.00	585.37

1 Not estimated.

Railroad companies' claims—Continued.

Claimant (name of railroad).	Car No.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Erie R. R., 5 Church Street, New York.....	Erie 91685.....	\$2,925.00	\$1,629.53
Do.....	Erie 104026.....	3,065.00	727.19
Do.....	Erie 111036.....	3,065.00	891.71
Do.....	Erie 92044.....	2,925.00	1,635.00
Do.....	Erie 87606.....	2,925.00	1,480.90
Do.....	Erie 101019.....	2,700.00	650.83
Do.....	Erie 90780.....	2,925.00	1,537.22
Do.....	Erie 105112.....	3,065.00	739.37
Do.....	Erie 109664.....	3,065.00	891.71
Do.....	Erie 92457.....	2,925.00	1,645.95
Georgia Southern & Florida, Macon, Ga.....	G. S. & F. 9077.....	1,820.00	1,049.58
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R., Grand Rapids, Mich.....	G. R. & I 4007.....	2,605.64	771.27
Grand Trunk R. R. System, Montreal, Canada.....	G. T. 103501.....	(1)	1,434.80
Do.....	G. T. 107539.....	(1)	2,577.36
Do.....	G. T. 8402.....	(1)	409.20
Do.....	G. T. 105994.....	(1)	1,446.68
Grand Trunk Western Lines, Detroit, Mich.....	G. T. 16930.....	(1)	1,023.91
Great Northern Ry. Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	G. N. 120253.....	1,590.00	584.20
Do.....	G. N. 19277.....	1,549.00	935.48
Do.....	G. N. 210676.....	1,332.00	459.20
Illinois Central R. R., Chicago, Ill.....	I. C. 172506.....	2,745.00	734.89
Do.....	I. C. 140256.....	2,857.00	952.71
Do.....	I. C. 172488.....	2,745.00	732.24
Do.....	I. C. 170637.....	2,745.00	732.73
Do.....	I. C. 34890.....	2,400.00	587.90
Do.....	I. C. 49539.....	2,500.00	556.56
Do.....	I. C. 49421.....	2,500.00	556.56
Do.....	I. C. 33158.....	2,300.00	471.60
International & Great Northern R. R., Palestine, Tex.....	I. & G. N. 4682.....	1,253.00	613.43
Lake Erie & Western R. R., Indianapolis, Ind.....	L. E. & W. 7581.....	(1)	712.03
Do.....	L. E. & W. 42034.....	2,662.61	650.55
Do.....	L. E. & W. 12099.....	(1)	1,269.57
Lehigh Valley R. R., Bethlehem, Pa.....	L. V. 70495.....	(1)	605.63
Do.....	L. V. 70662.....	(1)	551.92
Do.....	L. V. 61950.....	(1)	610.55
Do.....	L. V. 81529.....	(1)	660.00
Do.....	L. V. 83168.....	(1)	812.50
Do.....	L. V. 17412.....	(1)	1,342.72
Do.....	L. V. 21230.....	(1)	860.07
Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	L. A. & S. L. 11021.....	(1)	820.10
Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky.....	L. & N. 7202.....	(1)	1,547.37
Do.....	L. & N. 91095.....	(1)	548.83
Michigan Central R. R., Detroit, Mich.....	M. C. 91675.....	3,300.00	1,172.38
Do.....	M. C. 91800.....	3,300.00	1,172.38
Do.....	M. C. 28678.....	2,700.00	1,407.09
Do.....	M. C. 50415.....	2,700.00	678.71
Do.....	M. C. 60112.....	(1)	947.78
Do.....	M. C. 21118.....	2,500.00	651.79
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R., Minneapolis, Minn.....	Soo 130852.....	(1)	588.75
Do.....	Soo 14102.....	(1)	1,357.62
Do.....	Soo 107598.....	(1)	451.60
Do.....	Soo 107574.....	(1)	338.00
Do.....	Soo 34842.....	(1)	1,561.68
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	M., K. & T. 91532.....	1,894.83	511.13
Missouri Pacific R. R., St. Louis, Mo.....	M. P. 22657.....	2,600.00	451.60
Do.....	M. P. 37817.....	2,500.00	578.96
Do.....	M. P. 28353.....	2,600.00	561.94
Do.....	M. P. 40497.....	3,000.00	1,214.72
Mobile & Ohio R. R., Mobile, Ala.....	M. & O. 22376.....	(1)	948.30
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Co., New Orleans, La.....	M. L. & T. 33322.....	2,280.00	875.69
National Railways of Mexico, Mexico, D. F.....	N. O. de M. 9160.....	1,975.00	1,130.00
New York Central R. R., New York, N. Y.....	N. Y. C. 5101.....	10,971.52	3,268.40
Do.....	N. Y. C. 260491.....	2,937.80	1,352.31
Do.....	N. Y. C. 262272.....	2,37.80	1,420.25
Do.....	N. Y. C. 50607.....	3,583.20	1,208.37
Do.....	N. Y. C. 260679.....	2,937.80	1,352.31
Do.....	N. Y. C. 259307.....	2,937.80	1,340.62
Do.....	N. Y. C. 261849.....	2,937.80	1,414.83
Do.....	N. Y. C. 407998.....	2,672.84	1,223.13
Do.....	N. Y. C. 411304.....	2,672.94	1,226.50
Do.....	N. Y. C. 409679.....	2,672.94	1,202.93
Do.....	N. Y. C. 248223.....	2,669.98	1,056.25
Do.....	N. Y. C. 230999.....	2,742.28	721.71
Do.....	N. Y. C. 238530.....	2,669.98	1,056.25
Do.....	N. Y. C. 120418.....	2,659.56	670.12
Do.....	N. Y. C. 189100.....	2,501.41	597.96
Do.....	N. Y. C. 242449.....	2,669.98	1,143.28
Do.....	N. Y. C. 216316.....	2,742.28	728.54
Do.....	N. Y. C. 214394.....	2,742.28	731.28

1 Not estimated.

Railroad companies' claims—Continued.

Claimant (name of railroad).	Car No.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
New York Central R. R., New York, N. Y.	N. Y. C. 248180.	\$2,669.98	\$1,056.25
Do.	N. Y. C. 248038.	2,669.98	1,050.15
Do.	L. S. & M. S. 61792.	2,742.28	694.41
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	N. Y., C. & St. L. 25441.	2,000.00	670.07
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., New Haven, Conn.	N. Y., N. H. & H. 71534.	2,300.00	640.00
Do.	N. Y., N. H. & H. 77700.	2,300.00	848.90
Do.	N. Y., N. H. & H. 77023.	2,300.00	836.71
Do.	N. Y., N. H. & H. 8676.	2,700.00	660.00
New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., 50 Church Street, New York.	N. Y., S. & W. 1538.	2,925.00	1,456.49
Norfolk & Western R. R., Roanoke, Va.	N. & W. 65610.	1,837.88	1,695.44
Do.	N. & W. 64922.	1,826.94	1,519.71
Do.	N. & W. 65003.	1,823.94	1,519.71
Do.	N. & W. 75330.	2,165.39	1,417.27
Northern Pacific Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.	N. P. 31434.	(1)	1,452.38
Do.	N. P. 42077.	(1)	564.20
Do.	N. P. 44858.	(1)	731.38
Do.	N. P. 23435.	(1)	1,220.52
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.	P. R. R. 02512.	18,682.00	3,483.62
Do.	P. R. R. 23603.	3,101.95	2,240.80
Do.	P. R. R. 10381.	2,605.64	1,600.59
Do.	P. R. R. 10394.	2,605.64	1,600.59
Do.	P. R. R. 11833.	2,605.64	1,573.45
Do.	P. R. R. 12517.	2,605.64	1,578.88
Do.	P. R. R. 13822.	2,605.64	1,584.30
Do.	P. R. R. 17216.	2,605.64	1,687.44
Do.	P. R. R. 17591.	2,605.64	1,692.87
Do.	P. R. R. 18321.	2,605.64	1,375.45
Do.	P. R. R. 18536.	2,605.64	1,595.16
Do.	P. R. R. 20815.	2,605.64	1,285.74
Do.	P. R. R. 23910.	2,605.64	1,307.46
Do.	P. R. R. 24865.	2,605.64	1,318.31
Do.	P. R. R. 24971.	2,605.64	1,334.60
Do.	P. R. R. 27656.	2,605.64	1,930.45
Do.	P. R. R. 31229.	3,101.95	2,723.47
Do.	P. R. R. 32898.	3,101.95	2,639.45
Do.	P. R. R. 41653.	3,155.25	2,536.34
Do.	P. R. R. 48134.	2,605.64	1,296.60
Do.	P. R. R. 74641.	2,605.64	1,459.45
Do.	N. C. R. 82773.	2,605.64	1,687.44
Do.	N. C. R. 82836.	2,605.64	1,687.44
Do.	P., B. & W. 87181.	2,605.64	1,568.02
Do.	P., B. & W. 88620.	3,101.95	2,536.06
Do.	P. R. R. 152543.	2,891.30	1,286.76
Do.	P. R. R. 206596.	2,784.34	1,318.91
Do.	P. R. R. 303893.	2,819.98	1,670.54
Do.	P., F. W. & C. 517864.	3,101.95	2,539.46
Do.	P., C., C. & St. L. 536797.	2,605.64	1,718.75
Do.	P., C., C. & St. L. 534058.	2,605.64	1,365.90
Do.	P., C., C. & St. L. 534624.	2,605.64	1,360.47
Do.	P. A. Co. 559507.	2,605.64	1,420.18
Do.	P., F. W. & C. 702593.	2,784.34	1,687.15
Do.	P., Y. & A. 715292.	2,784.34	1,614.30
Do.	G. R. & I. 4007.	2,605.64	1,599.32
Pere Marquette R. R., Detroit, Mich.	P. M. R. R. 41891.	1,938.28	451.60
Do.	P. M. R. R. 42699.	1,938.28	451.60
Do.	P. M. R. R. 52230.	2,388.28	665.67
Do.	P. M. R. R. 53000.	2,088.28	471.60
Do.	P. M. R. R. 70070.	2,519.00	1,727.38
Philadelphia & Reading R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.	P. & R. 18016.	3,050.00	705.13
Do.	P. & R. 12907.	3,250.00	1,376.28
Do.	P. & R. 4400.	3,250.00	2,271.73
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.	P. & L. E. 32986.	(1)	1,220.78
Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.	P., McK. & Y. 20068.	(1)	710.87
Pittsburgh & West Virginia R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.	P. & W. V. 58119.	(1)	1,248.72
Rutland R. R. Co., Rutland, Vt.	Rut. 7482.	(1)	1,275.19
San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R., San Antonio, Tex.	S. A. & A. P. 8112.	2,094.74	362.86
Seaboard Air Line R. R., Portsmouth, Va.	S. A. L. 22641.	(1)	1,001.75
Do.	S. A. L. 15397.	(1)	451.60
Southern Ry. Co., Washington, D. C.	Sou. 136209.	(1)	451.60
Do.	Sou. 135621.	(1)	683.03
Do.	Sou. 152180.	(1)	1,190.88
Do.	Sou. 160347.	(1)	922.08
Do.	Sou. 115610.	(1)	600.00

1 Not estimated.

2 Locomotive.

3 Passenger.

Railroad companies' claims—Continued.

Claimant* (name of railroad).	Car No.	Claimed.	Allowed by board.
Southern Pacific R. R., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.	S. P. 86497.....	\$2,850.00	\$875.69
Do.....	S. P. 89561.....	2,850.00	1,125.84
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R., St. Louis, Mo.	St. L., I. M. & S. 4172..	2,600.00	558.36
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., St. Louis, Mo.....	St. L. & S. F. 123954..	3,115.00	1,091.49
Do.....	St. L. & S. F. 125143..	3,115.00	1,097.64
Texas & Pacific R. R., Dallas, Tex.	T. & P. 16334.....	1,546.07	630.15
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo R. R., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.	T., H. & B. 3495.....	(1)	1,518.61
Union Pacific R. R., Omaha, Nebr.....	U. P. 71127.....	(1)	868.74
Do.....	U. P. 73703.....	(1)	1,188.38
Do.....	U. P. 73119.....	(1)	1,104.99
Union Pacific R. R. (O.-W. R. R. & N.), Omaha, Nebr.	U. P. 12760.....	(1)	1,271.76
Union R. R. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.	U. R. R. 1214.....	2,901.56	1,223.36
Virginian R. R., Norfolk, Va.	Vgn. 60244.....	(1)	780.87
Wabash Ry. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Wab. 77726.....	2,919.00	911.00
Do.....	Wab. 34213.....	2,325.00	1,139.07
Western Maryland R. R. Co., Hagerstown, Md.	W. M. 10784.....	2,100.00	941.98
REPAIRS ON DAMAGED FREIGHT CARS.			
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	P. R. R. 10220.....	13.52	13.52
Do.....	P. R. R. 22273.....	29.80	29.80
Do.....	P. R. R. 336544.....	.14	.14
Do.....	P., C. & St. L. 870239.	32.86	32.86
Do.....	C. & P. 793341.....	191.62	191.62
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R.	B., R. & P. 42410.....	8.05	8.05
Philadelphia & Reading R. R.	P. & R. 89155.....	.80	.80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	C., B. & Q. 116479.....	13.25	13.25
Do.....	C., B. & Q. 105249.....	70.55	70.55
New York Central R. R.	N. Y. C. 417053.....	.84	.84
Do.....	N. Y. C. 238236.....	2.97	2.97
Illinois Central R. R.	I. C. 142692.....	28.82	28.82
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	L. V. 21186.....	31.01	31.01
Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny.	P., McK. & Y. 61861..	20.94	20.94
Southern R. R.	Sou. 185772.....	32.97	32.97
Do.....	Sou. 30070.....	40.60	40.60
Do.....	Sou. 20080.....	8.27	8.27
Total.....		529,541.99	285,660.56

* Not estimated.

O

INCREASED COST OF FUEL IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO MEET INCREASED COST OF FUEL.

JANUARY 26, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 24, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture of the 21st instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$19,435.52, required for miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture, to meet the increased cost of fuel during the fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the accompanying letter of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January 21, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, with the request that it be transmitted to Congress for inclusion in the urgent deficiency bill, the following estimate for a supplemental appropriation of \$19,435.52

to meet the increased cost of fuel needed for the service of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

For an additional amount required to meet the increased cost of fuel for the central power plant of the Department of Agriculture, \$19,435.52.

Fuel is furnished to the Department of Agriculture by the Bureau of Mines from the Government fuel yards. It is billed to the department at a price fixed by the Bureau of Mines and paid for by transfer settlement through the Treasury Department. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1921 an allotment of \$54,500 from the appropriation 'Miscellaneous expenses, 1921,' was made to cover the cost of fuel for the fiscal year. This was based on an estimated consumption during the fiscal year of approximately 8,000 tons, at \$6.75 per ton, in the expectation that the price of coal would not go beyond that figure during the fiscal year. The price has, however, increased largely, going to \$9.60 per ton on September 15, 1920, and to \$10.44 per ton on November 24, 1920. In consequence the fuel bills from the Bureau of Mines during the first six months of the fiscal year have aggregated \$30,025.52, leaving of the allotment of \$54,500 only \$24,574.48 for the second half of the fiscal year, January 1 to June 30, 1921, inclusive. The consumption of coal during the second half of the fiscal year (January to June) is heavier than during the first half, and it is estimated by the mechanical superintendent that 4,500 tons of coal will be required for consumption during that period. During the corresponding period in 1920 the consumption was 4,565.5 tons.

The price of coal from the Bureau of Mines at this date is \$9.78 per ton, the December, 1920, figure having been slightly reduced. It is not anticipated that any further reduction can be had during the remainder of the fiscal year. Therefore, the requirement of 4,500 tons at \$9.78 per ton will cost \$44,010. Deducting from this the unincumbered balance of the allotment, amounting to \$24,574.48, it is seen that \$19,435.52 additional will be required to meet fuel costs during the months January to June, 1921.

As the department depends in a large part upon the central power plant for heat, light, and power for the operation of elevators and other essential equipment, it is of the utmost importance that the supply of fuel be not interrupted. I therefore urgently recommend that an additional \$19,435.52 be included in the urgent deficiency bill to provide for the increased cost of fuel for the central power plant of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1921.

Very respectfully,

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary.*

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending, June 30, 1921, by the Department of Agriculture.

Miscellaneous Expenses, Department of Agriculture—

For an additional amount required to meet the increased cost of fuel for the central power plant of the Department of Agriculture (acts May 31, 1920, vol. 41, p. 719, sec. 1).....	\$19,435.52
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.	136,000.00

COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED TO FURTHER PROMOTE AND DEVELOP COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA.

JANUARY 26, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 24, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of Commerce of the 22d instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$50,000, required for the Department of Commerce to further promote and develop commerce with Russia, during the fiscal year 1922.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the accompanying letter of the Secretary of Commerce.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, January 22, 1921.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: There is submitted herewith a supplemental estimate for \$50,000, to further promote and develop commerce of the United States with Russia. This estimate is submitted at this time in view of important economic and other developments which make it apparent that reliable and trustworthy information

on the possibilities of American commerce with the former Russian Empire will be important and useful before the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

It is requested that the estimate be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the pending bill making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1922.

Yours, very truly,

J. W. ALEXANDER,
Secretary of Commerce.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, by the Department of Commerce.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Promoting commerce with Russia—

To further promote and develop the commerce of the United States with Russia, by permitting an investigation of Russian trade in territories contiguous to and in the former Russian Empire, including the employment of experts and special agents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, reports, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, exchange on salary and per diem checks, and all other necessary incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce (submitted)..... \$50,000

Employees.	Rate.	Estimated, 1922.
		Number.
Special agents..... per diem..	\$10	3
Do..... per annum..	4,000	2
Clerk to special agent..... do..	1,800	1
Office force in Washington:		
Experts..... do..	2,500	1
Do..... do..	2,000	1
Do..... \$1,600 to \$1,000 per annum..		5
Total.....		13
Salaries.....		\$31,250
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		
Transportation.....		6,500
Subsistence and other traveling expenses.....		8,500
Telegraph and cable.....		2,000
Stationery and supplies.....		500
Books, newspapers, periodicals, etc.....		500
Interpreters, guides, stenographers, and special assistants.....		750
Total.....		50,000



Naval Base, San Francisco Bay

REPORT OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE
APPOINTED TO
INVESTIGATE NAVAL BASE SITES
ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY



PRESENTED BY MR. BALL
JANUARY 31, 1921.—Ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

NAVAL BASE, SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

The Special Joint Committee, composed of five Members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, created by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes, approved June 4, 1920, reports as follows:

The duties and jurisdiction of the committee were defined by the said act as follows:

The committee shall investigate the advisability of establishing, developing, and maintaining a naval base on San Francisco Bay, or the waters tributary thereto. The committee shall prepare comparative estimates of the cost of acquiring, establishing, developing, and maintaining such sites and shall report to the Congress of the United States not later than December 31, 1920, the results of its investigation, together with such other recommendations, estimates, and information as it deems proper, including information concerning a deeper channel to Mare Island Navy Yard and a sufficient water basin at Mare Island.

That said committee shall also investigate and report in like manner as to the advisability and cost of establishing an aviation base at Sand Point, King County, Wash.; a submarine base at Los Angeles Harbor (San Pedro), Calif.; and a submarine destroyer and aviation base at Port Angeles, Wash.

The time within which the committee should report was subsequently extended to January 31, 1921.

The committee visited and inspected Sand Point, Ediz Hook, and the Puget Sound Navy Yard in the State of Washington; Hunters Point, Alameda, Mare Island Navy Yard, and Carquinez Straits, Richmond or San Pablo, and San Mateo on San Francisco Bay.

It also visited and inspected Los Angeles Harbor (San Pedro), Monterey, and the various naval activities and projects in and about San Diego Bay in the State of California. It had hearings at various points and was accompanied upon its tour by Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Operations; Rear Admiral W. L. Capps; Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Lieut. Commander H. W. Hill, aid to Admiral Coontz; and also various other naval officers at the several naval stations referred to above. The committee consulted freely with the technical experts, detailed by the department for that purpose, and also with the Navy General Board, in all the matters covered by this report, and by its instructions.

Sand Point is a comparatively level tract of land bordering upon Lake Washington, just outside of the limits of the city of Seattle. The area contemplated for an aviation base contains approximately 400 acres. The land will require clearing and considerable grading. Lake Washington is a well-protected body of fresh water and excellently adapted for seaplane work. Sand Point, when prepared as mentioned above, would be satisfactory as an aviation base, although the area is somewhat limited for both lighter than air and heavier than

air activities. It is the opinion of this committee, and it so recommends, that a naval aviation base should be established in the Puget Sound region and that Sand Point is the most desirable site available for that purpose in this region and that it should be selected and acquired.

In general the country surrounding Puget Sound, contiguous to a body of water suitable for the use of seaplanes, is steep or hilly and heavily wooded, and no other site combining the necessary features is known, although careful inspection has been made.

It is not the opinion of the committee that it should be developed immediately for the use of both lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air craft, but the committee recommends that at least one unit of heavier-than-air equipment be at once established at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000. A portion of the land is already cleared. The future development of the site and the enlargement of its aircraft activities should be subject to future decision and growth. We here attach telegrams from the chairman of the board of commissioners and from the prosecuting attorney of King County relative to the proposed offer of the county to donate this site to the Government.

SEATTLE, WASH., January 25, 1921.

HON. MILES POINDEXTER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

County commissioners have asked us to wire you confirming Mr. Ramsey's statement as to rights of counties to acquire aviation fields and dispose of same by deed to United States. Laws 1919 confer power eminent domain on counties to acquire aviation sites. Section 901, Remington and Ballinger's Code authorize a disposal of such lands to United States, and section 6853, same code, provides for rights ceded Government.

MALCOLM DOUGLAS,
Prosecuting Attorney.

SEATTLE, WASH., January 23, 1921.

HON. MILES POINDEXTER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Answering your wire 22d, county has full power to acquire land for aviation purposes under State law, 1919. Power of county to convey land to Government fully upheld by supreme court decisions in Lake Washington Canal cases. I went over sand point thoroughly to-day. King County will convey to Government without costs its holdings of 230 acres, and will immediately acquire and convey without cost to Government additional acreage, making total of 400 acres. This will give field of approximately 1 mile north and south and more than three-quarters of a mile east and west, practically level and easily cleared, with more than 1 mile of lake water frontage and railroad trackage along entire west boundary. Am in ignorance of Government's plans and requirements, but if additional land is required for ultimate development of naval plans there is available 200 acres more that can be utilized. Will arrive in Washington on this matter Sunday evening, January 30, with full power to act for King County.

CLAUDE C. RAMSAY,
Chairman Board King County Commissioners.

The cost of completely clearing and grading and filling the entire Sand Point site would be approximately \$800,000. It will not be necessary at once to complete the grading and filling and clearing of the entire area. The cost of the improvement and equipment to fit the site for use as a flying field will depend upon the extent of development and use.

EDIZ HOOK, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Ediz hook is a sand spit extending in a northeasterly and easterly direction from the shore line at the town of Port Angeles in the State of Washington. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, varying from a few feet to several hundred feet in width and contains a considerable area of level ground above ordinary high-water mark. It lies on the south shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca about 56 miles from the entrance to the Pacific on the west at Cape Flattery and about 30 miles from the entrance to Puget Sound to the eastward at Port Townsend. At Port Townsend the main ship channel of Puget Sound turns in a general southerly direction toward the city of Seattle, lying some 36 miles to the south, making approximately 66 miles by water from Seattle to Ediz Hook. This spit incloses the harbor of Port Angeles and protects it from the westerly and northerly winds and from the ocean storms. The harbor has a large area of deep water, with excellent anchorage bottom, capable of accommodating a large number of ships. The Government owns this spit, having reserved it out of the public lands for Government purposes. The portion of it lying toward the mainland has been leased to the city of Port Angeles and by the city sublet, in part, to various industries. A Government lighthouse is situated upon the eastern point of the spit, marking the entrance to the harbor, and adjoining that portion reserved for lighthouse purposes is a considerable area reserved by the Government for other Government purposes, which is available and desirable for use as an aviation, submarine, and destroyer base, in time of emergency.

A description of a partial scheme and estimate of cost of improvements, buildings, and equipment upon this site, to the extent therein specified, from the public works officer of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, will be found in the appendix.

The joint committee recommends that this site now owned by the Government, not subject to leases already made, nor occupied by other Government activities, be retained by the Government for future development, in case of emergency, as an advance operating station for small units, including air craft, destroyers, and submarines, but that no further improvement be undertaken at this time.

LOS ANGELES HARBOR (SAN PEDRO), CALIF.

San Pedro has been used by submarines for a number of years. Experienced submarine officers favor this place as the best operating base in southern California. The adjacent waters are excellent for submarine exercises, being deep, free from kelp, and free from serious interference by traffic.

The proposed site would include 179 acres of tide lands, and sections of the bay, and 46 acres of high land. The city of Los Angeles proposes to donate the entire site. The deed for the tide lands has actually been deposited in escrow with the Secretary of the Navy.

In the entire distance of 465 nautical miles from San Francisco Bay to the southern boundary of California, there is no other harbor affording the same advantages for submarine exercises not interfered with by kelp, in the adjacent waters, and traffic, due to naval and other craft in the vicinity. Considering the vast expanse of southern

California coast without naval defenses and the important interests centered in and about the city of Los Angeles, the opportunity afforded here by the excellent conditions existing favorable for a submarine base, should be taken advantage of in the proper naval defense of the Pacific coast.

The Joint Committee unanimously recommends the establishment of a submarine base on this proposed site to be developed at a total cost not to exceed \$4,000,000.

CAMP KEARNY, NEAR SAN DIEGO.

Your committee being in the neighborhood of San Diego, where there are extensive activities of the Navy, visited them all, and in that connection, having in mind appropriations heretofore made for aviation not yet allocated or under which obligations have not yet been incurred, inquired into the question of the acquisition of a site for a lighter-than-air base, and is of the opinion that such a base should be established on this part of the coast. The comparative merits of all available proposed sites in this section were carefully considered and the only sites affording the necessary conditions for such a base, which are available in this section, are in the vicinity of San Diego.

North Island and March Field, in this locality, were considered but the committee is advised by the Navy General Board that there is not sufficient area for a naval lighter-than-air base at these sites without serious interference with heavier-than-air activities. The only site free from vital objections, with a sufficiently regular and level surface and without the objection of hills in the vicinity, is the proposed site at Camp Kearny, about 14 miles from San Diego. It is located on a broad, flat plain, permitting steady air currents. A site of about 1,000 acres, clear of brush, and already provided with railroads, water, gas, electricity, sewerage, and good roads, is available here. The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego has made an offer to the Navy Department of 25 acres in this site in fee simple upon which to erect a hangar, and offers to guarantee that the Government shall have an option for five years on approximately 1,000 acres additional at a price of \$100 per acre, the Government, until it is purchased, to pay an annual rental of \$8 per acre. In view of the advantages of this site, which can not be obtained elsewhere in this section, the committee recommends that it be selected for a lighter-than-air naval aviation base.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND THE WATERS TRIBUTARY THERETO.

It is the unanimous recommendation of the joint committee that a naval base be developed on San Francisco Bay, or its tributary waters.

After full hearings and a visit by members of the joint committee to the various points in San Francisco Bay mentioned in the beginning of this report, the full consideration of the physical conditions at each point, the amount of land at present available, or which can be acquired by grading and filling, the water approaches to the same, the depth of the respective channels and the currents and tides therein, the cost of acquiring and improving same, and the present

equipment and works already established at Mare Island—the committee unanimously agreed to eliminate from consideration, for the purposes mentioned above, the suggested sites at Martinez, Richmond, or San Pablo, and San Mateo, after a full consideration of the respective merits of each of these sites as compared with others; and to confine its consideration to the three sites of Hunters Point, Alameda, and Mare Island and Carquinez Straits.

HUNTERS POINT.

The proposed site at Hunters Point was carefully examined and most thoroughly considered by the committee and full hearings were had in regard to it, and in weighing its availability the committee freely consulted the Navy experts detailed for that purpose. However, notwithstanding many advantages which it possesses and the persuasive reasons advanced in its favor by its advocates, the committee is of the opinion that the site proposed at Alameda, on the opposite side of the bay, 3.6 miles distant, is preferable.

ALAMEDA.

The large acreage at Alameda makes possible a naval base which will permit not only of dry docks on satisfactory pile foundations, berthing space, repair shops, etc., but also of shipbuilding facilities to any extent desired, base for fuel, oil, and coal, and other naval supplies, aviation fields, training, and other stations. This would give ample opportunity for the development of an adequate naval base with all of its activities concentrated at one point.

If such a base is developed at Alameda, the existing dry docks located at Hunters Point will still be available for Government use in case of emergency. Under the direction of the committee, numerous estimates of costs were prepared for comparative purposes, which are to be found in Appendix B.

Nearly all of the site, containing approximately 5,340 acres, offered by the city of Alameda is submerged, and it is estimated that the entire area can be dredged and filled to meet the needs of the proposed base at an approximate cost of \$6,000 per acre; however, plans for present development contemplate the filling in of only approximately 500 acres.

The Alameda site has excellent advantages of labor supply, transportation, and communication.

MARE ISLAND.

The estimates submitted to the committee show that to the south end of Mare Island, or on Carquinez Straits, approximately 500 acres of submerged land can be reclaimed for approximately \$6,000 per acre.

On the west side of Mare Island there is an area of several thousand acres of submerged tide lands, which could be walled in and filled by dredging at a reasonable cost, although the exact amount has not been approximated.

The existing navy yard on Mare Island was established in 1854 and has been gradually developed since until the total investment

of the Government in the yard up to date is approximately \$32,000,000. The cost of replacing or of constructing anew at this time such a plant as is now established at this yard, or its equivalent, is estimated at approximately \$15,000,000, and the salvage value of the plant at \$8,000,000.

However, the Navy General Board has reported to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to this site as follows:

The Mare Island Navy Yard, happily situated in many respects, has continually labored under the disadvantage of a location on a shallow and muddy estuary reached by a dredged channel several miles long through Pinole Shoal, making access difficult. The proposed plan to erect a supplementary establishment at the lower end of Mare Island on a very restricted site does not remove the disadvantages due to Pinole Shoal, and it introduces a new disadvantage because the existing shops will then be 2 miles from the new development. But even should the shops at the upper end of the island in time be moved to the new site (which would almost surely follow) the resulting base would still be cramped and unsuitable.

The site for docks and sites for heavy machinery in proximity to them are limited. Future development is difficult. The muddy estuary and extensive San Pablo Bay flats have always to be reckoned with.

The cost of the proposed layout is relatively low because the facilities will have been increased by only two dry docks and additional piers. The General Board considers that this layout would not meet the need for an adequate base on the Pacific coast, and that expansion would be difficult and costly.

In view of all of these considerations, the joint committee concludes and so recommends that the site offered by the city of Alameda be selected, with a view to the development thereon of a naval base.

The navy yard at Mare Island is an excellent navy yard, well equipped and efficient, and should be continued in its present activities as a navy yard for construction and repair purposes as differentiated from an operating and supply base; and the naval base to be established at Alameda should, for the present, be limited to an operating, docking, and supply base.

APPENDIX A.

1. In accordance with conference with the commandant, there has been prepared a study of the operating base for submarines and aircraft, at Ediz Hook, near Port Angeles, Wash., with the understanding that the total estimate was to be restricted to \$300,000, and not in any event to exceed \$500,000. The plan and estimates as developed provide for buildings of wood frame construction, covered with corrugated, galvanized steel, using this type rather than permanent brick and concrete construction in order to reduce the first cost.

2. The area designated "Aviation Field" is lower than extreme high tides, and requires filling to a depth of from 2½ to 3 feet. This filling would be furnished from the dredging, which will form convenient berths for two 300-foot piers, having a depth of water alongside of 25 feet at mean low water. The piers will be constructed of creosoted piles. No railroad tracks or railroad equipment are included.

3. It being understood that the plan would contemplate a tender for the crews of submarines, no housing facilities ashore are provided. Housing for the personnel attached to the aviation base would have to be provided at Port Angeles.

4. It is also understood that supplies of gasoline and oils would have to be obtained from the commercial tanks in Port Angeles.

Estimate for submarine and aviation base on Ediz Hook, near Port Angeles, Wash.

[By the public works officer, Puget Sound Navy Yard.]

	Cost.
Dredging 100,000 cubic yards, at \$1.50.....	\$150,000
Riprap 1,250 cubic yards, at \$4.....	5,000
Pier, 500 by 24 feet, 12,000 square feet, at \$2.....	24,000
Pier, 425 by 24 feet, 9,000 square feet, at \$2.....	18,000
Top soil for aviation field, 16,000 cubic yards, at \$2.....	32,000
Seeding and rolling aviation field.....	10,000
Sewer, water, and walks on station.....	4,000
Water supply, 13,000 feet of 4-inch wood pipe, at \$0.75.....	9,750
Electric power line, transformers and switch equipment.....	13,000
Hangar, 130 by 200 by 30 feet, wood frame, corrugated iron.....	78,000
Storehouse and shop (submarines), 40 by 120 feet.....	15,000
Storehouse and shop (aviation), 40 by 120 feet.....	15,000
Building for housing charging unit.....	4,000
Guardhouse.....	8,000
Beach landing for seaplanes.....	5,000
600-kilowatt charging unit (motor generator).....	25,000
Cable, charging, 1,500 feet, at \$3.....	4,500
Charging outlet.....	1,000
Flexible cables.....	1,000
Contingent.....	25,000
Total.....	467,250

Cox's comparative estimates for naval base on San Francisco Bay.

Item.	Alameda.				Hunters Point.				Carmichael Straits (Scheme E).			
	Quantity.	Unit price. ¹		Estimated cost. ¹		Quantity.	Unit price. ¹		Quantity.	Unit price, 1920.	Estimated cost, 1920.	
		1916	1920	1916	1920		1916	1920				
Dredging:												
Yellow clay and hardpan, cubic yards.....	4,700,000	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$1,175,000	\$2,350,000							
Sand and soft mud, cubic yards.....	8,000,000	.15	1,200,000	1,200,000	4,000,000							
Serpentine..... cubic yards.....					510,000							
Sandstone and shale..... do.....					3,900,000							
Sand and yellow clay..... do.....												
Pinole Shale..... do.....												
Excavation, dry:												
Serpentine and quartzite, hard cubic yards.....												
Sandstone..... do.....												
Quay wall (40-foot)..... linear feet.....	4,000	550.00	1,400,000	2,200,000	3,100							
Piers:												
3,120 by 100..... cubic feet.....	360,000	6.00	9.00	2,160,000	3,240,000	360,000						
1,200 by 150..... do.....	1,200,000	6.00	9.00	180,000	1,080,000	180,000						
1,500 by 60..... do.....	30,000	6.00	9.00	180,000	270,000	30,000						
1 ferry-slip pier, 1,200 by 150, cubic feet.....	180,000	6.00	9.00	1,080,000	1,620,000							
Breakwater:												
Basin side wall (40-foot), linear feet.....												
Canal side wall..... linear feet.....												
Canal inshore..... do.....												
Excavating and grading, linear feet.....												
Dry docks, 1,080 feet long:												
Riprap..... linear feet.....	700,000	1.50	3.00	1,200,000	2,100,000							
Protection to Alameda causeway..... linear feet.....	500,000	1.50	1.50	90,000	110,000							
Channel deflector..... do.....												

[illegible]

Conforms to Helm Board report

Cox's comparative estimates for naval base on San Francisco Bay—Continued.

Item.	Alameda.			Hunters Point.			Carpinez Straits (Scheme E).		
	Quantity.	Unit price.		Quantity.	Unit price.		Quantity.	Unit price, 1920.	Estimated cost, 1920.
		1916	1920		1916	1920			
Water mains:									
Fresh.....linear feet.....	40,000			29,150					
Salt.....do.....	28,800			21,200					\$124,000
Compressed air.....do.....	13,100			16,400					63,000
Steam distribution system.....do.....	15,100			12,100					57,000
Hot-water heating system.....do.....	14,500			11,900					83,000
Fuel-oil system.....do.....	9,200			8,800					105,000
Electric distribution system.....do.....									41,000
Removal of ammunition depot.....do.....									135,000
To be added if docks are shifted in-shore to get rock foundation.....do.....									160,000
Total.....		36,847,000	50,427,000			39,742,000			49,359,000
									27,916,500

Includes hydrants, valves, etc.

Includes telephone, fire-alarm system, and transformers.

COMPARISON OF MAJOR ITEMS.

Item.	Alameda.		Hunters Point.		Carquinez (channel, 40 by 1,000 feet).		Carquinez (Pinole Channel, 40 by 500 feet).	
	Quantity in cubic yards.	Cost.	Quantity in cubic yards.	Cost.	Quantity in cubic yards.	Cost.	Quantity in cubic yards.	Cost.
Grading.....	500,000	\$750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excavating.....	.....	.....	450,000	\$1,160,000	2,380,000	\$1,785,000	2,380,000	\$1,785,000
Dredging.....	12,700,000	3,550,000	8,410,000	4,890,000	17,104,000	3,988,000	8,630,000	2,277,000
Total.....	.....	4,300,000	.....	5,750,000	.....	5,771,000	.....	4,062,000

L. HEISLER BALL, *Chairman*.
 MILES POINDEXTER.
 HENRY W. KEYES.
 KEY PITTMAN.
 T. J. WALSH.

FRED A. BRITTEN.
 FREDERICK C. HICKS.
 A. E. B. STEPHENS.
 L. P. PADGETT.
 D. J. RIORDAN.

• O

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR SUPPORT
OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

JANUARY 31, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 27, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of Interior, of the 24th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$375,000, required by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for support of Indian schools, fiscal year 1921. The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian affairs herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 24, 1921.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I transmit herewith a deficiency estimate for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1921 in the sum of \$375,000 for support of Indian schools. The necessity for this appropriation is very fully set

forth in the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and I have to request that the estimate be forwarded to Congress for favorable consideration.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 26, 1921.

Approved.

WOODBOW WILSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 22, 1921.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to submit herewith a deficiency estimate of appropriation of \$375,000 for Indian schools, support, 1921.

Appropriations for support of schools of the Indian Service for the current fiscal year are not sufficient in all cases to permit them to complete the school year. For instance, the Phoenix School, Arizona, unless additional funds are provided will close soon. Other boarding schools can be continued for varying periods, and probably some few where conditions are favorable can manage to finish the year. To date about 50 boarding schools have advised the Indian Office that they will be obliged to close before the end of the school year unless relief is furnished.

In preparing estimates for appropriations for the current fiscal year it was believed the Indian Service would have the benefit of a considerable reduction in prices, but this has not materialized. The chief difficulty has been the requirement in the current Indian appropriation act that schools shall pay transportation, inspection, and storage of coal from the school support fund instead of from the specific fund "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies." The price of coal for the current year is higher than heretofore; also the rate of hauling. The increase of about 33½ per cent in the freight rate on coal has further increased the difficulty.

The amount requested by schools seeking relief has reached the sum of \$437,541.40. This has been reduced to \$375,000 through elimination of items which, while necessary to the proper conduct of the schools, can be held in abeyance without actually closing them.

The closing of schools involves furloughing of employees without pay, thus working a great hardship on them, especially those in isolated localities; and in all probability most of them would eventually find other employment and leave the service. It is difficult and sometimes impossible to secure suitable employees for vacancies now existing; moreover, in the case of schools in cold climates there would be much suffering and sickness and possibly death among pupils who were sent out from well-heated schools to the camps. There are many orphans and children without homes. Closing a school, sending home pupils, and furloughing employees impairs its usefulness for a long period.

It has become apparent that many schools will not be able to keep within the per capita limitation fixed by existing law and the addi-

tional amount requested by these schools would be useless in the majority of cases unless they are relieved from the legal necessity of keeping their expenses within the legal limitation. Even without the additional amounts requested, some schools will be unable to keep within the limit.

The following is a list of schools which have asked for relief and the amounts requested by each to date:

Albuquerque.....	\$10,000.00	Moqui.....	\$500.00
Bishop.....	300.00	Mount Pleasant.....	20,000.00
Blackfeet.....	1,000.00	Navajo.....	46,883.16
Cantonment.....	600.00	Northern Pueblos.....	1,230.00
Carson.....	10,000.00	Pawnee.....	942.60
Cherokee Orphan Training School.....	760.00	Phoenix.....	37,000.00
Chilocco.....	12,000.00	Pierre.....	12,000.00
Coeur d'Alene.....	175.00	Pima.....	6,802.20
Euchee.....	3,000.00	Pueblo Bonito.....	1,000.00
Fallon.....	150.00	Rapid City.....	9,003.92
Flandreau.....	11,380.00	Red Lake.....	1,210.00
Fort Apache.....	10,000.00	Rosebud.....	3,000.00
Fort Bidwell.....	645.00	Salem.....	35,000.00
Fort McDermitt.....	450.00	Salt River.....	1,500.00
Fort Totten.....	13,000.00	San Carlos.....	5,000.00
Fort Yuma.....	5,000.00	San Juan.....	7,000.00
Genoa.....	24,286.30	Santa Fe.....	10,350.00
Goshute.....	350.00	Sherman Institute.....	18,381.00
Greenville.....	900.00	Southern Pueblos.....	6,608.00
Haskell Institute.....	31,275.16	Tomah.....	9,988.45
Hayward.....	3,000.00	Tulalip.....	11,175.65
Jicarilla.....	246.90	Wahpeton.....	21,986.26
Kiowa.....	16,650.00	Warm Springs.....	500.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	3,198.30	Western Navajo.....	6,165.00
Mescalero.....	2,843.50	Zuni.....	2,280.00
Choctaw Indians (Mississippi).....	825.00	Total.....	437,541.40

An analysis of the principal needs for which the amount requested will be expended follows. Besides the many cases where superintendents ask for additional funds to permit them to pay for transportation, inspection, and storage of coal, others asking for funds to purchase subsistence supplies, pay salaries, etc., report that this is made necessary because funds needed for the support of the school have been applied to pay for transportation, etc., of coal.

Additional supplies, largely subsistence and clothing.....	\$223,916.05
Freight on coal.....	71,534.00
Increased cost of annual estimate supplies over estimated cost.....	38,727.00
Hauling freight.....	8,720.00
Payment of salaries.....	18,538.95
Increase in cost of power service, etc.....	13,564.00
Total.....	375,000.00

In view of the foregoing, I have the honor to recommend that the estimate of deficiency appropriation, herewith, receive your approval and be transmitted to Congress in the usual way.

Sincerely, yours,

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Estimates of deficiency appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs.

Additional Indian school support—

For support of Indian day, boarding, and industrial schools, in addition to the general and specific appropriations made for that purpose under the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921, and in addition to tribal funds used for support of schools, \$375,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the appropriation act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 3-6), limiting annual expenditures for support and education of pupils in Indian schools to \$225 per capita or in certain cases to \$250 per capita, is hereby suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be expended upon improvements or used to increase the compensation of employees (act Feb. 14, 1920, vol. 41, p. 410, sec. 1)..... \$375,000

Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.. 1,600,000



HOME FOR LEPERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED BY
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE
HOME FOR LEPERS.

JANUARY 31, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 26, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for favorable consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$72,000 required by the Public Health Service for maintenance of the Home for Lepers, authorized by the act of February 3, 1917 (39 Stat., 872), fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the letter of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, January 21, 1921.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to request that there be inserted in the present deficiency bill pending before Congress an item in the sum of \$72,000, for the purpose of defraying the expenditures incident to the Home for Lepers, the establishment of which was authorized in the act approved February 3, 1917, public, No. 299, being incident

to the maintenance of the patients and pay and maintenance of necessary officers and employees.

The sum of \$250,000 was appropriated in the act mentioned for the purposes indicated, but the authority for making expenditures for maintenance of the patients and for pay and maintenance of necessary officers and employees expired with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, according to the terms of the act. The balance of the appropriation is available and will be required for the preparation of the said home, including the erection of necessary buildings.

It will therefore be necessary that the maintenance expenditures, including pay, be met from the appropriation "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, 1921," in total amount \$4,000,000. At the time of the making of this appropriation of \$4,000,000 the Leper Home at Carrville, La., had not been acquired by the Public Health Service and therefore no estimate for maintaining the same was included in the amount of the appropriation. The Leper Home at Carrville was transferred to the Public Health Service on January 3, 1921, and it will be necessary to maintain the same out of the above-mentioned appropriation until June 30, 1921, and the above-mentioned amount of \$72,000 will be required to defray expenditures for such purpose.

The additional amount required is arrived at in the following manner: It is believed that there will be an average of 100 patients to be hospitalized at this institution for a period of 180 days during the present fiscal year, being 18,000 hospital days at an estimated per diem cost per patient of \$4, making the total estimated cost \$72,000. This includes the additional pay permitted by section 5 of the act mentioned to personnel on duty at the Leper Home.

In the estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year 1922, under the appropriation "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service," the following words were included: "Including also maintenance of Home for Lepers, including transportation of lepers and attendants, maintenance, care, and treatment of patients, and pay and maintenance of necessary officers and employees." It is understood that favorable action has been taken looking to retaining this phraseology in the appropriation, thereby indicating the assent of Congress to the principles involved in continuing this Leper Home. In view of the fact that no specific provision has been made to meet the expenditures during the current fiscal year the above request is absolutely necessary, and if the amount is not allowed there would be created a deficiency in the appropriation "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, 1921."

Respectfully,

H. S. CUMMING,
Surgeon General.

○

RECONDITIONING CONTRACTS OF UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 11, 1921, INFORMATION AS TO RECONDITIONING CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD AND THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

JANUARY 31, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, January 24, 1921.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 11, 1921, forwarding a resolution of the United States Senate.

Answering paragraph No. 1 of the resolution, this office insisted that the contract between the United States Shipping Board and the United States Mail Steamship Co. should specifically provide that the work of reconditioning should be done in the United States, and the wording of the contract is quoted herewith for your information, as follows:

The work of reconditioning said vessel shall be pursued in the United States of America, unless written permission for pursuing said reconditioning in another country or countries shall be first secured from the owner, and all work in connection with said reconditioning shall be under the general supervision and inspection of the owner.

It is distinctly the policy of the Shipping Board to require that these vessels be reconditioned in American yards.

In reply to paragraph No. 2 of the resolution, it is not the policy of the United States Shipping Board to permit the reconditioning of any of its vessels under their jurisdiction in foreign shipyards, but to require all of such work to be done in American shipyards, and while the title of the vessel remains in the name of the United States Shipping Board, under the supervision of the division of construction and repairs of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. BENSON, *Chairman.*

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

RECONDITIONING CONTRACTS OF VESSELS.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

January 10, 1921.

Resolved, That the United States Shipping Board is hereby directed to furnish to the Senate as soon as possible the following information:

1. Do the terms of the allocation agreement between the United States Shipping Board and the United States Mail Steamship Co., covering, with purchase provisions, certain ships formerly owned in whole or in part by corporations, citizens, or subjects of nations with which the United States is at war, permit of the reconditioning of such ships in other than American shipyards?

2. Is it the policy of the United States Shipping Board to permit the reconditioning in foreign shipyards of any ships allocated with purchase provisions?

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

O

CENTENNIAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF PERU.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE COVERING AN INVITATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE OFFICIAL PART IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST CENTENNIAL OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF PERU AT LIMA IN JULY 1921.

FEBRUARY 2, 1921.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State covering an invitation from the Government of Peru to the Government of the United States to take official part in the ceremonies attendant upon the celebration of the first centennial of the proclamation of the independence of Peru in that Republic in July next, and a draft of a joint resolution to create a commission to represent the United States in the celebration and to provide for the expenses of the commission, which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
2 February, 1921.

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President a translation of a communication from the minister of foreign relations of Peru extending, on behalf of the President of that Republic, a special invitation to the Government of the United States to be represented officially at the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the first centennial of the proclamation

of Peruvian independence, which will take place at Lima from the 24th to the 31st of July of the present year, and to recommend that the invitation be transmitted to Congress, with a view to action being taken by that body which will enable the acceptance of the invitation and provide for appropriate representation by the United States in the ceremonies.

This would seem to be in order not only on account of the friendship for the United States which the Government of Peru has evinced on several occasions, but because also of the precedents established by this Government's participation in the centennial celebrations of other Latin American countries heretofore held. To the Argentine celebration in 1910 Gen. Leonard Wood was sent as a special ambassador and was allowed \$2,000 for his expenses. For the Mexican celebration in September of the same year, Congress, by a joint resolution approved June 24, 1910, created a commission consisting of three Senators, three Members of the House of Representatives, and three persons appointed by the President, and in the deficiency act approved June 25, 1910, appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the expenses of the commission. At the Chilean celebration, also in 1910, the United States was represented by six of the gentlemen who attended the Fourth Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires as delegates on the part of the United States. No appropriation was asked for in the case of this celebration, apparently for the reason that the provision of the appropriation for the Fourth American Conference which authorized the Secretary of State to direct the return of the delegates "in such manner and by such route as he may deem proper" was deemed sufficient warrant for the payment from that appropriation of the expenses incurred by such delegates on account of their participation in the Chilean celebration. In any event, it was from that appropriation that their expenses, as well as the expenses of the secretary of the delegation, were paid.

It is thought that the United States representation at the Peruvian celebration should be no less imposing than it was on the similar occasions cited. The undersigned therefore begs to suggest that if the President's judgment approve thereof Congress be asked to provide for a commission of six members, with a secretary, to represent the United States at the celebration of the first centennial of the proclamation of Peruvian independence at the city of Lima during July, 1921, and to appropriate the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for their expenses, in accordance with the draft joint resolution herewith inclosed.

Respectfully submitted.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January, 1921.

[Translation.]

LIMA, *October 30, 1920.*

MR. SECRETARY: On July 28, 1921, Peru will celebrate the first centennial of the proclamation of her independence by the illustrious Argentine General don José de San Martín, which marked the ending of the colonial rule, and our entering the family of sovereign and free

nations. During the century that has gone by the nation has strained its energies in the direction of constituting a democratic foundation of a government which, while guarding the law and right, would promote the development of the great national resources seeking the expansion of its industries and commerce, internal and external, and establish with the other countries permanent ties of brotherhood and peace.

At the close of this century stage of the indefatigable although hardly begun exertion the Government of Peru would be highly pleased if the other friendly Governments, whose valued relations it always jealously cultivated, and whose cooperation exercises great influence on the progress of our nation, would join in its rejoicing.

With that end in view, I have been instructed by the President of the Republic to extend a special invitation to the Government of the United States of America to be officially represented at the ceremonies that will take place in this capital from the 24th to the 31st of July of the coming year, which invitation I have the honor, formally, to present in this communication.

In order to take adequate measures for the housing and the attentions due to the representatives whom the Government of your excellency will, no doubt, be pleased to send, I shall be thankful if it will, at the earliest convenience, deign to favor me with the name of all the persons that it may see fit to designate.

I take pleasure in offering to your excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) A. SALOMÓN,
Minister of Exterior Relations.

[Draft.]

Joint Resolution Creating a commission to represent the United States in the celebration of the first centennial of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Peru.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created, consisting of six members and a secretary, to be appointed by the President of the United States, to represent the United States in the celebration of the first centennial of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Peru, in said Republic during the month of July, 1921.

That to meet the expenses of the commission the sum of \$15,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of State.



INLAND TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS BY STAR ROUTES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR INLAND TRANSPORTATION BY STAR ROUTES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 2, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 31, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Postmaster General of the 26th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$1,363,000, required by the Post Office Department for inland transportation by star routes, payable from postal revenues, fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the Postmaster General herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1921.

Hon. DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: There is transmitted herewith an estimate of deficiency amounting to \$1,363,000 on account of star-route service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, as follows:

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, fiscal year 1921..... \$1,363,000

The amount of this deficiency is computed as follows:

Actual cost of regular contract service.....	\$11,398,000
Estimated actual cost of service on pound-rate routes.....	300,000
Estimated actual cost of further increases in pay to contractors under the act of July 2, 1918.....	15,000
Estimated actual cost of Government-operated star service.....	600,000
Estimated actual cost of new service to be established during remainder of the fiscal year.....	50,000
Total actual cost for 1921.....	12,363,000
Appropriation for 1921.....	11,000,000
Estimated deficiency.....	1,363,000

This deficiency is due almost entirely to the fact that the cost of star-route service both under the general advertisement and subsequent bulletin lettings has greatly exceeded the estimates.

Yours, very truly,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WEST POTOMAC PARK.

FEBRUARY 2, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 31, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Commission of the 29th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$363,000, required for the completion of the Lincoln Memorial in West Potomac Park.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the letter of the chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Commission and accompanying papers.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: On behalf of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, and by its direction, I hereby respectfully request that you transmit the following supplemental estimate for the completion of the Lincoln Memorial in West Potomac Park.

A situation newly developed requires that the sums of the expenditure authorized by the original act approved February 9, 1911 (vol. 30, p. 398), and by the urgent deficiency act of February 28, 1916 (vol. 39, p. 14), for the completion of the memorial and its approaches should be exceeded.

It is hoped that in order to expedite the work this estimate may be included in the pending sundry civil bill by a suspension of the rules without a formal amendment to the existing law.

The circumstances requiring this supplemental estimate are as follows:

The whole site of the memorial and its approaches is on filled ground. The memorial as designed was provided with foundations to rock, and these foundations have been completed and are entirely satisfactory. The approaches, too, including a terrace wall sustaining the approaches, but having no relation to the main structure and contributing in no degree to its support, were provided with foundations to rock. The plan for the foundation of the approaches, however, was changed. This came about as follows:

Col. Cosby, then the Army engineer in charge of the work under the commission, suggested on July 8, 1913, to the architect, Mr. Bacon, that the deep foundations under the approaches and terrace wall, having no relation to the main structure, were unnecessary, and that a spread slab concrete foundation would be entirely satisfactory. Mr. Lincoln, the civil engineer of Mr. Bacon, the architect, agreed with this suggestion, and a plan of this character of foundation for the terrace wall and the approaches was prepared and approved by the Secretary of War on July 15, 1913.

The recommendations of Col. Cosby and of Mr. Lincoln, adopted by the Secretary of War, were based on the result of elaborate borings into the site upon which the approaches were to be constructed. This site was filled ground which had been consolidating for from 9 to 34 years. The change avoided very considerable expenditure for the foundations to rock. It was expected by the engineers that the terrace wall and the approaches would settle, and this settlement was provided for to the extent which their judgment dictated. The design is the standard form of foundation where a limited settlement can easily be adjusted. If successful it usually saves large amounts of money, especially where rock or other solid stratum is far below the surface of the earth.

The settlement began as expected, and was watched carefully during the period by the architect and engineers, who did not think it at first serious, because the wall was in perfect alignment. A careful study of the curves of settlement of the wall, however, made by Col. Ridley and by Mr. Bacon and his engineer, shows that the settlement has not stopped, but is going on at a decreasing rate; that the settlement if it continues will be from 1.7 to 3 inches during the present year, and that the present rate of settlement of those portions of the wall first installed is about 20 per cent of the average rate. Their opinion, however, in view of the continuation of the settlement, is that no prediction can be made that it will stop within a year, and that while these approaches and the steps and wall which are a part of them will safely stand the present year's settlement, it would not be wise to permit the settlement to go on indefinitely. They therefore recommend that a deficiency appropriation

should be secured for the completion of the terrace wall and masonry approaches to the Lincoln Memorial, as below set forth.

It can not be too strongly emphasized, in order to avoid misapprehension, that the underpinning for which this appropriation is sought is for the approaches only—the terrace wall and the walks and steps of the memorial—and that the memorial itself stands upon the solid rock, and that there has been in respect to it not the slightest settlement.

The additional cost involved is that of the underpinning and of about \$30,000 needed to repair the effect of the settlement on the approaches and terrace wall, if the work is promptly begun.

It is earnestly urged that the necessary congressional action to enable this underpinning to be installed at once be taken by the adoption of the estimate below.

The reports of the Engineer officer and the architect accompany this.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, *Chairman*
(For the Lincoln Memorial Commission).

Estimates of appropriations required by the Lincoln Memorial Commission.

Memorial to Abraham Lincoln—

For additional work on the masonry approaches and terrace around the Lincoln Memorial, including foundations to rock and all necessary expenses of every kind incident thereto, \$363,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and the limit of cost of the said Lincoln Memorial is hereby increased from \$2,594,000 to \$2,957,000 (acts Feb. 9, 1911, vol. 36, p. 898, sec. 1; Feb. 1, 1913, vol. 37, p. 1022, sec. 1; June 23, 1913, vol. 38, p. 36, sec. 1; Feb. 28, 1916, vol. 39, p. 15, sec. 1)..... \$363,000

REPORT OF COL. CLARENCE S. RIDLEY, EXECUTIVE AND DISBURSING OFFICER, LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

JANUARY 29, 1921.

Since the last meeting of the commission, on February 28, 1920, all work contemplated under the present plan has been completed with the exception of the construction of two supporting beams under the terrace and the installation of certain lighting fixtures. This work has included the completion of the statue, tinting of the inscriptions on the walls, and the installation of water supply and electric lights.

A consolidated statement of expenditures is submitted herewith, showing how the whole building fund of \$2,594,000 has been expended, and showing a balance on hand January 1, 1921, of \$4,811.76. It is proposed to expend this balance as follows:

For beam construction.....	\$3,424.00
For electric lighting.....	374.00
For pay of resident commissioner, clerk, and messenger one month.....	600.00
Contingencies.....	413.76
Total.....	4,811.76

A statement is also attached showing expenditures from the deficiency appropriation authorized by act of February 28, 1916.

I wish to bring another matter before the commission. The final plan approved under the original act by the War Department provided for an elaborate foundation to rock for the memorial structure and that has been completed and is without the slightest settlement. In respect to the approaches, however, which include the terrace wall and which have no function in supporting the memorial, the foundations finally provided for in the plan were of slab formation type. These were put in.

At the last meeting the settlement of these approaches and terrace surrounding the memorial was discussed. It was hoped then that the settlement would stop within the year, but this has not been the case. Careful studies of the settlement have been made during the year by Mr. Bacon and his engineer and by my office. The settlement curves seem to show that the settlement during the next year will amount to from 1.7 to 3 inches. Although the rate of settlement has greatly decreased, the general consensus of opinion is that no prediction can be made that the settlement will stop within a year and that, while the terrace and approaches will safely stand some additional settlement, it would not be safe to permit the settlement to go on indefinitely without danger of serious damage to its supporting members. It is felt, therefore, that this movement should be stopped at once and that all question in this regard be eliminated.

The solution of course is to now put in foundation piers to rock under the present approaches. The designers, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Lincoln, his engineer, and Col. Harts, my predecessor, hoped to avoid this large expense when they undertook the work on the present plan. The borings and bearing tests which they made convinced them that the present plan would be successful and, although they expected some settlement, it was their judgment that such settlement would be permissible and end within safe and satisfactory limits, but the event has not justified their expectation.

An engineer of the Foundation Co., of New York, has made an examination of the approaches, including the retaining wall, and has submitted an estimate of the cost of doing the work. Based on this I have prepared the following estimate of cost of underpinning the present foundations and correcting defects developed by the settlement:

For foundations terrace.....	\$138,000
For foundations approaches.....	150,000
Architect's commission, 6 per cent.....	17,280
Repairs to approaches and terrace.....	24,720
	330,000
10 per cent contingencies, inspection and superintendence.....	33,000
Total.....	363,000

The Foundation Co. estimates that the work will require four months.

It is recommended that the commission submit a deficiency estimate for this work in the following form:

"For additional work on the masonry approaches and terrace around the Lincoln Memorial, including foundations to rock and all necessary expenses of every kind incident thereto, \$363,000, to remain available until expended, and the limit of cost of the said Lincoln Memorial is hereby increased from \$2,594,000 to \$2,957,000."

C. S. RIDLEY

Expenditures for construction Lincoln Memorial to Jan. 1, 1921.

Foundations, main building.....	\$215,918.84
Superstructure, main building.....	1,696,470.47
Statue of Lincoln.....	88,400.00
Wall paintings and decorations.....	46,267.50
Terrace and approaches.....	347,525.64
Surveying, inspection, and superintendence, including salary of resident commissioner.....	74,157.14
Architect's services.....	120,448.65
Total.....	2,589,188.24
Balance on hand.....	4,811.76
Total appropriation.....	2,594,000.00

Expenditures from \$594,000 deficiency (act of Feb. 28, 1916).

Terrace and approaches.....	\$347,525.64
Bronze ceiling beams.....	93,536.43
Lighting system.....	2,199.44
Changes in superstructure due to enlargement of statue.....	15,916.39

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

5

Cost of enlargement of statue.....	\$43,400.00
Wall decorations and paintings.....	46,229.98
Total.....	548,807.88
Miscellaneous, surveying, inspection, and superintendence, including architect's fees.....	40,380.36
Total.....	589,188.24
Balance.....	4,811.76
Total appropriation.....	594,000.00

WASHINGTON, D. C , *January 29, 1921.*

I have read Col. Ridley's report of this date on the approaches and retaining wall of the Lincoln Memorial, and am in accord with the recommendations made by him.

HENRY BACON.



TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS BY UNITED STATES RAIL-
ROAD ADMINISTRATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL SUBMIT-
TING A DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED
BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION OF
THE MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRA-
TION DURING FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

FEBRUARY 2, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Postmaster General of the 28th ultimo, submitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$65,575,832.03, required by the Post Office Department for transportation of the mails by the United States Railroad Administration during the 26 months of Federal control of railroads from January 1, 1918, to and including February 29, 1920.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the letter of the Postmaster General herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 28, 1921.

Hon. DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I transmit herewith an estimate of deficiency of \$65,575,832.03 in the appropriations for the transportation of the mails by the United States Railroad Administration

during the 26 months of Federal control of railroads from January 1, 1918, to and including February 29, 1920. This deficiency has been created as a result of Order 9200 of the Interstate Commerce Commission (based on act of July 28, 1916), and the sum named has been agreed upon by officials of the Post Office Department and the United States Railroad Administration as the balance due for the service performed during the period named, with the exception of certain sums now a matter of litigation in the Court of Claims for the performance of incidental side, terminal and transfer service which the department contends is not specifically chargeable prior to March 1, 1920.

This sum represents the increase in railway mail pay during the entire period that the railroads were being operated by the Government. This increase is based upon rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission at a period when the cost of transportation was at its highest peak, and which rates therefore, are materially higher than the rates heretofore prescribed by Congress.

The amount of this adjustment was determined as follows:

The average monthly earnings of the railroads during the 18 months from January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, was \$4,345,635.10. This period was used as a basis for the reason that practically all accounts had been adjusted for that period under the former basis of pay. At that rate the pay for the 26 months of Federal control (26 times \$4,345,635.10) would have been \$112,986,512.60. Applying to this sum the flat increase of 57 per cent agreed to at conferences with officials of the Railroad Administration the increased earnings of \$64,402,312.18 was realized. The aggregate earnings for the entire period at the increased rate is therefore \$177,388,824.78.

To this debit the following credits should be applied:

Fines.....	\$431, 926. 04
Advance payments during the period from July 1, 1919, to Feb. 29, 1920, on routes where final adjustments were not made.....	19, 806, 554. 49
Final adjustments at the rates authorized in the Interstate Commerce Commission's order No. 9200.....	2, 540, 061. 70
Final adjustment at the rates authorized by the act of July 28, 1916..	10, 813, 018. 69
Aggregate payments for this service performed from Jan. 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	78, 221, 431. 83
Total.....	111, 812, 992. 75

It is therefore recommended that an additional appropriation of \$65,575,832.03 be made to liquidate the department's obligations to the United States Railroad Administration for the period from January 1, 1918, to February 29, 1920, for line transportation of the mails.

Very truly, yours,

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.



PRINTING AND BINDING FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
REQUIRED FOR PRINTING AND BINDING DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 5, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture of the 28th ultimo, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$175,000, required for printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are fully set forth in the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January 28, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I am transmitting herewith, for inclusion in the next deficiency bill, a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$175,000 for printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, as follows:

For printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, \$175,000.

On January 1, 1921, the unencumbered balance of the present appropriation of \$725,000 for this purpose was \$276,297.57. This amount is wholly insufficient to meet the needs of the department between now and July 1 and it is urgent that additional funds be provided. The requirements of the department for printing in connection with its general operations and the administration and enforcement of numerous laws are so extensive that the publication of the results of scientific investigations and experiments is seriously hampered. The department is expending large sums of money in the conduct of these investigations and from time to time results of great importance to the advancement of agriculture and related sciences in the fields of commerce and manufacture are obtained. When funds are not available for printing the necessary reports of such work, the public is deprived largely of the benefits for which these appropriations have been expended. The department faces a very serious situation in this respect at the present time, when, with a vast amount of useful material of this character on hand, it is unable to print and distribute much of it.

It is urgently recommended that the Congress provide the amount indicated at an early date. With the inadequate funds at present available, the department will have to withhold from the public a number of bulletins of a most important nature. This would prevent the making available of the results of extensive investigations which involved a considerable expenditure of funds, and would nullify the usefulness of other results, the value of which depends upon prompt distribution, and therefore, in the opinion of the department, would be decidedly contrary to the public interest.

Respectfully,

E. T. MEREDITH, *Secretary.*

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the Department of Agriculture.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 (R. S. 34, pp. 720, 762, sec. 3861).....	\$175,000
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1921...	725,000



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
REQUIRED FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 5, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 2, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 1st instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$3,000 required by the National Park Service for the fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are explained in the letter of the Director of the National Park Service herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 1, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I transmit herewith deficiency estimate in the sum of \$3,000 for the National Park Service during the present fiscal year.

The necessity for this appropriation is fully set forth in the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director of the National Park Service.

I have to request that the estimate be forwarded to Congress for favorable consideration.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the Department of the Interior.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

Yosemite National Park, Calif.—

To reimburse the appropriation for Yosemite National Park, 1921, for cost of rebuilding section of wood-stave pipe and trestle leading to power plant destroyed by rock slide Jan. 18, 1921 (acts Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 650, secs. 1-2; Feb. 7, 1905, vol. 33, p. 702, secs. 1-3; June 11, 1906, vol. 34, p. 831, sec. 1; June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 919, sec. 1)..... \$3,000
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.... 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, January 25, 1921.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I transmit herewith a deficiency estimate for \$3,000 to reimburse the appropriation "Yosemite National Park, 1921," to cover expenditures made necessary by rebuilding a portion of the flume and trestle in Yosemite National Park destroyed by a rock slide on January 18, 1921.

This rock slide, which was caused by a severe storm, destroyed about 70 feet of the wood-stave pipe which is erected on trestles, this pipe being the only means of operating the new hydroelectric plant in Yosemite National Park. This plant furnishes heat, light, and power for all our operations in the park, including Government buildings, the homes of employees, and the hotels for the accommodation of visitors. Repairs, at this writing, are being rushed to completion.

Of course, the damage to the flume was altogether unforeseen, and repairs are necessarily being made out of our available funds for the administration of the park to the end of the fiscal year. As we are working on a bare maintenance basis under 1921 funds for that park, our funds to carry on operations that will be necessary to June 30 will be short the \$3,000 expended in this emergency, and it is urgent that we secure a reimbursement of expenditures to enable us to carry on the park work to the last of July.

Work is being rushed with day and night shifts to put the plant in operation by the end of the week, and the \$3,000 will have been expended by the end of this week.

Cordially, yours,

STEPHEN T. MATHER, *Director.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,



REGULATING SHIPMENT OF COLD STORAGE FOODS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

FEBRUARY 9, 1921.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRONNA submitted the following:

**CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL (H. R. 9521) TO PREVENT
HOARDING AND DETERIORATION OF, AND DECEPTION WITH
RESPECT TO COLD STORAGE FOODS, TO REGULATE SHIPMENTS
OF COLD STORAGE FOODS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES.**

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9521) to prevent hoarding and deterioration of, and deception with respect to cold-storage foods, to regulate shipments of cold-storage foods in interstate commerce, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "United States Cold Storage Act."
SEC. 2. Whenever used in this Act,—

(a) *The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, or association;*

(b) *The term "commerce" means commerce among the several States or between any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and any foreign nation, or between any Territory or the District of Columbia and any State, or between any Territory and any other, or between any Territory and the District of Columbia, or within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation;*

(c) *The term "cold storage" means the storage or keeping of any article of food at or below the temperature of 45 degrees above zero (Fahrenheit) in a cold-storage warehouse; but does not include the first 10 days of the time during which the article of food is so stored or kept;*

(d) The term "article of food" means—

(1) Meat, meat products (including all edible portions of food animals), poultry, and game whether drawn or undrawn, poultry products, game products, fish, fish products, shellfish, oysters, and clams;—if fresh, cooked, prepared, cured, or frozen;

(2) Eggs or portions thereof;—if in shell, dried, or frozen;

(3) Butter, oleomargarine, lard, lard substitutes, butter substitutes, and cheese;

(4) Oils for food purposes; and

(5) Milk, evaporated or powdered;—

but does not include any such article not intended or designed for food purposes which is plainly and conspicuously marked in such manner as correctly to show the fact in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe;

(e) The term "cold-storage warehouse" means any place, including a car, vessel, or other vehicle, in which the temperature is artificially cooled to or artificially maintained at or below 45 degrees above zero (Fahrenheit); but does not include a place used exclusively for storage of any article of food for the sole use of the occupant, owner, or maintainer thereof (1) for consumption by himself or his family or guests, or (2) in his business of serving meals, or (3) in connection with his retail business only, except that such place shall, in respect to any article of food held therein for more than 30 days in connection with such retail business, be deemed a cold-storage warehouse for the whole of the period of storage therein of such article;

(f) The term "warehouseman" includes any person maintaining or operating a cold-storage warehouse; and any person who rents and controls a room or space therein; and

(g) The term "mark" includes stamp, brand, tag, and label, and the term "marked" includes stamped, branded, tagged, and labeled.

SEC. 3. (a) it shall be unlawful for any person to ship, deliver for shipment, sell, or offer for sale, in commerce, any article of food that is or has been in cold storage, or to hold in cold storage in commerce any article of food, or, having received in commerce, to sell or offer for sale, in the original, unbroken package any article of food that is or has been in cold storage, unless such article of food is plainly and conspicuously marked, in accordance with this Act and the regulations thereunder, in such manner as correctly to show (1) the words, "Cold Storage," except that these words may be removed immediately preceding a sale for consumption before the expiration of 30 days following the date when such article of food was first placed in cold storage, (2) all the dates when put in and when taken out of cold storage, except that if the Secretary of Agriculture finds it to be commercially impracticable to mark any article of food with the exact date, the day, but not the month or year, may be omitted, in which case the date when the article of food is placed in cold storage shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed the first day of the month, and (3) the names and locations of all the cold-storage warehouses in which stored, or suitable distinguishing designations thereof approved by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose.

(b) If any article of food which is required by subdivision (a) of this section to be marked is subdivided, or is in or is placed in a container, or is transferred to a different container, the person who is liable under this Act for any failure to have such article of food marked, shall mark

the subdivision or the container thereof in the same manner as provided by subdivision (a).

(c) If (1) an article of food that has not been held in cold storage is mixed or mingled with an article of food, whether or not of the same kind, that is or has been held in cold storage, or (2) the containers of such articles of food are mixed or mingled, or (3) an article of food that is or has been held in cold storage is mixed or mingled with an article of food, whether or not of the same kind, that is or has been held in cold storage during a different period of time, or (4) the containers of such articles of food are mixed or mingled; then for the purposes of subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section and for the purposes of section 6, the dates required to be placed upon the article of food, if any, resulting from such mixing or mingling, or upon the containers so mixed or mingled, and from which the 12 months' period referred to in section 6 is to be computed, shall be those of that one of such articles of food which was first placed in cold storage, and the names and locations of cold-storage warehouses shall be those of all such warehouses in which each of such articles of food is or has been held in cold storage.

SEC. 4. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the proper and customary manner of handling any article of food is such that it is commercially impracticable to mark the same or the container thereof in accordance with this Act, the person otherwise required under this Act to have the same so marked shall furnish or display, as the Secretary of Agriculture may require, to the receiver of such article of food a written statement, or an invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document, which shall describe such article of food, shall correctly state the facts otherwise required by this Act to be marked, in the manner prescribed in the regulations under this Act, and shall be preserved and be subject to examination by an officer, employee, or agent duly authorized under this Act, for such reasonable length of time as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary for the purposes of this Act; except that, in the case, under this section, of a sale at retail to the consumer, the facts required by clauses (2) and (3) of subdivision (a) of section 3 may be omitted unless otherwise requested by such consumer.

SEC. 5. Except as otherwise permitted by this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person (a) to alter, mutilate, destroy, obscure, obliterate, or remove any mark required by this Act to be placed on any article of food or the container thereof, while it is in commerce or, having been transported in commerce, remains unloaded, unsold, or in the original, unbroken package, or (b) to alter, mutilate, destroy, obscure, or obliterate any statement, invoice, or document or portion thereof, required to be furnished or displayed, during the time the same is required to be preserved under section 4.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to ship, deliver for shipment, sell, or offer for sale, in commerce, or to hold in cold storage in commerce, any article of food, or having received in commerce, to sell or offer for sale, in the original, unbroken package any article of food, after the expiration of 12 months following the date when such article of food was first placed in cold storage; except (1) that the Secretary of Agriculture may in such instances in respect to frozen eggs and portions thereof as he deems advisable, extend such period of time to not more than 18 months following the date when such eggs or portions thereof were first placed in cold storage, and (2) that the above provisions of this

section shall not apply to cheese held for the purpose of ripening and improving the quality thereof.

SEC. 7. The provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 shall not apply to any article of food shipped or sold or delivered for shipment to any foreign country, if in respect to the requirements of such section, the article of food complies with the specifications and directions of the purchaser or consignee in such foreign country and is not in contravention of the laws of such country; but if the article of food be not actually exported, this section shall not exempt such article of food from the operation of sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.

SEC. 8. (a) No person shall receive in commerce any article of food for cold storage after the cold-storage warehouse in which it is to be stored is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, after due notice and hearing, to be insanitary or otherwise unfit for the storage of any such article of food. Such finding shall remain in force until the Secretary shall, after further hearing, determine that such condition has been remedied.

(b) No person shall receive in commerce any article of food for cold storage in a cold-storage warehouse if such person has refused inspection, when requested under this Act, of such warehouse; nor shall any person ship in commerce any article of food if he has refused inspection of such article of food when requested under this Act.

SEC. 9. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture or any officer, employee, or agent specifically authorized by him in writing for the purpose may, on any business day during the usual hours of business, enter any cold-storage warehouse which receives, or from which is shipped or delivered, any article of food, in commerce, and may inspect such warehouse and the contents thereof, and any statements, books, papers, letters, or documents relating thereto.

SEC. 10. (a) In order to carry out the provisions of this Act and to provide information for the Congress, every warehouseman shall keep such records and accounts and make such reports, in such manner or form, verified under oath or otherwise, monthly and at such other times as the Secretary of Agriculture may require, as to the amounts, kinds, and ownership of any foodstuffs received, held, transported, or delivered by such warehouseman, loans made by such warehouseman upon the security of such foodstuffs, charges made by such warehouseman for storage and other services rendered by him, and the size or capacity of his warehouse. Any information obtained by the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act shall be available for the use of either House of Congress, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause such information as may be of public interest to be published from time to time.

(b) No person shall willfully (a) fail or refuse to make full and true entries or make any false entry in the accounts or records of his business required to be kept pursuant to this section, or (b) alter, mutilate, conceal, or destroy any such account or record, or (c) make any report required under this section which is false or fraudulent in any material particular, or (d) fail or refuse to make any report required under this section.

SEC. 11. No person shall willfully hinder, obstruct, or resist the Secretary of Agriculture or any duly authorized officer, employee, or agent, in the performance of his duties under this Act.

SEC. 12. Any person who violates any provision of section 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, or 16 shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not more than one year, or both.

After judgment of any court with respect to any violation of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may give notice thereof by publication in such manner as he by regulation may prescribe. A person shall not be prosecuted for any violation of sections 3, 4, and 6, resulting from the act, omission, or failure of any other person not acting for or employed by him, prior to the time when the article of food involved came into his possession or control, if he shows that such violation was not knowingly committed by him and also (except in such cases as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary and advisable and shall by regulation prescribe), establishes a written guaranty signed by such other person who shall be a resident of the United States, from whom he obtained the possession or control of such article of food, to the effect that such article of food has not been in cold storage or that, if it has been in cold storage and is apparently marked or represented in accordance with subdivision (d) of section 2 or section 3 or 4, the marks or representations are true. The guaranty shall contain the address of the person required to sign it, and such person shall be amenable to the prosecution, fine, penalty, or imprisonment which would otherwise attach to the person to whom he delivered the possession or control of the article of food.

SEC. 13. (a) *When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, corporation, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, partnership, corporation, or association, as well as of such person.*

(b) *If any person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, corporation, or association, negligently or willfully omits personally to perform any necessary act or properly to supervise or apportion duties among his subordinates, in the execution of the authority or functions vested in him, and by reason of such omission a violation of this Act directly results, he shall be liable to all the penal and other provisions of this Act with respect to such violation; but nothing in this subdivision shall be held to relieve the individual, partnership, corporation, or association from such provisions.*

(c) *The provisions of this section shall be held to extend and not to limit the application of section 37 or 332 of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended.*

SEC. 14. (a) *Whenever in the case of any article of food being offered for importation, the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that any provision of this Act is being violated with respect to such article of food, he shall give due notice and opportunity for hearing thereon to the owner or consignee, and certify such fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon (1) refuse admission and delivery to the consignee of such article of food, or (2) deliver such article of food to the consignee pending examination, hearing, and decision in the matter on the execution of a penal bond to the amount of the full invoice value of such article of food, together with the duty thereon, if any, and to the effect that on refusal to return such article of food for any cause to the Secretary of the Treasury when demanded, for the purpose of excluding it from the country or for any other purpose, the consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond.*

(b) *If, after proceeding in accordance with subdivision (a) of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture is satisfied that any provision of*

this Act is being violated with respect to such article of food, he shall certify the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon notify the owner or consignee and cause the sale or other disposition of such article of food refused admission and delivery or entered under bond, unless it is exported by the owner or consignee within 3 months from the date of such notice, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. All charges for storage, cartage, or labor on any such article of food which is refused admission or delivery or is entered upon bond shall be paid by the owner or consignee.

SEC. 15. Whenever it appears that any article of food in cold storage in commerce is in such condition that it is likely immediately to become or is unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for food, the Secretary of Agriculture may cause the immediate seizure of such article of food and thereupon shall at once cause notice of the facts to be given to the United States district attorney for the district in which the article of food is seized. Such district attorney shall proceed without delay against such article of food in any court of the United States in such district for confiscation by process of libel for condemnation. If in the opinion of the court the article of food is in such condition that it is likely immediately to become or is unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for food, it shall be immediately disposed of by destruction or sale as the court shall direct, but such disposition shall not be contrary to any law of the United States, or of the State, Territory, or District where such destruction or sale takes place. The proceeds of any sale under this section, less legal costs and charges, shall be paid to the person entitled thereto. The proceedings in such libel for condemnation shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty and shall be at the suit and in the name of the United States. For the purposes of this section the Secretary of Agriculture may cause investigations, inspections, analyses, and tests to be made and samples to be collected of any article of food in commerce. The Department of Agriculture shall pay to the person entitled, upon his request, the reasonable market value of any such samples.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate in writing specifically officers, employees, and agents of the Department of Agriculture to administer oaths for the purpose of this Act. All such officers, employees, and agents are authorized and empowered to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit for the purposes of this Act, or for use in prosecutions or proceedings thereunder. Any such oath, affirmation, or affidavit, authenticated by the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, shall, when offered for use in any proceeding under this Act or in any court of the United States, have like force and effect as if administered or taken by or before the clerk of such court, without further proof of the identity or authority of such officer, employee, or agent. No such officer, employee, or agent shall demand or accept any fee or compensation whatsoever for administering or taking any oath, affirmation, or affidavit under the authority conferred by this Act.

SEC. 17. For the enforcement of this Act, the sum of \$200,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available until expended, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the Secretary of Agriculture (a) is authorized to prescribe and promulgate such regulations as may be necessary; (b) may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and

(e) shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

SEC. 18. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; but no penalty, fine, forfeiture, or imprisonment shall be enforced for any violation occurring within 90 days after its passage.

SEC. 19. No provision of this Act shall be deemed to repeal or limit the operation of any provision of any other Act of Congress, unless directly in conflict therewith.

SEC. 20. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to certain circumstances is held unconstitutional, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to circumstances other than those as to which it is held unconstitutional shall not be affected thereby.

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate insert the following:

An Act to prevent hoarding and deterioration of, and deception with respect to, cold-storage foods; to regulate shipments of cold-storage foods in interstate and foreign commerce; and for other purposes.

And the Senate agree to the same.

A. J. GRONNA,

E. D. SMITH,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

G. N. HAUGEN,

J. C. McLAUGHLIN,

JAMES YOUNG,

Managers on the part of the House.



DAMAGES BY COLLISIONS IN RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR, SUBMITTING
AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY ADJUSTED CLAIMS
FOR DAMAGES BY COLLISIONS IN RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

FEBRUARY 9, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 4, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 676), copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 2d instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$1,200.11 to pay claims for damages by collisions, river and harbor work, which have been adjusted and settled by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1921.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: 1. Under the provisions of section 4 of the river and harbor act approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 676), and section 9 of the river and harbor act approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat., 1015), I have the honor to transmit herewith, for consideration of Congress, the following claims which have been "adjusted and settled" by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and have my approval:

Mr. William Teaney, Aurora, Ind., \$18.15, as reimbursement of the cost of repairs to his "johnboat," damaged in collision with the U. S. towboat *Chickamauga* in the Ohio River at Aurora, Ind., on October 26, 1919.

Mrs. Josie Piatt, Rising Sun, Ind., \$14.35, as reimbursement of the cost of repairs to her gasoline launch, damaged in collision with the U. S. towboat *Miami* in the Ohio River at Rising Sun, Ind., on December 20, 1919.

The Associated Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif., \$323, as reimbursement of the costs of repairs to its wharf located at Avon, Calif., damaged in collision with the U. S. launch *Fall*, on February 29, 1920.

The Consumers Ice & Coal Co., Chester, Pa., \$163.70, as reimbursement of the costs of repairs to its wharf located at Chester, Pa., damaged in collision with the U. S. tug *Camden*, on October 25, 1919.

Mr. N. M. Ludwig, Michigan City, Ind., \$23.67, as reimbursement of the costs of repairs to his gasoline launch, damaged in collision with a dump scow belonging to the U. S. dredge *Keweenaw* at Michigan City, Ind., on June 4, 1920.

John Bourke & Sons, Savannah, Ga., \$500, as reimbursement of the cost of repairing their welding barge, damaged in collision with the U. S. tug *Gibbon* in the Savannah Harbor on November 29, 1919.

Freeport Sulphur Co., Freeport, Tex., \$109.45, as reimbursement of the cost of repairs to its dredge No. 3, *Bulldog*, damaged in collision with the U. S. tug *Captain Telfor* in Freeport Harbor, Brazos River, Tex., on January 27, 1920.

2. The following claim was submitted under date of March 16, 1920, but no appropriation was made:

Mr. William J. Donaldson, 135 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., \$47.79, as reimbursement of the costs of repairs to his coal barge *Donaldson No. 14*, damaged in collision with the U. S. dredge *Delaware* in the Delaware River at Philadelphia, Pa., on November 29, 1919.

\$1,200.11.

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.



EMPLOYEES OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. NORRIS submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL (H. R. 11984) TO INCREASE
THE FORCE AND SALARIES IN THE PATENT OFFICE, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES.

FEBRUARY 9 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 10), 1921.—Ordered to be printed.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11984) to increase the force and salaries in the Patent Office, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51 and to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Sec. 7. That section 4921 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4921. The several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under the patent laws shall have power to grant injunctions according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of any right secured by patent, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable; and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for an infringement the complainant shall be entitled to recover, in addition to the profits to be accounted for by the defendant, the damages the complainant has sustained thereby, and the court shall assess the same or cause the same to be assessed under its direction. If on the proofs it shall appear that the complainant has

suffered damage from the infringement or that the defendant has realized profits therefrom to which the complainant is justly entitled, but that such damages or profits are not susceptible of calculation and determination with reasonable certainty, the court may, on evidence tending to establish the same, in its discretion, receive opinion or expert testimony, which is hereby declared to be competent and admissible, subject to the general rules of evidence applicable to this character of testimony; and upon such evidence and all other evidence in the record the court may adjudge and decree the payment by the defendant to the complainant of a reasonable sum as profits or general damages for the infringement: *Provided, That this provision shall not affect pending litigation. And the court shall have the same power to increase such damages, in its discretion, as is given to increase the damages found by verdicts in actions in the nature of actions of trespass upon the case; but in any suit or action brought for the infringement of any patent there shall be no recovery of profits or damages for any infringement committed more than six years before the filing of the bill of complaint or the issuing of the writ in such suit or action, and this provision shall apply to existing causes of action. And it shall be the duty of the clerks of such courts within one month after the filing of any action, suit, or proceeding arising under the patent laws to give notice thereof in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, setting forth in order so far as known the names and addresses of the litigants, names of the inventors, and the designating number or numbers of the patent or patents upon which the action, suit, or proceeding has been brought, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Patents on receipt of such notice forthwith to indorse the same upon the file wrapper of the said patent or patents and to incorporate the same as a part of the contents of said file or file wrapper; and for each notice required to be furnished to the Commissioner of Patents in compliance herewith a fee of 50 cents shall be taxed by the clerk as costs of suit."*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Sec. 10. That the provisions of section 4934 as herein amended shall take effect July 1, 1921, with reference to the fee for issuing an original patent, and shall apply only to patents issued on applications filed after that date. The fees for issuing original patents on all other applications shall be as now provided by law.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Sec. 11. That the Federal Trade Commission be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to accept assignment of, on behalf of the

United States, under such regulations and in such manner as the President shall prescribe, inventions, patents, and patent rights which said commission deems it to the advantage of the public to be so accepted, as these may from time to time be tendered it by employees of the various departments or other establishments of the Government except employees of the Patent Office, and to cooperate, as necessity may arise, with scientific or other agencies of the Government in the discharge of the duties herein set out, and the Federal Trade Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to license and collect fees and royalties for licensing said inventions, patents, and patent rights in such amounts and in such manner as the President shall direct, and shall deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States; and of the total amount of such fees and royalties so deposited a certain per centum, to be determined by the President, shall be reserved, set aside, and appropriated as a special fund to be disbursed as directed by the President to remunerate inventors for such of their inventions, patents, and patent rights contemplated by this section as may prove meritorious and of public benefit: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to give to said commission or any other governmental agency any authority to engage in the manufacture of any such invention or patented article.

The Commissioner of Patents is hereby directed to grant all patents and record all assignments and licenses contemplated by this section without the payment of any fee.

And the Senate agree to the same.

G. W. NORRIS,

W. F. KIRBY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

JOHN I. NOLAN,

FLORIAN LAMPERT,

EWIN L. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the House.



MILK RIVER VALLEY GUN CLUB.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING TO

THE SENATE WITHOUT APPROVAL THE BILL (S. 793) DIRECTING
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ISSUE PATENT TO THE
MILK RIVER VALLEY GUN CLUB.

FEBRUARY 2 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 3), 1921.—Read; ordered to lie on the table
and to be printed.

To the Senate:

I return herewith without my approval S. 793, an act authorizing the issuance of patent to the Milk River Valley Gun Club, which proposes to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to the Milk River Valley Gun Club for 76.69 acres of land in Montana for a game preserve.

In my opinion, the legislation proposed is not in the public interest and is objectionable, because it would, by a special act of Congress, pass title to a tract of public land to a private interest for a private purpose. Moreover, I am informed that the lands in question are used by ducks and other game birds as a resting place and breeding ground, and the turning over of the land to a private gun club would be likely to destroy its use for this purpose and seriously affect the birds and waterfowl, which existing laws seek to protect.

I think, therefore, that the bill should not become a law and that the tract should be made a Federal bird reservation for the protection of the birds which now frequent the lands.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 3, 1921.

[S. 793. Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America; at the third session, begun and held at the city of Washington on Monday, the sixth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.]

An act authorizing the issuance of patent to the Milk River Valley Gun Club.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent to the Milk River Valley Gun Club for lots five and six and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, township thirty-one north, range thirty-one east, Montana meridian, Montana, containing seventy-six and sixty-nine hundredths acres, to be used for a game preserve, upon payment of \$1.25 per acre and the further payment of \$50 per irrigable acre for the construction of irrigation works for the Milk River irrigation project, for such irrigable area as may be determined by the said Secretary: *Provided*, That said Milk River Valley Gun Club shall apply for patent and tender full payment within one year from the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That patent issued hereunder shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal and other mineral deposits that may be found in said land, and the right to the use of the land for extracting the same, and shall be subject to all rights under the T. E. Brady Canal and Bowdoin Lake Reservoir approved by the Secretary of the Interior October 23, 1901, under the act approved March 3, 1891 (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page 1095), and the patent shall also reserve to the United States right of way for canals, ditches, and telephone lines heretofore or hereafter constructed by the authority of the United States: *And provided further*, That if the land is ever used for any purpose other than that herein authorized title thereto shall revert to and revest in the United States.*

F. H. GILLET,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. R. MARSHALL,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I certify that this act originated in the Senate.

GEORGE A. SANDERSON, *Secretary*



THE WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BUREAU OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR SUBMITTING
A DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FOR THE WOMEN IN INDUSTRY
BUREAU FISCAL YEAR 1920.

FEBRUARY 9 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 10), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 7, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of Labor of the 4th instant, submitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$1,200, required by the Department of Labor for "Women in Industry, Department of Labor," fiscal year 1920.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the Secretary of Labor herewith.

Respectfully,

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, February 4, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: There is transmitted herewith the following deficiency estimate of appropriation with the request that it be presented to the Sixty-sixth Congress for its action:

Women in industry, Department of Labor, 1920..... \$1,200

This deficiency estimate is due to the fact that during the month of June, 1920, unusual conditions arose in the Women's Bureau, which resulted in unanticipated increases in the cost of passenger transportation and telegraphic service.

Cordially, yours,

W. B. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Deficiency estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, by the Department of Labor.

Women in Industry, Department of Labor—

To enable the Secretary of Labor to continue the investigation touching women in industry, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field (acts July 1, 1918, vol. 40, p. 696, sec. 1; July 19, 1919, vol. 41, p. 225, sec. 1).....	\$1,200
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.....	40,000
Transportation.....	900
Telegraph and telephone.....	200
Miscellaneous items.....	100
	1,200



MARITIME ACCIDENT CLAIMS AGAINST THE
GOVERNMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR SUBMITTING
CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT ARISING OUT OF
MARITIME ACCIDENTS.

FEBRUARY 9 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 10), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 8, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 1st instant, submitting certain claims against the Government arising out of maritime accidents and for losses and destruction of personal property amounting to \$12,243.61.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith for transmission to Congress, by analogy to the authority contained in section 9 of the river and harbor act of June 5, 1920, the following claims against the Government exceeding \$500 arising out of maritime accidents, and losses and destruction of personal property, all of which occurred prior to the enactment of the said section of relief legislation:

Mr. Washington C. Bradyhouse, a civilian employee of the Engineer Department at large, \$22, as reimbursement for the value of personal effects destroyed by an explosion of the dynamite cargo, the loading of which aboard the steamship *Alum Chine* in the harbor of Baltimore, Md., he was supervising on March 7, 1913.

The following-named civilian employees of the Engineer Department at large, the amounts set opposite their names, as reimbursement for the value of personal effects destroyed by the burning of the U. S. dredge *General C. B. Comstock*, off the mouth of the Brazos River, Tex., on February 17, 1913:

H. H. Harden, master.....	\$386.90
Robert Moore, cook.....	75.00
John Westerlund, boatswain.....	68.00
Karl Shappie, engineman.....	94.00
Frank A. Reynolds, steam engineer.....	67.15
William Ross, first mate.....	33.00
Robert Gallagher, winchman.....	42.75
William Anderson, fireman.....	70.00
Charles Peterson, second mate.....	137.75
P. E. McKenna, jr., inspector.....	180.85
Fred Seligman, oiler.....	63.50
George Hespe, boatswain.....	42.85
Edward M. Pepper, waiter.....	52.50
Thomas Hierth, deck hand.....	53.00
Harry Anderson, stoker.....	64.90
C. H. Lindan, winchman.....	59.00
John Peters, fireman.....	79.00
Axel Hendrickson, oiler.....	106.50
E. Tomsen, seaman.....	63.25
Albert Anderson, deck hand.....	76.55
Simon C. Mathews, gas engineer.....	332.50
John McConnell, ship carpenter.....	193.00
Total.....	2,360.95

Mr. P. C. Grimm, Lincoln, Wash., \$12, as reimbursement for windows broken on his property by concussion resulting from blasts during operations by the Engineer Department.

The following-named civilian employees of the Engineer Department at large, the amounts set opposite their names, as reimbursement for the value of personal effects lost on the U. S. dredge *Captain C. W. Howell*, which sank at sea September 14, 1911:

C. J. Gunther.....	\$3.25
John B. Carstens.....	57.50
Will Krause.....	11.00
S. P. Ehlinger.....	10.50
Sam Hansen.....	4.00
Nate Sherrard.....	56.00
August Thompson.....	80.50
Andy Vingo.....	64.00
Charley Pedersen.....	29.75
Capt. A. H. Olson.....	4.50
R. P. Ellisor.....	50.00
George Schroth.....	1.00
S. E. Lawrence.....	33.25
Wm. Hummel.....	4.00
Joseph Hern.....	105.65
Wm. Paijean.....	31.60
Total.....	545.90

Messrs. Bouncer Hebron and Cary Caldwell, \$12.50 each, civilian employees of the Engineer Department at large, as reimbursement for attorney's fees incurred in defending court proceedings brought against them for acts performed in the line of their official duties.

The Italian consular agent at Gulfport, Miss., \$872.96, who reimbursed the owners of the Italian bark *Fenice* for expenses incurred in repairing damages caused by collision with the U. S. barge No. 15, in the harbor of Gulfport, Miss., on January 12, 1911.

Mr. Robert G. Lynn, inspector in the Engineer Department at large, \$154.75, as reimbursement for personal effects destroyed by the burning of the U. S. dredge *Anderson* and a barge in the inland waterway between Bayou Vermilion and Mermentau River, La., on October 21, 1910.

Mr. C. C. O'Donnell, overseer in the Engineer Department at large, \$74.20, as reimbursement for expenses incurred by him in defending a suit brought against him for damages alleged to have been received by Mrs. Anna Turley during blasting operations at Lock and Dam No. 3, Allegheny River, in 1905.

Mr. Frank Vumbaca, Portland, Me., \$419, as reimbursement for damages to his house, No. 469 Washington Avenue, Portland, Me., by concussion resulting from blasts during operations by the Engineer Department.

The following-named civilian employees of the Engineer Department at large, the amounts set opposite their names, as reimbursement for the value of personal effects destroyed when the U. S. gasoline tender *Perry* burned on December 26, 1914:

F. Santina, master.....	\$30. 20
Harry Brandt, gas engineer.....	90. 40
George Daniels, deckhand.....	28. 00
C. V. Dominick, deckhand.....	70. 00

Total..... 218. 60

The following-named persons, the amounts set opposite their names, as reimbursement for damages to their property caused by blasting in connection with the improvement of Fort Chester Harbor (Bryan River), N. Y. and Conn., by United States plant engaged on the work:

Oscar Thomson.....	\$14. 05
John Kral.....	16. 40
Miss C. R. Orricks.....	112. 36
C. N. Martin.....	17. 50

Total..... 160. 31

The Western Union Telegraph Co., Denver, Colo., \$50.77, as reimbursement of cost of repairing its telegraph line damaged by a blast in the quarry operated near Kansas City, Kans., by the Engineer Department.

The Standard American Dredging Co., Seattle, Wash., \$3,020.72, as reimbursement of costs of repairs to its floating plant, damaged in collision with the U. S. dredge *Chinook*, near Astoria, Oreg., on May 1, 1916.

Mr. John O'Brien, Troy, N. Y., \$35, as reimbursement of cost of repairing damages to his houses at 341 Third Avenue and 350 Fourth Avenue, North Troy, N. Y., caused by blasting operations conducted by the Engineer Department in connection with the improvement of the Hudson River, in 1916.

The following-named civilian employees of the Engineer Department at large, the amounts set opposite their names, as reimbursement for the value of personal effects lost by the sinking on February 5, 1918, of the U. S. Panama dredge No. 4, in the Atlantic Ocean, en route from Cristobal, Panama, to Savannah, Ga.:

L. B. Perry.....	\$135.50
Andrew Sorrett.....	15.00
Obadiah Hawthorne.....	13.95
Joseph Chevannes.....	12.00
Edward Jones Bryan.....	42.95
Total.....	219.40

Stevens Oyster Co., Rowayton, Conn., \$675, as reimbursement of costs of repairing damages to its oyster boat *W. I. Stevens*, caused by a blast on January 16, 1917, in connection with operations of the floating plant of the Engineer Department engaged in work of rock removal at Port Chester Harbor, N. Y.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad, \$136.87, as reimbursement of costs of repairing its roadbed, track, and signals, damaged on April 26, 1917, by a blast from the quarry near Chamois, Osage County, Mo., operated by the United States Engineer Department.

Mr. R. Van Gilder, Knoxville, Tenn., \$8.21, as reimbursement of costs of repairing damages to his property at 714 West Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn., sustained through blasting operations conducted by the United States Engineer Department in connection with the improvement of the Tennessee River at Knoxville, Tenn.

H. W. Davis Co., St. Augustine, Fla., \$257.65, and the Estes Shoe Store, St. Augustine, Fla., \$47.75, total \$305.40, as reimbursement of costs of clothing and shoes furnished by these firms, at the request of the United States district engineer, Jacksonville, Fla., to 10 surviving employees of the U. S. dredge *Florida*, wrecked off the coast of Florida, near Canaveral, on July 3, 1918.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, St. Louis, Mo., \$92.45, as reimbursement of costs of repairing damage to its railroad tracks near Rocheport, Mo., caused by blasting operations conducted by the United States Engineer Department at the Government quarry, near Rocheport, Mo., on November 26, 1918.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., St. Louis, Mo., \$81.62, as reimbursement of costs of repairing damage to its railroad tracks between Cole Junction and Marion, Mo., caused by blasting operations conducted by the United States Engineer Department at the Government quarry, in May, 1919.

Stone Towing Line, Wilmington, N. C., \$1,519.15, as reimbursement of costs of repairs to its wharf known as the steamer *Wilmington's* wharf, at Southport, N. C., damaged in collision with the U. S. dredge *Absecon*, on July 20, 1919.

Mrs. M. N. Richardson, 1810 East River Street, Davenport, Iowa, \$90, as reimbursement for property destroyed in her home, caused by blasting operations conducted by the United States Engineer Department in the river near Davenport, Iowa, in November, 1917.

Mrs. Eva B. Sharon, near Le Claire, Iowa, \$267.25 as reimbursement of the cost of repairing her house, damaged by blasting in connection with the construction of Le Claire Lock, Mississippi River, in September, 1916, by the Engineer Department.

Mr. K. B. Schmalhaus, Davenport, Iowa, \$51.55, as reimbursement of the cost of repairing his house and furnishings, damaged by a blast on July 31, 1919, in Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, by the Engineer Department.

Mr. A. F. Dawson, Davenport, Iowa, \$17.58, as reimbursement of the cost of repairing his house, damaged by a blast in 1918, in Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, by the Engineer Department.

The Pausch Bros. Oyster Co., Port Chester, N. Y., \$225.64, as reimbursement of the cost of repairing its oyster boat *No. 5* and the value of a yawl completely demolished by a blast, on January 16, 1917, at Port Chester Harbor, N. Y., in connection with the improvement of that harbor by the Engineer Department.

The following-named inspectors of the Engineer Department at large, the amounts set opposite their names, as reimbursement of the value of personal effects lost by the sinking in the Delaware River, on August 13, 1919, during a violent storm, of the dredges *Severn*, *Chesapeake*, and *Patapsco*, belonging to the Maryland Dredging & Contracting Co.:

Lee Dickinson.....	\$264.75
Joseph Z. Eyster.....	175.00
Louis Merquart.....	141.70

Total.....	581.45
------------	--------

Aggregate, \$12,243.61.

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Q

CUSTOMS STAMPS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A PARAGRAPH OF LEGISLATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE PENDING DEFICIENCY BILL, INCREASING THE NUMBER OF SHEETS OF CUSTOMS STAMPS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, 1921.

FEBRUARY 9 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 11), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 7, 1921.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for favorable consideration of the Congress a paragraph of legislation for inclusion in the pending deficiency bill, increasing the number of sheets of customs stamps to be delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the current fiscal year as follows:

The limitation for the fiscal year 1921 as to the number of delivered sheets of customs stamps is increased from two hundred and seventy-six thousand to five hundred and twenty thousand.

The necessity for the legislation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

CUSTOMS STAMPS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: The limitation for the fiscal year 1921 as to the number of delivered sheets of customs stamps is 276,000. From July 1 to January 31, this bureau has printed and delivered on orders from the Department 302,500 sheets, and assuming the same ratio will be continued to the end of the fiscal year the total deliveries for the year will be 520,000 sheets. I have therefore to request that Congress be advised and asked for the necessary authority to increase the limitation. The following paragraph is suggested for incorporation into law:

The limitation for the fiscal year 1921 as to the number of delivered sheets of customs stamps is increased from two hundred and seventy-six thousand to five hundred and twenty thousand.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. WILMETH, *Director.*

○

READJUSTMENT OF RIVER AND HARBOR CONTRACTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR SUBMITTING
A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED
BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR MODIFICATIONS AND READ-
JUSTMENTS OF RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS CON-
TRACTS, FISCAL YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 9 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 12), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 10, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 9th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$362,140.98, required by the War Department for modifications and readjustments of contracts, river and harbor improvements, fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the accompanying letter of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 9, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith a supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1921, amounting to \$362,140.98, for modifications and readjustments of contracts, river and harbor improvements, for inclusion in the deficiency bill, now before Congress.

There are also inclosed House Document No. 986 and a copy of a letter dated February 5, 1921, from the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War, containing a list of the contracts and the amounts determined to be due for work on river and harbor improvements that have become inequitable and unjust on account of increased cost due to the war under the provisions of section 10 of the act approved March 2, 1919 (40 Stats., 1275, 1290), which authorizes the submission of the estimate.

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Supplemental estimate of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the War Department.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Modifications and readjustments of contracts, river and harbor improvements—

Readjustment of contracts: For amounts found to be due various contractors under the provisions of section 10, river and harbor act approved Mar. 2, 1919, on certain contracts for work on river and harbor improvements entered into but not completed prior to Apr. 6, 1917, for work performed between Apr. 6, 1917, and July 18, 1918, as set forth in detail in reports of the Chief of Engineers forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by letters of the Secretary of War, viz (acts July 18, 1918, vol. 40, p. 912, sec. 8; Mar. 2, 1919, vol. 40, p. 1290, sec. 10; June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 1026, sec. 1):

Dec. 21, 1920.....	\$194,742. 65
Feb. 7, 1921.....	167,398. 33
Total.....	362,140. 98

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 5, 1921.

From: The Chief of Engineers.

To: The Secretary of War.

Subject: Fourth report under section 10, act of March 2, 1919, as to river and harbor contracts that have become inequitable and unjust.

Reference: First and second reports submitted to the Secretary of War March 20 and May 6, 1920, and forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives March 30 and May 8, 1920; the entire amount of these determinations, \$368,978.33, was appropriated [authorized] by the third deficiency act, fiscal year 1920, approved June 5; a third report, with a total of further ascertainment of \$194,742.65, was sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on December 21, 1920, and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1. Under authority of the law above cited reports were submitted to the Secretary of War March 20, May 6, and December 20, 1920, concerning 15, 11, and 11 contracts, respectively, which have become inequitable and unjust on account of increased cost of materials, labor, and other unforeseen conditions arising out of the war with Germany. The first of the said reports contained a general discussion of the methods and principles followed in collecting data and making findings or determinations of the amounts which should in justice and equity be paid to contractors. A further partial statement of findings or determinations under the contracts enumerated below is now submitted, with recommendation that the findings be approved by the Secretary of War and transmitted to Congress.

De Witt & Shobe, Glasgow, Mo., \$14,134.49:

Two contracts were entered into, one under date of June 12, 1915, for construction of dike and revetment at Euphrase Bend, Missouri River, and the other under date of March 30, 1916, for construction of standard three-row timber dike at Murrys and

Chamois Bends, Missouri River, at estimated costs of \$129,217.50 and \$63,700, respectively. The works were to be completed within 15 and 10 months, respectively, subject, however, to allowance of additional time for permissible increases in quantities, and for any unusual duration of greater than 5-foot stage of the river. No work was required under the first designated contract between December 1 and March 1. Neither contract was completed by April 6, 1917, and the determination as to excess cost due to the war is limited to the time after that date properly allowable under the contract.

The data presented by the contractor were carefully checked by the district engineer, the division engineer, and the Office of the Chief of Engineers. The case is quite complicated and much time was consumed in reaching agreement as to facts and bases of computation. The conclusion reached omits an item of superintendence and inspection costs deducted under the terms of the contract and heretofore acquiesced in, and an item of \$1,052.43 designated as "rental value of contractor's plant." As the propriety of such a change has been in doubt, the question having finally been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion, its final elimination or later inclusion as a supplementary finding depends on the said requested opinion.

Subject to the possibility of the above-mentioned additional finding, the amount of \$14,134.49 is ascertained to be the extent to which the said contracts became inequitable and unjust by causes subject to determination by authority of the relief legislation.

Estate of R. L. Leonard, for use and benefit of R. H. and G. A. McWilliams, Memphis, Tenn., \$16,934.76:

Contract was entered into under date of September 30, 1916, for constructing approximately 300,000 cubic yards of levee work in the lower St. Francis district, stations 157/19 to 160, in Arkansas, to be completed by December 31, 1917. The work was sublet to E. N. Lowrance, and by him sublet to R. H. and G. A. McWilliams. The latter performed a portion, sublet a portion, and left another portion to be relet by the district engineer. The work was not completed by the date fixed therefor, and the time limit was waived for a reasonable period, but without remission of costs of superintendence and inspection, thus leaving the subcontractors in default after December 31, 1917. The increased cost of only such work as was performed between April 6 and December 31, 1917, was ascertained. The data were quite inadequately presented, and the district engineer ascertained the material facts from the books and papers of the subcontractors. They were furnished with a copy of the report, and considerable delay ensued because of an understanding that they intended to present a protest supported by statements and arguments. The cost of the work performed prior to the war was almost impossible of determination, as it was very largely preparatory, and the expenditures so largely exceeded earnings that the unit basis was excessive. The cost of performing the work between April 6 and December 31, 1917, was ascertained as nearly as possible, including an estimate of the depreciation of the plant and outfit. The amount that this exceeded the payments made under the contract is determined to be the extent to which the portion of the contract performed by the subcontractors became inequitable and unjust by causes subject to determination by authority of the relief legislation. The ascertainment does not include work performed after December 31, 1917, by these subcontractors, nor any work not performed by them, even though it may have been performed at excess cost which was charged to the contractor. The increased cost ascertained to be payable is a little over 39 per cent of the contract rate.

National Contract Co., Evansville, Ind., \$71,582.39:

Contract was entered into under date of January 15, 1917, for constructing lock and guide walls, Dam No. 23, Ohio River, to be completed by January 1, 1919, at an estimated total cost of \$486,928.86. The time fixed for completion was waived and 68 fair working days allowed in compensation for time lost during the contract period by causes enumerated in the contract. The contractor presented data which were carefully examined and found to comply with the methods and principles laid down, and to show a total actual loss due to causes arising out of the war of \$74,084.89. Omitting an item of \$2,502.50 as "interest on additional capital," the property of which has not yet been definitely determined, the remainder of \$71,582.38 is the extent to which it has been ascertained that the said contract became inequitable and unjust by causes subject to determination by authority of the relief legislation. The increased allowance is about 25.3 per cent of the work performed during the relief period.

National Contract Co., Evansville, Ind., \$56,638.43:

Contract was entered into under date of January 15, 1917, for constructing lock and guide walls, Dam No. 25, Ohio River, to be completed by January 1, 1919, at an estimated total cost of \$506,983.87. The time fixed for completion was waived and 90 fair

working days allowed as compensation for time lost during the contract period by causes enumerated in the contract. The contractor presented data which were carefully examined and found to comply with the methods and principles laid down, and to show a total actual loss due to causes arising out of the war of \$58,678.43. Omitting an item of \$2,310 as "interest on additional capital," the propriety of which has not yet been definitely determined, the remainder of \$56,368.43 is the extent to which it has been ascertained that the said contract became inequitable and unjust by causes subject to determination by authority of the relief legislation. The increased allowance is about 19.6 per cent of the work performed during the relief period.

The Rickards Dredging Co., Philadelphia, Pa., \$8,378.26:

Contract was entered into under date of January 17, 1917, for dredging the inland waterway between Rehoboth Bay and Delaware Bay, Del., at estimated cost of \$49,940, to be completed by January 12, 1918. The contractor encountered difficulties, such as shortage and inefficiency of labor, unusual ice, and entire inability to obtain coal from December 4, 1917, to March 11, 1918. The data presented by the contractor have been carefully analyzed, and the excess costs due to the war from April 6, 1917, to April 19, 1918, which was the extended date fixed for completion in compensation, for the inability to obtain coal, have been found to be \$8,378.26, which is the amount ascertained to be the extent to which the said contract became inequitable and unjust by causes subject to determination by authority of the relief legislation. The increase is about 13 per cent over the contract rate.

The total of ascertainments herein reported is \$167,398.33.

2. The number of further ascertainments to be submitted is uncertain, but it is believed to be comparatively small.

LANSING H. BRACE,
Major General.

Q

WAR MINERALS RELIEF CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 19, 1921, A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ALL CLAIMS FILED UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 2, 1919 (40 STAT., 1272, 1274), TOGETHER WITH COPIES OF LEGAL CONSTRUCTIONS PLACED UPON THE ACT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE SOLICITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

FEBRUARY 9 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 12), 1921.—Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 10, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: In compliance with Senate resolution 429 I herewith transmit a complete list showing all claims filed or presented under section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1272, 1274).

The list shows the names of claimants, amounts of their claims, and when filed; all claims which have been allowed, and the amounts thereof; all claims disallowed and amounts thereof, and the reasons for the disallowance of each.

There are also inclosed copies of legal constructions placed upon the above act by the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, the Solicitor for the Interior Department, and the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274).

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
		1919.			
1	Chestate Pyrites & Chemical Co.....	Mar. 6	\$914,172.73	\$223,539.17	No Government request.
2	Lyle F. Stowell.....	Mar. 4	4,610.00		
3	Benjamin Joy Hatmaker.....	Mar. 13	500.00	373.60	Do.
4	G. F. McGlawn, assignee of Pruitt & Conway.....	do.	11,733.71	4,802.38	
5	National Pyrites & Copper Co.....	Mar. 12	188,763.88	40,506.99	Do.
6	Gustave T. Pinson.....	Mar. 14	1,710.80	(1)	
7	Thornily, Northrop & Soames.....	Mar. 15	3,848.72		Do.
8	Marietta Mining Co.....	do.	71,824.35	(1)	
9	The Maryland Chrome Corporation.....	Mar. 17	55,049.04	37,365.36	Do.
10	Edmund Putnam.....	do.	1,229.18		
11	J. C. Dick & Co.....	do.	2,606.65		Do.
12	Cushman Manganese Co.....	do.	6,564.23	4,007.27	
13	Superior Manganese Co.....	do.	65,473.18		Not within the act.
14	The Buffalo Hunter Mining, Milling & Development Co.....	May 31	65,453.57		
15	Oscar B. Warren.....	Mar. 20	5,063.80		No Government request.
16	Clance Edmund Loofbourrow.....	do.	1,418.89		
17	Big Tom Barytes Co.....	do.	4,838.41	3,913.13	Do.
18	Thomas P. Plumridge.....	June 2	8,117.44		
19	S. B. Potter.....	Mar. 21	3,385.00		Do.
20	Onelda Mines Co.....	do.	337,850.99	(1)	
21	Boulder River Chrome Co.....	Mar. 22	13,822.42	1,517.78	Purchase of property.
22	Victor Rakowsky.....	do.	18,564.16		
23	Frank Tucker & Geo. Sartorius.....	Mar. 24	700.00		No Government request.
24	Mrs. Theresa Butler & Wm. E. Butler.....	Mar. 25	76.00		
25	Oklahoma-Kansas Mining Co.....	do.	71,950.73	25,193.73	Do.
26	J. A. Ferbach.....	do.	5,330.50		
27	Geo. F. Peters.....	Mar. 26	1,293.45		Not commercial.
28	Chrome Mining Co.....	Mar. 27	28,382.90	16,410.68	
29	T. F. Adams.....	do.	3,424.00	393.10	No Government request.
30	Eureka Manganese & Mining Co.....	Apr. 26	61,624.78	33,314.21	
31	Tyner & Pittard.....	Mar. 27	1,999.07	186.40	Do.
32	Audley Hart Stow.....	do.	25,647.61		
33	J. N. Lotspeich.....	Mar. 28	(1)		Not commercial.
34	I. J. Matheny.....	do.	1,897.00		
35	G. L. Sledge.....	Mar. 29	1,210.80	100.00	Do.
36	B. K. Melville.....	Apr. 2	448.00		
37	Dwight E. Woodbridge.....	Apr. 19	3,005.65		No Government request.
38	Collier Mines Co.....	Apr. 4	51,340.32	9,121.41	
39	Cadiz Mining Co.....	do.	4,602.15		Prospecting under option.
40	Sullivan Mining Co.....	do.	697.00		
41	James T. O. Connor.....	Apr. 1	1,150.00		No Government request.
42	Lewis I. Cleaver.....	Apr. 4	404.50		
43	Paga Mining Co.....	do.	11,595.09	5,002.70	Do.
44	Katherine G. McLaughlin.....	May 31	8,473.74		
45	L. Grebenc, M. E. Fitzgerald.....	Apr. 4	1,801.12		Do.
46	E. H. Bartholf.....	Apr. 5	2,178.47		
47	Mr. J. H. Nodine.....	Apr. 4	486.00	(1)	Do.
48	John Bouse.....	May 26	12,990.32		
49	John H. Plattner.....	May 24	7,806.00		Research work. Prior to request.
50	C. A. Graves.....	Apr. 3	9,475.00		
51	H. K. Welch.....	Mar. 28	38,244.37	28,851.17	No questionnaire filed.
52	Peru Mining Co.....	Apr. 7	6,432.00		
53	Jos. L. Foiste.....	May 26	1,130.50	(1)	No Government request.
54	Independence Mining Co.....	Mar. 29	40,062.15	12,621.80	
55	W. H. Shewan.....	Apr. 7	70,000.00	13,759.38	Do.
56	A. W. Ward & W. Sexton.....	do.	1,518.90		
57	M. W. Mount.....	May 24	7,000.00	4,464.35	Do.
58	Round Valley Tungsten Co.....	Mar. 31	(1)		
59	E. W. Madden.....	May 27	2,600.00		No loss shown.
60	Ernest A. Garrison.....	Apr. 7	1,732.96	(1)	
61	Jesse C. Castle.....	do.	161.50		No Government request.
62	Ernest C. Saffern.....	May 14	24,824.19		
63	Samuel Altschuler.....	Apr. 5	1,800.79		

1 Claim pending.

* Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1874)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
64	Samuel Altshuler & W. F. B. Berger.....	1919. Apr. 5	\$5,921.53	.....	Not commercial.
65	Charley Ladrow.....	Apr. 7	330.90	.....	No Government request.
66	Philip Weissman.....	do.....	2,981.00	.....	Do.
67	J. A. Faucher & A. S. Hughes.....	do.....	1,298.50	.....	Not commercial.
68	E. F. Harris.....	Mar. 31	768.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
69	Len Sargent.....	May 26	167.50	.....	No Government request.
70	Chas. L. Cole.....	May 31	3,003.88	\$1,669.49	.....
71	W. B. Oliphant.....	Apr. 8	310.00	299.00	.....
72	E. J. Emmons.....	do.....	2,538.25	.....	Do.
73	John McFarland.....	Apr. 2	1,698.00	.....	Do.
74	Monditions Metals Co.....	do.....	5,919.98	498.72	.....
75	T. R. Mills & E. B. Crisman.....	Apr. 8	2,007.47	.....	Do.
76	Weisman-Lewis Co.....	do.....	2,698.57	.....	Not commercial.
77	Andrew Turner.....	do.....	1,014.24	.....	No Government request.
78	Daniel Merrifield.....	do.....	644.00	.....	Do.
79	Ralph S. Bennett.....	do.....	1,137.37	.....	Do.
80	W. M. Long.....	do.....	2,587.22	1,668.93	.....
81	J. A. Faucher.....	do.....	3,326.55	.....	.....
82	William E. Davis.....	do.....	1,320.55	.....	.....
83	W. R. Casson.....	Apr. 7	232.74	.....	No questionnaire filed.
84	Harvey S. Sarter.....	Apr. 9	666.57	(1)	.....
85	Thompson Bros. Mines.....	May 26	1,811.38	.....	No Government request.
86	McQueen Manganese Co.....	Apr. 9	4,455.80	(1)	.....
87	G. A. St. Clair.....	Apr. 7	24,220.89	(1)	.....
88	The Hanna Minerals Co.....	Apr. 9	491,651.48	228,242.11	.....
89	Gum Mining Co.....	Apr. 8	871.24	.....	Do.
90	E. E. Mitchell.....	do.....	873.30	.....	Do.
91	Charles M. Tucker.....	do.....	1,084.00	770.00	.....
92	Sol C. Stone.....	do.....	245.71	.....	Do.
93	Nell Washburne & Frits.....	Apr. 9	1,700.00	.....	Do.
94	Egling & Williams.....	May 28	4,000.00	.....	Do.
95	Fred E. Smith, Eugene E. Smith.....	Apr. 9	5,152.91	1,944.80	.....
96	Darius E. Wells.....	do.....	941.50	794.50	.....
97	L. H. Van Horn.....	do.....	9,891.93	5,568.48	.....
98	Charles D. Ammon and Chas. Burnett.....	do.....	5,913.86	.....	Not commercial.
99	J. R. Whitman.....	Apr. 8	(2)	.....	No Government request.
100	C. E. Capp.....	Apr. 11	4,500.00	.....	Do.
101	Burnham & Wilson.....	Apr. 2	637.00	.....	No questionnaire filed
102	C. H. Plumb.....	Mar. 25	7,322.72	(1)	.....
103	O. J. Anderson.....	do.....	500.00	.....	.....
104	G. L. Finster.....	June 2	10,332.27	3,246.19	.....
105	Karl Olsen, Olaf Olsen.....	Apr. 11	1,085.00	.....	No Government request.
106	John Buchanan.....	do.....	1,200.00	.....	Do.
107	Cleveland & Mitchell.....	Mar. 4	4,973.20	.....	Do.
108	W. G. McNelly.....	Mar. 15	150.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
109	E. G. Lewis.....	Mar. 21	11,597.46	.....	No Government request.
110	National Minerals Co.....	do.....	11,908.46	.....	Do.
111	J. W. Burneberg & Son.....	do.....	.....	.....	Duplicate of No. 170.
112	John Peterson.....	Apr. 11	18,320.00	.....	No Government request.
113	B. F. Willard.....	do.....	10,000.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
114	W. R. Gilmore.....	June 2	8,000.00	2,011.14	.....
115	William Sowden.....	Apr. 10	3,638.75	.....	No Government request.
116	Alexander E. Hook.....	do.....	1,716.75	.....	Do.
117	John T. Martin.....	do.....	998.00	.....	Do.
118	A. N. Parsons.....	Apr. 12	1,639.17	.....	Not commercial.
119	J. S. Swann.....	May 19	1,221.92	665.26	.....
120	Tri-State Chrome Co.....	Apr. 12	16,333.02	.....	No Government request.
121	John C. Evans.....	Mar. 27	1,350.00	.....	Do.
122	U. S. Canadian Manganese Co.....	do.....	22,163.11	17,675.58	.....
123	Oscar H. Reinhold.....	do.....	2,500.00	1,486.26	.....

1 Claim pending.

WAR MINERALS RELIEF CLAIMS.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
		1919.			
124	Robert Eikelman.....	Mar. 28	\$3,600.00		Not commercial. No Government request.
125	Charles F. Clark.....	May 24	221.50		
126	W. Balkan.....	Apr. 9	627.00	(1)	Do.
127	Joseph Delume, David Pease, Thos. Moran.	Apr. 12	2,356.66		
128	Alexander Guthrie.....	May 8	2,532.00	\$323.90	No loss shown. No questionnaire filed.
129	Geo. V. Borchsenius.....	Apr. 12	3,787.36		
130	J. M. Walthall.....	Mar. 14	8,100.00		
131	Kelsey Mines Co.....	Apr. 9	3,106.91	2,879.55	No Government request. No questionnaire filed.
132	Earle N. Young.....	May 31	1,596.74	(1)	
133	L. E. Hymer & L. E. Rufener.....	May 21	14,286.17	2,040.41	No Government request. No questionnaire filed.
134	John McBarron.....	Apr. 14	1,739.92		
135	City of San Jose.....	Apr. 12	10,000.00		No Government request. No questionnaire filed.
136	Sulphur Gulch Manganese Mines.....	Apr. 14	29,370.75		
137	R. R. McDonald, Holmes & McCarthy.....	..do..	3,000.00		No Government request. No questionnaire filed.
138	The Lucky Kid Mining Co.....	..do..	4,794.89		
139	George Courtright.....	..do..	3,242.57		No Government request. Not due to Government request.
140	Thomas L. McCarthy & Co.....	..do..	661.30		
141	Liberty Manganese Mining Co.....	Mar. 25	15,869.33	4,851.75	Not commercial. Not within the act.
142	V. E. Gillette.....	..do..	567.75		
143	J. F. McKnight.....	Apr. 14	6,969.76		Not due to Government request.
144	Estates of Herman and William Rich.....	..do..	8,727.60		
145	Baker Hot Springs Manganese Co.....	..do..	2,699.58	(1)	No Government request.
146	J. R. Wilson, Parker & Shepherd.....	..do..	40,904.98	10,219.85	
147	Southern Pyrites Co.....	Apr. 15	75,451.47	8,790.39	No Government request.
148	Owen T. Smith.....	Apr. 14	8,467.85		
149	O. G. Avery.....	Mar. 18	1,000.00	710.00	Do.
150	F. C. Tornow.....	Apr. 15	5,615.00		
151	P. C. Black, trustee (Wakefield, Holland & Black).	..do..	4,693.75	(1)	Do.
152	Marquette Leasing Co.....	Mar. 17	1,040.50		
153	Grasselli Chemical Co.....	May 29	217,879.85		Do.
154	Evans W. Buskett.....	Apr. 15	1,781.59	583.88	
155	J. C. Raynor.....	..do..	5,447.00		Do.
156	Bulkeley Wells.....	June 2	15,868.39	7,098.95	
157	Husler & Wachter.....	Apr. 15	739.59		Do.
158	The Virginia Industrial Chemical Co.....	Mar. 28	2,127.25		
159	James J. Donohue.....	May 26	3,306.23		Do.
160	James Edmunds & John Buchanan.....	Apr. 15	4,789.24		
161	Charles E. Brewer.....	..do..	(2)		Do.
162	H. C. Stiles.....	..do..	3,745.95	2,954.90	
163	B. H. Waldron.....	..do..	1,034.35		Do.
164	B. Casey, C. L. Brown, Tom B. Saunders.....	..do..	7,259.00		
165	Jehu Wood, Jr.....	..do..	482.40		Not within the act. No Government request.
166	Frank M. Knight (Knight, Wilbourn, Buchanan).	Apr. 16	5,345.06		
167	Hardy Manganese Co.....	..do..	902.20		Do.
168	Chris Runge.....	Apr. 15	435.50		
169	Howell & Ross.....	..do..	1,607.75	546.00	Do.
170	John F. Barneberg, J. W. Barneberg.....	Apr. 16	20,693.09	11,117.27	
171	A. H. Laton.....	May 22	1,794.76	886.58	No loss shown.
172	Walter M. Pierce.....	Apr. 16	2,810.00		
173	W. A. Sanger.....	Apr. 15	18,863.45	6,482.08	Not commercial. No Government request.
174	Matt Cronin.....	Apr. 16	260.00		
175	W. H. Prose.....	Apr. 17	365.45		Not commercial. No Government request.
176	Bethlehem Mines Corporation.....	..do..	17,052.59		
177	Edmund Edwards.....	..do..	(2)		No Government request.
178	Henry Egan.....	May 31	1,845.00	(1)	
179	Arthur Harrington.....	Apr. 16	250.00		Do.
180	R. F. Crampton.....	Apr. 18	2,535.00		
181	Orren Osborne.....	May 1	4,300.00	(1)	Do.
182	E. G. Harding.....	Apr. 18	978.00		

* Claim pending.

Not stated.

* See claim No. 455.

WAR MINERALS RELIEF CLAIMS.

5

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed ¹ .	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
183	Wilmot Bowerman.....	1919. Apr. 18	\$1,469.72	\$62.29	No Government request.
184	F. L. Burnett.....	May 31	6,059.72	.....	Do.
185	Akin & Stillwell.....	Apr. 19	730.50	474.50	Do.
186	The Powderhorn Mines.....	do.	1,616.98	(¹)	Do.
187	Barendregt, Fagan, Fagan & Wilson.....	June 2	1,030.00	.....	Not commercial.
188	Alex. Ranson.....	Apr. 19	8,700.00	.....	No Government request.
189	W. H. Mason.....	Apr. 21	3,300.00	.....	Do.
190	Wills Bros. Co.....	do.	3,000.50	.....	Do.
191	B. F. Sutherland and Sam Tuck.....	do.	1,239.25	.....	Do.
192	Savage Bros.....	Apr. 19	300.00	.....	Do.
193	The Sunrise Milling Co.....	do.	1,000.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
194	Thomas Bessler, Jr.....	Apr. 21	585.00	.....	No Government request.
195	Alex. Caldwell.....	Apr. 19	1,097.50	.....	Do.
196	E. C. Hosner.....	Apr. 21	1,534.00	.....	Do.
197	William Blackburn.....	Apr. 22	1,575.58	.....	Do.
198	W. J. Williamson and W. D. Mullins.....	do.	508.00	.....	Do.
199	John B. Seibert.....	do.	3,175.00	(¹)	Do.
200	Joseph L. Stowell.....	do.	2,500.00	.....	Do.
201	Jeldness, Gustine & Fry.....	do.	2,500.00	.....	Do.
202	Miller, Nichols & Nichols.....	do.	2,500.00	.....	Do.
203	Guy Castiglioni.....	do.	130.00	.....	Do.
204	G. B. Fife and C. E. Tucker.....	do.	1,256.00	1,172.00	Do.
205	Willis A. Sharp.....	do.	1,414.82	.....	Do.
206	Coy, Cottrell, Emery, Smith, and Miller.....	Apr. 18	1,272.00	.....	Not commercial.
207	W. R. Miller.....	do.	877.50	.....	Do.
208	Phil Emery.....	do.	398.50	.....	Do.
209	George C. Cottrell.....	do.	1,211.00	.....	Do.
210	R. E. Reed.....	Apr. 23	560.00	.....	No Government request.
211	W. A. Parker.....	Apr. 24	53,305.02	(¹)	Do.
212	I. M. Cross.....	Apr. 23	1,200.00	.....	Do.
213	H. F. Sowers.....	June 2	5,515.51	.....	Do.
214	B. C. Bean and George Singer.....	Apr. 21	7,075.22	.....	Do.
215	W. S. Cranmer.....	May 31	2,107.00	.....	Do.
216	Frank Balis.....	Apr. 25	3,343.17	.....	Do.
217	C. C. McDonald.....	do.	1,000.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
218	Edward DeKruze.....	do.	1,796.00	838.60	Do.
219	Charles Hjertquist.....	Apr. 21	553.66	.....	No Government request.
220	Jos. F. Hutchinson.....	do.	.....	.....	Duplicate of No. 716.
221	J. F. Reddy.....	Apr. 22	100,000.00	56,376.89	Do.
222	Reeves & Weigand.....	Apr. 21	120.00	.....	No Government request.
223	Hard & Richardson.....	Apr. 23	1,000.00	.....	Do.
224	John B. Mathews.....	June 2	1,415.00	.....	Do.
225	F. A. Chapman & Co.....	Apr. 22	733.00	.....	Do.
226	E. N. Fessier.....	Apr. 21	5,329.37	.....	Do.
227	Haigler & Sawyer.....	Apr. 24	5,573.60	.....	Do.
228	Allen-Oden Ore Co.....	do.	2,940.00	.....	Do.
229	Sammon & Toole.....	Apr. 25	3,780.40	.....	Do.
230	W. T. Critchfield.....	Apr. 24	2,000.00	(¹)	Do.
231	Pine Creek Tungsten Co.....	Apr. 25	295,971.00	77,360.53	Do.
232	R. Kemp Welch and Myron E. Horr.....	Apr. 19	41,400.00	.....	Do.
233	M. E. De Bunce.....	April 25	1,350.00	.....	Do.
234	Wm. H. Graves.....	May 21	663.14	.....	Do.
235	Booth, Marall, and Bissett.....	May 20	930.00	.....	Do.
236	Chezum and Warren.....	April 26	709.25	.....	Do.
237	Walter C. Dack.....	April 25	1,812.25	.....	Do.
238	W. C. Meler.....	do.	1,402.00	.....	Do.
239	G. A. Fitzpatrick.....	do.	252.00	.....	Do.
240	Clifford McClellan.....	do.	1,450.00	.....	Do.
241	Rowe, Crain, & Malone.....	April 26	1,941.00	.....	Do.
242	Chocolate Drop Mining Co.....	do.	1,020.70	488.40	Do.
243	Quincy A. Eckel.....	do.	1,473.45	.....	Do.
244	Elco Manganese Corporation.....	do.	7,205.97	5,275.28	Do.
245	A. W. Lewis.....	do.	974.02	.....	Do.
246	Andrew Mandoli.....	April 28	2,361.89	.....	Not Commercial.
247	Sam Craig.....	June 2	4,872.67	.....	No Government request.
248	William H. Monroe.....	April 28	500.55	.....	Do.
249	Kershaw Mining Co.....	do.	114,011.07	57,442.36	Do.
250	Peter Delore and Gussie Delore.....	do.	3,842.00	.....	Do.
251	Robert Belden.....	do.	1,200.00	.....	Do.

¹ Claim pending.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
252	Mineral Ridge Manganese Corporation.....	1919. April 18	\$134,499.82	.....	Purchase of property.
253	Doty Manganese Co.....	May 9	9,154.95	\$5,316.02	
254	Owen Byrnes, Thomas Danaher.....	April 29	2,866.71	(1)	
255	George A. Hyde.....	April 28	4,978.75	(1)	
256	R. E. Urquhart.....	do.	7,167.00	.....	Not commercial.
257	J. W. Duckworth and Joe Meadows.....	do.	1,629.43	.....	No Government request.
258	Mark Harry Walser.....	April 29	1,099.88	.....	Do.
259	W. A. Hamer.....	April 28	1,200.00	427.20	Do.
260	T. L. Ford.....	do.	170.00	.....	No loss shown.
261	Chas. Whitcomb and M. J. Leydig.....	do.	3,846.96	.....	No Government request.
262	Burke, Dorch & Phillips.....	April 29	310.00	.....	Do.
263	Burke & Dorch.....	do.	550.25	.....	No loss sustained.
264	Auerbach Mining & Milling Machinery & Supply Co.....	April 28	37,147.21	.....	
265	Frank L. Waller.....	do.	9,520.45	2,657.99	
266	Frank C. Livingstone.....	do.	282.50	(1)	
267	Thompson, Trask & White.....	April 29	5,700.00	.....	Not commercial.
268	Thompson & Trask.....	do.	3,989.00	(1)	
269	Wm. R. McArthur.....	April 28	812.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
270	Kohl & Vance.....	May 21	1,157.68	.....	No Government request.
271	Washington Chrome Co. (Inc.).....	May 20	3,208.03	(1)	
272	Henry Klaupat.....	April 30	1,195.75	.....	Loss not due to Government request.
273	C. N. Gordon and L. C. Emery.....	do.	640.00	.....	No Government request.
274	Whitney & Lass.....	do.	54,406.00	48,002.52	
275	Black Bess Chrome Association.....	May 1	3,505.95	(1)	
276	J. Paul Jones.....	do.	1,276.75	929.85	
277	J. H. Prescott.....	Apr. 30	14,928.87	.....	Do.
278	William Wortell.....	do.	660.00	.....	Do.
279	Fred A. Babcock.....	do.	2,156.41	385.12	
280	John J. Everheart.....	do.	15,096.12	.....	Do.
281	Caldwell & Albrecht.....	do.	2,673.64	.....	Do.
282	W. L. Marshall.....	May 1	2,283.68	(1)	
283	Rice, Kipp & Burroughs.....	May 28	1,776.77	.....	Do.
284	H. F. Allen.....	May 1	1,500.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
285	Barry & Cramer.....	May 3	1,730.00	.....	No Government request.
286	Frank H. Mitchell.....	do.	7,463.80	.....	Do.
287	Joe Werry.....	May 1	1,600.00	.....	Do.
288	F. M. Doak.....	Apr. 30	19,717.20	14,023.56	
289	Doak & Haw.....	do.	4,764.60	.....	No loss shown.
290	A. L. Pellegrin & Son.....	May 1	3,353.00	(1)	
291	G. C. Brown.....	do.	851.75	.....	No Government request.
292	William West and James Ross.....	May 2	300.00	.....	Do.
293	Anderson Manganese Co.....	do.	3,625.74	.....	Do.
294	Ernest Nell.....	do.	446.19	.....	Do.
295	P. J. Concannon.....	do.	2,004.39	.....	Do.
296	The Kromore Co.....	do.	11,178.48	(1)	
297	Henry V. Maxwell.....	May 3	10,589.14	.....	No loss shown.
298	W. B. McKenney and A. B. Leonardi.....	do.	1,905.63	.....	No Government request.
299	Summerfield Tungsten Co.....	do.	39,619.91	(1)	
300	Andrew Fogarty.....	May 5	831.00	.....	Do.
301	J. D. Tilford.....	do.	5,150.00	3,477.50	
302	William W. Sharp.....	May 26	630.50	.....	Do.
303	David E. Thomson.....	May 5	4,132.50	.....	Do.
304	Arthur Caywood.....	do.	4,504.00	.....	Do.
305	Henry C. McIntosh.....	do.	449.00	.....	Do.
306	Larsen, DeBunce & Olsen.....	do.	1,000.00	.....	Do.
307	John C. Shepherd.....	do.	4,667.47	1,292.55	
308	Ott & Thompson.....	do.	3,252.17	(1)	
309	Thomas & Granger.....	do.	301.75	.....	Do.
310	A. H. Herbst.....	do.	1,021.13	.....	Do.
311	Continental Mining & Royalty Co.....	do.	3,145.92	.....	Do.
312	George Roba.....	do.	670.00	.....	Do.
313	The Manganese Mining & Development Co.....	May 6	1,687.48	.....	Do.
314	Anderson, Hilbert & Robinson.....	do.	1,250.00	345.00	
315	J. W. Bigelow and David Bour.....	do.	(2)	280.00	

* Claim pending.

* Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
		1919.			
316	Everett E. Taylor.....	May 6	(²)	\$380.00	
317	American Refractories Co.....	May 5	\$43,137.94	(¹)	
318	Aaron Morgan.....	do	1,317.00		No Government request.
319	George Pedro, William Pedro.....	do	2,799.25	1,253.35	
320	Charles Carlin, Benjamin Hoskin.....	do	1,150.00		Do.
321	Loyalty Mining Association.....	May 6	1,784.68		Purchase of property
322	W. W. Briley.....	May 5	750.00		No questionnaire filed.
323	T. H. Wood.....	May 31	1,644.80		No Government request.
324	Moore & Robinson.....	May 29	3,517.03	445.50	
325	Walter Mayfield.....	May 6	700.00		Do.
326	White Horse Mine.....	do	21,141.25	468.97	
327	Benjamin F. Steacy.....	do	1,973.22	640.12	
328	Arthur Watts.....	do	462.00		Do.
329	Johnson, Hale & Miller.....	May 7	1,802.99		Do.
330	Leavell & Curtiss.....	May 31	1,058.64		Do.
331	Cadazero Chrome Co.....	May 7	1,732.00		Do.
332	Butte & Phintus Mining Co.....	May 6	22,197.98	3,952.39	
333	William H. Cureton.....	May 31	210.58		Do.
334	Pillsbury, Crowder & Kay.....	May 7	5,574.76	3,760.33	
335	E. B. Hill.....	do	4,436.46		Do.
336	Joseph A. Platt.....	do	(²)		Do.
337	The Gose Mines.....	do	2,742.23	(¹)	
338	Eugene Stevens.....	do	13,229.24	962.06	
339	J. J. Appel.....	do	2,515.63	2,375.41	
340	J. H. Cook.....	May 8	11,403.53	4,038.48	
341	J. A. Parker.....	do	355.45		Not commercial.
342	George Maurer, David Bours.....	do	480.00		No Government request.
343	Andrew Jeldness, Otto Tainer.....	do	274.30		Do.
344	Daniel McLeod.....	do	550.00		Do.
345	Herbert H. Farlin and Clarence J. Farlin.....	do	851.00		Claim with- drawn.
346	Logan Rives.....	do	42,989.01	23,047.36	
347	J. H. Schott.....	do	1,300.90	388.23	
348	Allies Mining Co.....	do	750.00		No Government request.
349	Red Cross Leasing Co.....	do	854.00		Do.
350	George Samuel Ford.....	do	1,051.00		Do.
351	Mortimer Savage.....	do	1,122.66	490.90	
352	Richards Bros.....	May 9	2,768.79	723.50	
353	Henry Gallagher, Gene Grasselly.....	do	5,728.00	720.00	
354	E. B. Clark.....	do	8,495.03		Do.
355	L. W. James and A. G. James.....	do	640.00		Do.
356	Mike Long, John Aydlott, Geo. H. Williams.....	do	2,209.00	1,336.00	
357	C. E. Groce.....	do	3,196.22		No loss shown.
358	N. W. Gulman.....	May 7	1,500.00		No Government request.
359	Charles Sisson.....	May 9	365.00		Do.
360	E. C. Gaylord and J. B. Landis.....	do	2,621.60	680.93	
361	American Manganese Co.....	do	38,000.00		Not commercial.
362	W. J. Ohlhelser, S. J. Hawkins, B. D. Van Buren.....	do	2,825.75		No Government request.
363	Willow Creek Rare Metals.....	do	1,317.90		Do.
364	Harry S. Porter.....	do	3,060.00		Do.
365	A. E. Austin.....	do	500.00		Do.
366	Edwin C. Payne.....	do	3,130.75		Do.
367	J. E. Birmingham.....	May 10	915.00		Do.
368	Hotchkiss & Locke.....	do	840.00		No loss shown.
369	Grove, Presby & Irish.....	do	247.00		No Government request.
370	Willey, Gorman, Mannellin, etc.....	do	650.97		Do.
371	J. A. Gillespie.....	do	1,106.88		Do.
372	G. W. Werts.....	May 12	1,473.59		Do.
373	P. F. Renfroe.....	May 10	1,847.66		Do.
374	C. C. Kirk.....	May 12	1,000.00		Claim with- drawn.
375	M. A. Delano.....	do	4,011.71	2,966.10	
376	Robert Brown, etc.....	do	3,560.40		No Government request.
377	C. L. Moody.....	do	880.00		Do.
378	Lafayette Shelby.....	do	207.00		Do.
379	Tres Amigos Co.....	do	13,878.60		Do.

* Claim pending.

* Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
380	O. O. Scripture.....	1919. May 12	\$283.50	\$92.00	No government request.
381	G. C. Erwin.....	do.....	511.50		Do.
382	Marcus E. Jones.....	do.....	1,141.35		Do.
383	H. H. Crain.....	do.....	397.00		Do.
384	W. S. O'Brien.....	do.....	1,250.00	1,242.00	
385	L. R. Baker.....	do.....	2,690.48		Do.
386	Hildreth, Epperly & Drennan.....	do.....	2,138.50	1,160.86	
387	G. C. Grimmer.....	May 13	3,950.98	1,633.37	
388	Augustus Slack.....	do.....	427.15		Do.
389	William A. Heuser.....	do.....	491.00		Do.
390	A. W. Patton.....	do.....	2,979.72	(1)	
391	E. I. Krebs.....	do.....	2,040.89		Do.
392	Fred H. Nett.....	do.....	7,155.50		No loss shown.
393	Frank R. Bowers.....	May 14	1,789.24		No Government request.
394	Hunter & Wilson.....	do.....	380.00		Do.
395	Kelso & Maxwell.....	May 13	10,926.84	9,549.70	
396	W. M. Gilkey.....	May 14	2,390.17		Do.
397	Markstein-Doran Mining Co.....	do.....	72,295.08	15,705.24	
398	Kabell & Walte.....	do.....	976.63	(1)	
399	W. O. Houck.....	do.....	3,169.14	1,886.32	
400	John Novak.....	May 12	606.00		Do.
401	James S. Daniel.....	May 14	8,800.00		Do.
402	J. Migliore & Everton Mining & Development Co.....	do.....	14,701.65		No loss shown.
403	Henry Lockhard, sr., Socorro Mining Co.....	do.....	3,711.58		Not commercial.
404	Shelby J. Gish.....	do.....	19,597.89		No Government request.
405	Dalton C. Reynolds.....	do.....	165.00		Do.
406	Egbert & Yancey.....	do.....	1,728.00		Do.
407	Robert Cole and C. C. Morse.....	do.....	1,500.00		Do.
408	John Madrid.....	do.....	1,014.07		Do.
409	Bill-Jim Mineral Co.....	do.....	18,647.56	(1)	
410	Samuel H. Dolbear.....	do.....	15,493.69	13,800.52	
411	John E. Price.....	do.....	1,332.40		Do.
412	The Down Town Mines Co.....	May 15	5,140.00		Loss not due Government request.
413	O. G. Hopwood.....	do.....	(2)		No Government request.
414	L. C. Chrome Co.....	do.....	1,698.32	1,035.22	
415	Chas. E. and Edward E. Saunders.....	do.....	2,133.96		Do.
416	Byrnes Bros.....	do.....	4,347.33	400.96	
417	A. J. Burnham.....	do.....	891.78		Do.
418	A. C. Hoffman.....	do.....	588.25		Do.
419	Edwin L. Freeman.....	do.....	450.00		Do.
420	United States Manganese Mining Co.....	do.....	17,915.23		Do.
421	J. G. Murphy.....	do.....	15,094.55	5,896.00	
422	Edward Kelly.....	do.....	358.00		Do.
423	Dale Bros.....	do.....	920.00		Do.
424	J. A. Shields.....	do.....	1,048.00	317.20	
425	R. B. Miller.....	May 16	74,146.22		Not commercial.
426	Thos. H. Green.....	May 15	1,031.75	792.75	
427	L. A. Jackson.....	do.....	309.60		No Government request.
428	J. W. Ball.....	do.....	1,365.91		Do.
429	Herbert Wilson Smith.....	May 16	19,684.57	16,908.78	
430	E. J. Bailey.....	May 14	220.00		Do.
431	Howard W. Beecroft.....	May 16	400.25		Do.
432	John Varozza.....	do.....	210.00		Do.
433	Chas. J. Varozza.....	do.....	105.00		Do.
434	Norman Kerr.....	do.....	617.75	347.70	
435	Henry U. Sims and Wm. S. Allen.....	do.....	1,144.45		Do.
436	Barnum, Hughes & Co.....	do.....	696.18		Do.
437	Bart Fanning.....	do.....	1,002.00		Do.
438	A. L. Wakeham.....	do.....	1,601.68	(1)	
439	John Anderson (Wilmot Bowerman).....	do.....	1,095.60	780.60	
440	John A. Jensen and associates.....	do.....	2,323.58		Do.
441	Walter R. Harris.....	do.....	1,425.00	855.00	
442	E. K. Henderson.....	May 17	2,192.43		Do.
443	Seattle Smelting Co. (Inc.).....	May 28	11,000.00		Do.
444	S. A. Goldtree.....	May 16	2,895.00		Do.
445	M. E. Poor.....	do.....	112.00		Do.
446	C. E. Hansen.....	do.....	509.50	180.50	
447	Horse Mountain Copper Co.....	May 17	2,031.02		Do.
448	J. D. Edmonds.....	do.....	3,473.00	1,774.96	

¹Claim pending.

²Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
449	Georgia Iron & Coal Co.	1919, May 17	\$171,757.12	\$55,406.11	
450	Morris E. Johnson, trustee.	do.	13,500.00		Purchase of property.
451	New Star Manganese Mine.	do.	1,763.19		No Government request.
452	Edward H. Mortimer.	May 19	296.11		Do.
453	Sidney Simmons.	May 17	2,413.06		Do.
454	Martin Brosnahan.	do.	829.71		Do.
455	I. Carpenter.	do.	1,341.60		Do.
456	C. E. Shafer, Atherton & Quirolo.	May 19	701.11	407.11	
457	N. A. Adler.	do.	20,545.58	512.73	
458	N. W. Atkinson.	do.	2,795.83		Do.
459	James Ritchey & Son.	do.	820.00		Do.
460	C. J. Shank.	do.	3,744.50	(1)	
461	Mill W. Parsons and W. L. Carter.	do.	683.77	(1)	
462	Georgia Copper Co.	do.	6,958.89		Do.
463	John Henninger.	do.	603.23	(1)	
464	The Nisi Prius Leasing Co.	do.	9,299.00	6,300.37	
465	Red Mountain Chrome Mining Co.	do.	20,482.51	7,024.23	
466	Herman Neipp.	do.	1,924.07		Do.
467	Reeves & Wiegand.	do.	120.00		Do.
468	R. H. Cowles.	do.	4,906.73		Do.
469	Fred Kohlmeier.	do.	2,244.71		Do.
470	Kirchman & Crawford.	do.	22,128.07		No loss shown.
471	Alex. Shipnagle.	do.	259.00		No Government request.
472	Shelton & Shipnagle.	do.	2,433.20		Do.
473	Ralph Chatham and J. N. Britten.	do.	3,556.01	(1)	
474	Henry W. Eckel.	do.	517.50		Do.
475	W. T. Kendall.	do.	1,423.55		Do.
476	W. T. Kendall, etc.	May 20	4,783.50		Do.
477	V. C. Dillman.	do.	7,861.08	2,263.45	
478	Dubakella Mining Co.	do.	4,356.73	2,981.80	
479	Turner & Butler.	do.	434.08		Do.
480	L. R. Payne & Co.	do.	22,187.64	12,062.44	
481	W. A. Blanton.	do.	1,245.00	(1)	
482	J. W. Facey.	May 24	700.00		Do.
483	A. L. Zuercher.	May 19	1,172.30	1,055.78	
484	Pocahontas Manganese Corporation.	do.	50,542.69	24,834.53	
485	Frank L. Laswell.	May 20	618.72		Do.
486	Albert D. Brinkerhoff.	do.	2,525.06	454.26	
487	Holmquist & Johnson.	do.	5,119.02	1,434.38	
488	Sixtie Chaix.	do.	900.00		Do.
489	Daniel Wilson.	May 19	642.70	265.20	
490	Cherokee Mining Co.	May 28	9,000.00		No Loss shown.
491	Maydew Mining Co.	May 20	4,783.93	3,327.04	
492	W. S. Holmquist.	do.	869.15		Do.
493	Frank Hussy, etc.	do.	700.00	(1)	
494	Sullivan & Linder.	do.	1,384.00	(1)	
495	R. S. Handford.	do.	12,754.35	9,323.55	
496	James A. Ross.	May 21	6,361.00		No Government request.
497	Shepherd & Baker.	do.	1,789.27	992.60	
498	Charles Abrell.	do.	639.00		Do.
499	W. W. Dailey.	May 19	18,400.00		Do.
500	Eleanore E. Hoff.	May 21	13,228.86	5,138.30	
501	John A. Clark.	do.	(1)		Do.
502	United Tungsten Copper Mines.	do.	53,650.90		Do.
503	H. H. Morrell.	May 22	2,040.00		Do.
504	Kemper & Kemper.	May 21	1,325.25	665.75	
505	William A. Ewing.	May 22	3,229.72		Not commercial.
506	J. A. Heslewood.	do.	1,716.89		No Government request.
507	Reeves Davis.	May 21	440.00		Do.
508	John F. Kahl.	do.			Same as claim 578
509	Fuller & Fuller.	do.	1,761.43	(1)	
510	George E. Bromm.	do.	700.00	223.25	
511	J. J. Lima, etc.	do.	446.00		No Government request.
512	Parker & Shetter.	do.	3,889.41	(1)	
513	Floyd Pearce.	May 22	1,500.00		Not commercial.
514	Virgil V. Anderson.	do.	378.67	(1)	
515	James E. Higgins, etc.	do.	3,176.69	814.40	
516	E. A. Silberstein.	do.	14,887.77	(1)	
517	Polk Bayou Mining Co.	do.	2,917.19	1,339.52	
518	John H. Heron.	do.	5,918.78		No Government request.

*Claim pending.

*Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
519	Thomas Walsh.....	1919. May 22	\$1,500.00	(¹)	No questionnaire filed.
520	S. O. Nelson.....	May 27	632.00		
521	Harley A. Harmon.....	May 23	2,069.65		Do.
522	James O'Brien.....	May 22	2,596.30	\$815.30	
523	Spurgeon and Lunsford.....	do.	454.33		No Government request.
524	Arata and Palmer.....	do.	2,729.52	302.20	Not commercial.
525	J. Y. Anderson.....	May 19	1,660.00		
526	Cyprus Chrome Co.....	May 22	3,777.11	2,738.73	No Government request.
527	Hoff and Ehler.....	do.	(²)		
528	Walker & Arnold.....	do.	5,174.47	713.34	Do.
529	Manganese Metal Co.....	do.	55,008.15	(¹)	
530	Elanore Manganese Co., (Inc.).....	May 23	5,999.72		Do.
531	Thomas C. Purcell.....	May 24	103.35		
532	Barton and Cain.....	May 23	2,203.25	1,229.99	No loss shown.
533	Hillside Mine.....	May 22	16,921.80	11,252.27	
534	William H. Kemler.....	May 23	1,733.49		No Government request.
535	William Dawkins.....	May 24	500.00		
536	Dan W. Powers.....	May 23	2,935.03	(¹)	No loss shown.
537	Huntington & Brockway.....	do.	1,235.80		
538	Ralph W. Goodhue.....	do.	4,435.00		Do.
539	E. D. Hendricks.....	do.	300.00		
540	J. E. Marks.....	May 22	282.91		Do.
541	S. P. Kirkpatrick.....	May 23	2,367.76		
542	Estate of H. W. Cowan.....	May 24	36,163.51	23,911.42	Do.
543	Robert Lee Mook.....	May 23	11,189.66	(¹)	
544	Antonio C. De Santos.....	May 24	250.00		Do.
545	John B. Lukeys.....	do.	1,398.78		
546	Charles A. Fist.....	do.	685.55		Do.
547	Guy Oliver Dowden.....	do.	919.00		
548	J. A. Mills.....	do.	350.00		Do.
549	M. N. McInnis & Co.....	do.	6,901.50		
550	Creath & Jarvis.....	do.	653.65		Do.
551	H. Bowen Greever.....	do.	12,156.67		
552	Frank A. Metzler.....	do.	1,350.00		No loss shown.
553	Floyd Brown Co., partnership.....	do.	3,428.60	132.00	
554	Julian E. Esper.....	do.	568.00	473.00	No Government request.
555	P. H. Bray.....	do.	10,118.65	1,532.91	
556	C. C. Doran.....	do.	511.00		Do.
557	R. E. Noble, etc.....	do.	1,993.72		
558	Finch & Threlkel.....	do.	1,881.83		Do.
559	Fred H. Luetjens.....	do.	5,729.90		
560	John E. Secrest.....	do.	1,066.25	206.25	Do.
561	Harry V. Norton.....	do.	3,837.24		
562	Carolina Chrome Co.....	do.	26,288.93	(¹)	Do.
563	Chas. A. Wilson.....	May 19	3,101.00		
564	Harris & Harris.....	May 25	753.00		Do.
565	Mike Hurley.....	May 26	233.75		
566	Nelson & Merser.....	do.	561.25	(¹)	Do.
567	John Roberts.....	do.	1,248.00		
568	Lee Payton.....	do.	980.00		Do.
569	John F. Temple, jr.....	do.	1,010.50		
570	John F. Campbell.....	do.	14,296.65	2,331.76	Do.
571	Webb & Galbraith.....	do.	8,092.65	3,050.84	
572	Coates & Tweed.....	do.	81,631.23		Do.
573	Philadelphia Tungsten Mining Co.....	June 2	14,126.33		
574	Lincoln Manganese Mining Co.....	May 26	1,500.00		Do.
575	W. H. Nelson.....	do.	180.00	174.00	
576	Fred Anderson.....	do.	850.00		Do.
577	Aguilera y Compania.....	do.	104,922.83		
578	C. J. Hughes.....	do.	2,486.18	1,052.40	No loss shown.
579	Frank Rettigstein, etc.....	do.	2,374.54		
580	Radcliffe & Klein.....	do.	1,090.00		No Government request.
581	Delbert Wilson.....	do.	898.00		
582	Albert Fredericks.....	do.	289.75		Do.
583	A. C. Wilcox.....	May 25	26,673.20		
584	Metzger & Blevins.....	May 26	754.20	(¹)	Do.
585	James Carr.....	do.	600.00		
586	Franklin Mining Co.....	do.	6,821.45	2,074.44	Do.
587	C. J. Leonard.....	do.	1,200.00		
588	Bernard Le Mohn.....	do.	633.20		Do.
589	C. W. Youngman.....	do.	10,398.86		

¹ Claim pending.

² Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
590	Williamson Bros. & Cole.....	1919. May 26	\$7,022.90	.....	No Government request.
591	Davenport & Des Moines Leasing Co.	do	4,158.00	.....	Do.
592	Judson Thomas.....	do	6,835.36	.....	Do.
593	J. G. Clark.....	do	5,260.19	.....	Do.
594	Boulder Tungsten Production Co.....	do	102,233.16	.....	Do.
595	Tungsten Mountain Mines Co.....	do	29,163.68	.....	Do.
596	W. S. Macy.....	do	260.00	(1)	Numbers skipped.
597					No Government request.
598	C. J. Crawford.....	May 26	21,184.04	.....	Do.
599	P. A. Retrum.....	do	676.32	.....	Do.
600	Simon Aumaier.....	do	500.00	.....	Do.
601	Ernest Albert Hayden.....	do	Not stated.	.....	Do.
602	Elberg, Mills & Maino.....	do	2,262.58	\$1,489.80	Do.
603	I. H. Ohman.....	do	486.64	.....	Do.
604	Warren & Wolcott.....	do	707.66	.....	Do.
605	Thomas A. McGrath.....	do	2,754.50	.....	Do.
606	E. T. Hegglund.....	do	1,872.00	458.00	
607	John W. Pomeroy.....	May 27	3,901.10	(1)	
608	William E. Kleinsorge.....	do	6,910.59	(1)	
609	Playter Bros. & Co.....	May 26	6,226.99	1,046.43	
610	Paramount Metals Co.....	do	3,753.48	.....	Not within the act.
611	John Crislie.....	do	493.00	469.00	
612	William J. Ross.....	do	1,000.00	.....	No Government request.
613	Arthur L. Coggins.....	do	2,486.04	.....	No loss shown.
614	W. H. Beatty.....	do	2,989.17	2,837.42	
615	A. C. Enoch.....	do	5,935.70	933.20	
616	Mary E. Ashby.....	do	200.00	.....	Loss not due Government request.
617	Ashby, Long, Staples & West.....	do	6,101.33	(1)	
618	Lehigh Valley Manganese Ore Co.....	do	6,941.24	2,368.22	
619	Dave Vanella.....	May 27	100.00	.....	No Government request.
620	Wells & Pollock.....	May 26	1,555.00	993.21	
621	Lowney Manganese Association.....	May 28	2,278.14	.....	Do.
622	J. W. Butcher.....	May 26	4,868.05	.....	Not commercial.
623	W. E. Barney.....	do	1,408.70	.....	No questionnaire filed.
624	Green, Mattos & Volonte.....	do	4,578.17	2,152.38	
625	Trask, Coffey & Stone.....	May 28	3,875.91	1,764.16	
626	Golconda Mining Co.....	May 26	7,926.65	1,143.00	
627	H. L. Boynton.....	June 2	850.65	(1)	No Government request.
628	Arentz & Perkins.....	May 26	2,888.94	.....	
629	Shirley Mining Co.....	do	20,603.30	.....	No loss shown.
630	C. J. Dold Mining Co.....	do	36,646.48	14,139.12	
631	Fowler Mining Co.....	do	(2)	.....	No Government request.
632	Water Canyon Manganese Co.....	do	22,069.74	16,102.14	
633	Robert L. Kidner.....	do	11,559.50	461.43	
634	Old Manganese Field Mining Association.....	do	2,060.14	.....	Do.
635	J. E. Reece.....	do	895.57	.....	Not commercial.
636	F. A. Chamberlin.....	do	1,901.08	.....	No Government request.
637	M. E. Martin.....	May 27	2,000.00	.....	Do.
638	Manganese Associates.....	do	252,373.39	32,551.73	
639	Seagrave & Gazzam.....	do	31,708.98	24,057.76	
640	J. S. Johnson.....	do	1,000.00	.....	Do.
641	Maynard H. Hunt.....	do	3,261.50	(1)	Do.
642	B. Muscatelli.....	do	1,064.88	.....	
643	Grant Chrome Co.....	May 28	33,098.77	4,146.27	
644	W. H. Cox.....	May 27	900.00	.....	Do.
645	James Gallagher.....	do	435.00	.....	Do.
646	Sordy & Noble.....	June 2	6,805.00	.....	No loss shown.
647	Salt Lake Tungstonia Mines Co.....	May 27	50,938.07	.....	No Government request.
648	C. S. Maltby.....	May 26	77,503.87	(1)	
649	Reynolds & McQueen.....	do	1,372.57	.....	Do.
650	Grossman-Love and Jacobs.....	do	19,337.93	.....	Do.
651	J. D. Magness.....	do	25,415.24	1,583.65	
652	Liberty Manganese Co.....	do	33,166.56	(1)	Not commercial
653	Phillipsburg-Chicago Manganese Syndicate.....	June 2	6,089.43	.....	
654	L. L. McQueen, etc.....	do	3,108.50	.....	Do.

¹ Claim pending.

² Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
655	William Miller.....	1919. May 26	(*)	.....	No Government request.
656	Seattle B. C. Silver Lead Mining Co.	..do..	\$14,243.29	.....	Do.
657	Zabriske & Fallon.....	May 28	4,735.80	.....	Do.
658	Wm. E. Ross (Bluefield Manganese Co.)....	May 26	2,357.26	\$419.96	.....
659	Craig, Creighton & Graham.....	May 28	18,460.46	8,985.71	.....
660	Wanderer Mining Co.....	May 27	3,082.60	(1)	Do.
661	Woods, Huddart & Gunn.....	..do..	17,174.07	.....	.....
662	Olive Chrome Mine.....	..do..	1,615.60	1,448.05	.....
663	Carl P. Tomlinson.....	..do..	1,893.56	.....	Do.
664	Alexander R. Shepherd.....	May 26	2,922.44	1,025.75	.....
665	Iron Clad Leasing Co.....	..do..	5,555.79	.....	Do.
666	Hankins & Hankins.....	May 27	1,297.00	.....	Do.
667	George D. Gross.....	May 26	1,405.00	.....	Do.
668	B. F. Clark.....	May 27	1,142.60	.....	Do.
669	R. H. States.....	May 26	525.64	.....	Do.
670	Charles A. Snapp.....	..do..	2,350.00	.....	Purchase of property.
671	Frank H. Sumeril.....	..do..	3,220.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
672	I. H. Davis.....	..do..	1,281.00	.....	No Government request.
673	Mark H. Sears.....	May 27	1,947.00	.....	Not within the act.
674	Tungsten Queen Mining Co.....	May 26	3,139.23	.....	No Government request.
675	Layton & McCormick.....	May 31	2,511.75	1,459.00	.....
676	Onahman Iron Co.....	May 28	154,741.68	.....	Do.
677	Paine Bros. & Russell.....	..do..	572.00	.....	Do.
678	P. N. Truesdell.....	May 27	35.00	.....	Do.
679	Adams & Shell.....	May 29	8,983.08	.....	Not commercial.
680	Tedoc Co.....	May 27	37,326.03	.....	Not within the act.
681	Alberta Lang.....	..do..	9,995.31	4,240.31	.....
682	Randsburg-Atolia Tungsten Mining Co.....	..do..	18,598.34	.....	No Government request.
683	Edward D. Cox.....	May 26	500.00	.....	Do.
684	Young, Milne & Reichman.....	May 28	4,567.94	2,993.81	.....
685	Bender & Mahony.....	May 27	2,963.24	2,146.39	.....
686	Morgan M. Day.....	May 28	3,000.00	.....	Do.
687	Wiggins & Puterbaugh.....	..do..	841.00	.....	Do.
688	David A. Mitchell.....	..do..	685.40	.....	Do.
689	Fred W. Kroger.....	..do..	2,100.00	.....	Do.
690	Milne & Reichman.....	..do..	29,435.66	15,554.07	.....
691	Auburn Chrome Mines.....	..do..	20,149.73	5,970.56	.....
692	W. H. Thorpe.....	May 26	7,100.00	.....	Do.
693	Empire Charcoal Iron Co.....	May 29	8,510.49	.....	Not commercial.
694	Tennessee Manganese Co.....	May 30	24,786.19	8,001.23	.....
695	Kester & Priest.....	May 28	757.47	(1)	.....
696	Max Mining Co.....	May 29	13,391.56	5,694.09	.....
697	Noble Electric Steel Co.....	May 28	67,555.81	.....	No loss shown.
698	Johnson & Belmont.....	..do..	970.00	.....	No Government request.
699	Joseph N. Smith.....	..do..	3,725.00	.....	Do.
700	Frank Rose.....	..do..	3,669.14	(1)	.....
701	H. L. Flournoy.....	..do..	1,690.93	996.46	.....
702	I. D. Garinger.....	..do..	1,000.00	.....	Do.
703	Mankins & Arabello.....	..do..	676.00	.....	Do.
704	Booker, Booker & Gibbs.....	..do..	386.04	101.45	.....
705	Dorsey & Ridge.....	..do..	1,525.00	.....	Do.
706	Roy T. Osborne.....	..do..	702.29	.....	Do.
707	R. A. Dallugge.....	..do..	2,520.00	.....	Do.
708	Rex E. Keller.....	..do..	3,902.50	.....	Do.
709	Virginia Manganese Mining Corporation.....	..do..	10,820.30	2,971.76	.....
710	John Benson.....	..do..	1,204.00	.....	Do.
711	East Tennessee Mining Co.....	May 31	5,851.70	4,620.09	.....
712	Newport Manganese Co.....	..do..	17,613.87	10,551.20	.....
713	Southern Manganese Mining Corporation.....	..do..	93,450.22	62,898.35	.....
714	Arizona & Georgia Development Co.....	May 27	35,728.37	.....	Do.
715	Timothy Pearson.....	May 31	2,855.00	.....	Do.
716	Ernest H. Browne.....	May 27	6,756.51	.....	Do.
717	James E. Larsen.....	..do..	403.00	.....	Do.
718	Gramps, Baker & Gramps.....	..do..	1,254.64	.....	Do.
719	Joseph M. Moyle and Joseph Secco.....	..do..	666.50	631.30	.....
720	Wm. O. Carpenter.....	..do..	1,237.67	706.18	.....
721	Clark-Montana Realty Co.....	May 31	66,519.10	43,535.60	.....
722	Needles Mining Co.....	..do..	18,179.64	(1)	.....

* Claim pending.

* Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
723	Rowley & Molyneux.....	1919. May 27	\$504.25	.....	No Government request.
724	C. C. Alexander.....	May 28	(²)	.....	Do.
725	F. W. Peet, Blue Mountain Chrome Co.....	May 29	31,786.21	(¹)	Not commercial.
726	S. E. Langford.....	May 31	11,005.61	.....	No Government request.
727	J. C. Larsh and J. H. Larsh.....	May 27	1,826.69	.....	Do.
728	R. J. Vann and William Monro.....	May 31	4,600.00	.....	Do.
729	Albert A. Blasingame, jr.....	May 28	209.00	.....	Do.
730	D. G. Walton.....	May 27	1,450.00	.....	Do.
731	H. M. Maple, etc.....	May 28	12,065.00	.....	Do.
732	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.....	May 31	549,184.36	.....	Claim with- drawn.
733	Pyrolusite Mining Co.....	May 27	2,500.00	.....	No Government request.
734	Tungsten Queen Mining Co.....	do.	5,785.00	.....	Do.
735	L. C. Carpenter.....	May 28	368.00	.....	Do.
736	Theodore C. Hole.....	do.	784.35	.....	Do.
737	Williams & Chapman.....	May 27	820.90	.....	Do.
738	P. S. Dean.....	do.	5,619.46	\$1,856.58	Do.
739	Geo. W. Vanderwalker.....	May 29	4,604.26	.....	Do.
740	United Chemical & Industrial Cos.....	May 28	382,500.00	56,503.20	Do.
741	Crimora Manganese Corporation.....	May 31	465,502.01	20,113.17	Do.
742	Edward E. Marshall.....	do.	504,245.74	.....	Not within th act.
743	Burton, Glenn & Evinger.....	May 28	1,190.84	.....	No Government request.
744	W. F. McMurty.....	do.	666.00	.....	No loss shown.
745	The Rare Metals Ore Co.....	May 31	78,946.94	.....	No Government request.
746	The Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Co.....	do.	38,859.18	(¹)	.....
747	Chas. B. Willey.....	do.	54,109.29	.....	Purchase of prop- erty.
748	The Tungsten Products Co.....	do.	106,461.34	14,046.61	.....
749	John L. Stone, trustee.....	May 29	14,640.30	.....	No Government request.
750	M. E. Holter and J. A. Faucher.....	do.	14,172.36	10,946.55	.....
751	T. F. Talbott and Byrne & Wayne.....	do.	796.25	(¹)	.....
752	The Tungsten Development Co.....	May 31	6,298.83	4,766.42	.....
753	Kerley, Van Winkle & Helmick.....	May 29	4,358.77	2,249.22	.....
754	Gustav Wissler.....	do.	2,105.78	.....	Do.
755	Liberty Mining Co.....	do.	8,204.61	3,352.25	.....
756	John Kelly.....	June 14	150.00	.....	Do.
757	Frank Delahunty.....	May 29	1,155.00	.....	Do.
758	J. E. Bureson.....	do.	470.64	.....	Not commercial.
759	Chas. H. Mulkey.....	May 28	150.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
760	The Sawyer Tanning Co.....	.....	7,662.76	(¹)	.....
761	do.....	.....	20,192.55	(¹)	.....
762	do.....	.....	10,129.71	(¹)	.....
763	Kerley, Van Winkle & Helmick.....	May 29	2,577.24	1,045.29	.....
764	E. Vaughan.....	May 31	4,294.92	839.88	.....
765	A. W. Sullivan.....	May 29	612.00	.....	No Government request.
766	Edna T. Mining Co.....	May 27	372.13	.....	Do.
767	H. Veatch.....	May 29	1,849.00	.....	Do.
768	Fred Raab.....	do.	1,165.15	.....	Not within the act.
769	New England Chrome Co.....	do.	780.42	148.00	.....
770	J. M. Blank.....	do.	300.00	.....	No Government request.
771	A. H. Jarman.....	May 31	138,929.51	70,288.45	.....
772	Thos. C. Candwell.....	May 29	1,585.00	.....	Do.
773	Howard Strasbaugh.....	do.	523.37	(¹)	.....
774	The Western Chemical Manufacturing Co.....	June 2	609,429.31	.....	Do.
775	Arko Mining Co.....	May 29	100,000.00	(¹)	.....
776	J. N. M. Shimer.....	do.	11,090.29	.....	Do.
777	Silver Edge Mining Co.....	May 31	17,090.32	.....	Do.
778	Geo. P. Goodier.....	June 2	24,749.12	(¹)	.....
779	Frank Harrell.....	May 31	18,500.00	.....	No questionnaire filed.
780	R. M. Scherer, Scherer & Whall.....	do.	5,677.00	768.42	.....
781	Frank Rusconi.....	May 29	154.50	.....	No Government request.
782	John H. Haak.....	May 26	60,164.36	49,415.98	.....
783	Cuban Industrial Ore Co.....	May 29	25,902.53	.....	No loss shown.
784	J. E. Keeney, R. A. Crane.....	May 27	1,859.06	.....	Not commercial.

¹ Claim pending.

² Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
785	Sinsheimer Bros.....	1919. May 29	\$399.85	.....	No Government request.
786	C. F. Irish.....	May 28	2,100.00	.....	No loss shown.
787	J. F. McKnight.....	May 27	7,600.00	.....	One buying operations.
788	Fairview Mining Co.....	May 29	856.21	.....	No Government request.
789	Sherman Costello.....	do.....	315.98	\$157.55	.....
790	Robert B. McClellan.....	May 27	2,881.00	.....	Not commercial.
791	Henry Schirmler.....	do.....	500.00	.....	No Government request.
792	T. F. Von Dorn.....	May 28	6,114.85	.....	Do.
793	Flanagan & Quinn (Inc.).....	May 27	6,032.45	2,693.84	.....
794	Wittig & Crouch.....	do.....	1,700.00	.....	Do.
795	G. J. Masterson.....	May 31	1,652.74	.....	No loss shown.
796	Union Manganese Corporation.....	May 29	106,804.92	.....	Do.
797	Wm. S. Moulton.....	do.....	311.50	72.50	.....
798	Black Hawk Tungsten Mining Co.....	May 28	108,486.18	.....	Not commercial.
799	Shaeffer Bros.....	May 31	1,993.00	870.00	.....
800	American Minerals Co.....	May 29	5,484.82	.....	No Government request.
801	W. A. Cook & Sons.....	do.....	2,387.93	.....	Do.
802	David T. Day and associates.....	do.....	14,301.02	.....	Not commercial.
803	George J. Sherman.....	May 27	1,326.76	(1)	.....
804	Mammoth Mining Co. (Inc.).....	May 29	27,863.47	.....	No Government request.
805	R. H. Lake.....	May 27	1,836.00	516.92	.....
806	Arata & Dibbles.....	do.....	3,859.92	(1)	.....
807	Western Rock Properties Co.....	May 29	59,353.82	(1)	.....
808	Ernest G. Woleslagel.....	May 31	10,711.00	.....	No Government request.
809	F. A. Lawson.....	May 29	5,567.09	.....	Do.
810	Alexander Egenes.....	do.....	3,669.95	.....	Do.
811	Sauer & Townsend.....	May 31	3,764.25	.....	Do.
812	Frank Trumble.....	May 29	1,069.00	227.00	.....
813	E. W. Zibbell.....	do.....	11,604.21	.....	Do.
814	Bellefonte Lime & Stone Co.....	June 2	42,995.38	(1)	.....
815	Stange Mining Co. (Inc.).....	May 31	290,867.38	95,633.04	.....
816	John B. Fonder.....	May 27	2,457.05	1,373.75	.....
817	Watson, Williams & Wadleigh.....	May 26	2,799.14	.....	Not commercial.
818	do.....	do.....	6,808.60	1,682.92	.....
819	James Shaw.....	May 29	442.00	.....	No Government request.
820	Mrs. Mary A. Lapine.....	May 31	(2)	.....	No loss shown.
821	Williams & Facey Bros.....	do.....	1,672.50	.....	No Government request.
822	Harrison, Bingham & Hayden.....	do.....	1,061.50	275.75	.....
823	Henry Augustus Ball.....	do.....	493.21	.....	Do.
824	C. H. Hoy.....	do.....	5,987.30	845.50	.....
825	Henry Tuohy.....	May 28	1,500.00	.....	Not covered by act.
826	Noel & Johnson.....	May 31	1,848.75	746.00	.....
827	W. C. Peters.....	do.....	416.00	.....	No Government request.
828	Joseph Henry Hildreth.....	do.....	750.00	.....	Do.
829	Puterbaugh & Tuohy.....	May 28	11,680.22	6,274.08	.....
830	C. B. Parrott.....	May 31	360.40	.....	Do.
831	W. J. & J. P. Sullivan.....	do.....	2,691.70	.....	Do.
832	J. O. Phillips.....	do.....	3,218.88	.....	Not commercial.
833	Hayes Bros.....	do.....	880.00	228.50	.....
834	Ladd & Ladd.....	do.....	578.00	(1)	.....
835	A. J. Schmidt.....	do.....	6,467.98	2,259.42	.....
836	Adams & Woodward.....	do.....	957.50	957.50	.....
837	Unaka Minerals Co.....	do.....	4,377.57	1,910.53	.....
838	James M. Rice.....	do.....	2,381.00	.....	No Government request.
839	J. B. Dowling.....	do.....	1,074.12	672.40	.....
840	Leo Huebner.....	do.....	2,860.00	.....	Not within the act.
841	H. J. Barton.....	do.....	380.09	268.79	.....
842	I. B. Sovy.....	do.....	391.05	167.75	.....
843	A. J. Schmidt.....	do.....	3,065.98	1,851.08	.....
844	Leadville District Mining & Milling Co.....	May 29	3,772.63	2,022.66	.....
845	A. E. Englebright.....	May 31	4,425.61	2,442.28	.....
846	H. E. Graves.....	May 29	1,660.38	.....	No Government request.
847	Perdra Bros.....	do.....	4,521.00	.....	No loss shown.

¹Claim pending.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
		1919.			
848	James T. Paire.....	May 31	\$380.00	.....	No Government request.
849	W. P. Johnson.....	.....	1,370.20	\$380.70	Do.
850	J. W. Costello.....	.....	648.00	.....	Do.
851	Andrew J. Phillips.....	.....	212.50	.....	Do.
852	John Cape and Thomas Coulter.....	May 29	3,000.00	.....	Do.
853	The April Fool Mining Co.....	May 31	28,046.35	.....	Do.
854	Holbrook & McGuire.....	.....	15,850.37	7,216.85	Do.
855	Shenandoah Valley Manganese Corporation.....	.....	108,320.33	(1)	
856	Roy Glascock.....	May 27	9,770.30	.....	No loss shown.
857	G. W. and Grover Barnes.....	May 28	1,012.25	.....	No Government request.
858	Liberty Chrome Mines.....	May 29	2,273.07	778.46	Do.
859	F. F. Smith.....	May 31	1,077.60	.....	Not commercial.
860	Manganese Development Co.....	May 29	11,365.04	5,574.12	Do.
861	John Barandum & Son.....	May 31	420.00	.....	No Government request.
862	Rico-Wellington Mining Co.....	.....	27,238.80	.....	Do.
863	J. B. Rowley.....	.....	514.40	.....	Do.
864	G. Howard Garrison.....	.....	13,733.40	1,579.15	Do.
865	Albert Irwin.....	.....	500.12	.....	Do.
866	Joseph G. Simas.....	.....	631.15	.....	Do.
867	Sarah Francis O'Gara (Mrs.).....	.....	2,736.53	.....	Purchase of property.
868	I. O. Jilison.....	.....	4,416.27	1,235.30	Do.
869	Sullivan & Kiley.....	.....	1,921.81	.....	No Government request.
870	Atlantic Manganese Co.....	.....	22,000.00	2,889.64	Do.
871	Chastain Bros.....	.....	3,840.00	1,034.30	Do.
872	I. N. Bair.....	.....	9,872.35	.....	Do.
873	Samon-Nelson Co.....	.....	5,860.85	.....	Do.
874	Wagner, Wagner & Knackstedt.....	.....	771.75	.....	Do.
875	M. Eldred Simas.....	.....	223.35	139.00	Do.
876	Messrs. Luddy and Nelson.....	.....	1,171.10	.....	Do.
877	James J. Cummings & Son.....	May 29	8,459.12	1,234.80	Do.
878	George W. Elder.....	May 28	2,442.16	2,002.39	Do.
879	Compania Nacional de Cobre y Oro.....	May 31	30,511.61	.....	No loss shown.
880	F. H. Searis.....	.....	4,696.85	.....	No Government request.
881	D. McDonald.....	.....	5,150.45	639.31	Do.
882	John Langman.....	.....	865.50	.....	Do.
883	L. A. Milligan.....	.....	1,390.00	.....	Not commercial.
884	August Dupryk.....	.....	697.00	(1)	
885	J. W. Clarke & D. McDonald.....	.....	654.24	.....	Do.
886	George Brothers.....	.....	923.40	.....	No Government request.
887	J. A. Nichols.....	.....	2,041.37	592.81	Do.
888	C. E. Jones.....	.....	800.00	.....	Do.
889	James J. Cummings.....	May 29	2,837.26	2,501.46	Do.
890	Enid Manganese Mining & Milling Co.....	June 2	15,963.62	.....	Do.
891	American Manganese Co.....	.....	2,073.86	.....	Do.
892	James D. Fine.....	.....	900.00	.....	Do.
893	Atlantic Ore & Alloys Co.....	.....	10,625.23	.....	Loss not covered by act.
894	Silver City Manganese & Development Co.....	May 31	27,155.00	.....	No Government request.
895	Paul J. Harding.....	June 2	19,000.00	.....	Do.
896	Crockett, Williams & Farrier.....	May 31	1,950.11	.....	Not commercial.
897	E. K. Carey.....	June 22	1,154.00	.....	No Government request.
898	E. M. Payne.....	May 31	2,159.73	.....	Do.
899	Manganese Ore Co.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	Do.
900	The Fanny Barrett Mining & Leasing Co.....	.....	5,716.51	2,044.51	Do.
901	Olympic Smelters Co.....	.....	26,000.00	5,437.06	Do.
902	W. J. Dozier.....	.....	3,209.06	.....	Do.
903	C. Everett Macy.....	May 27	574.25	.....	Do.
904	Robert W. Weldon.....	May 28	733.80	.....	Do.
905	J. S. Shepherd.....	May 31	2,154.13	1,331.53	Do.
906	John Baker.....	.....	1,245.00	.....	Do.
907	McKean Bros.....	.....	1,042.50	.....	Not covered by act.
908	Guy C. Williams.....	June 2	371.55	.....	No Government request.
909	S. G. Mayfield.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	Do.
910	Western Minerals Co.....	.....	5,639.88	.....	Do.
911	T. S. Mackie.....	.....	7,850.00	.....	Do.
912	W. O. Watson.....	.....	1,969.63	(1)	

¹ Claim pending.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
913	George Ferguson.....	1919. June 2	\$1,500.00	.....	No government request.
914	The Iron Mountain Alloy Co.....	do.....	133,982.32	\$1,422.63	Do.
915	P. D. McDermott.....	do.....	1,800.00	.....	Do.
916	Thomas E. Bourbonia.....	May 29	1,458.90	.....	Do.
917	Santa Margarita Chrome Co.....	June 2	31,714.83	(1)	Do.
918	Standard Tungsten Co.....	May 31	24,198.83	(1)	Do.
919	Headling, Newman & Headling.....	do.....	761.75	.....	Do.
920	William Nichelini.....	do.....	4,982.55	2,182.54	Do.
921	J. K. McCloy.....	do.....	400.00	300.00	Do.
922	Robert J. Willard.....	do.....	522.00	.....	Do.
923	John J. Sweeney.....	May 28	968.00	.....	Do.
924	Mrs. Lydia E. Blakemore.....	do.....	1,765.81	639.30	Do.
925	Marion J. Daems.....	June 2	436.00	.....	Do.
926	F. H. Coffee.....	do.....	745.00	.....	Do.
927	Alva H. Gunnell.....	May 23	953.00	.....	No loss shown.
928	Marian T. Hall.....	May 31	571.38	.....	No Government request.
929	Commonwealth Tungsten Gold & Silver Co.....	do.....	21,000.06	.....	Do.
930	Compania Minera de Julineum.....	do.....	99,909.61	(1)	Do.
931	W. S. Tolbard & Owen S. Tolbard.....	June 2	17,235.09	7,858.50	Do.
932	Southern Sulphur Ore Co.....	May 31	21,222.56	(1)	Do.
933	Yates & Yates.....	June 2	2,567.01	.....	Do.
934	Wanakah Syndicate.....	May 31	3,402.26	.....	Do.
935	F. B. Fanno & Henry Hamilton.....	May 28	446.40	.....	Do.
936	Charles R. Moser.....	May 31	1,000.00	.....	Do.
937	F. W. Griffin-Tungstonia Mines Co.....	do.....	14,250.45	5,837.03	Do.
938	Tungsten Reef Mines Co.....	do.....	25,393.31	(1)	Do.
939	E. G. Burnley.....	do.....	434.00	195.37	Do.
940	Thurston & Hardy.....	May 27	8,220.00	.....	Do.
941	Walter A. Zelnicker.....	June 2	7,005.48	.....	Do.
942	S. L. Schwartz.....	May 31	7,598.45	.....	No loss shown.
943	J. L. Gigar.....	June 2	1,541.92	.....	No Government request.
944	Kraft & Madero.....	May 31	7,931.67	.....	Do.
945	Manganese Products Co.....	do.....	19,799.06	.....	Not commercial.
946	United States Manganese Co.....	do.....	141,799.15	21,157.64	Do.
947	Holmes Chrome Co.....	June 2	54,526.42	(1)	Do.
948	Ralph H. Roas.....	May 27	506.50	.....	No Government request.
949	Hersum, Manchester, Dawkins & Dawkins.....	May 28	510.00	.....	Not commercial.
950	Steele, Venable, Gillett, Loing & Smith.....	May 31	1,619.51	.....	No Government request.
951	Arnold Millick.....	June 2	924.00	.....	Do.
952	Charles A. Shreve.....	do.....	1,000.00	.....	Do.
953	Thomas A. Ross.....	May 31	4,256.00	.....	Do.
954	Curley M. Mining Co.....	do.....	3,673.44	.....	Do.
955	Holbrook & McGuire.....	do.....	33,193.80	(1)	Do.
956	Albert Loose.....	June 2	1,250.00	.....	Do.
957	Morris E. Johnson.....	do.....	1,733.33	.....	Purchase price of property.
958	Thomas Thorkildsen and B. F. Miller, Jr.....	do.....	24,248.35	(1)	Do.
959	H. B. Steward.....	May 23	30,000.00	.....	Not covered by act.
960	W. G. Marqua Mining Co.....	June 2	6,608.26	(1)	Do.
961	Western Ore Co.....	May 29	19,380.69	6,762.84	Do.
962	P. J. McDonald.....	do.....	620.00	.....	Not commercial.
963	John D. Moran.....	do.....	3,354.65	.....	No Government request.
964	Sig. Salomon.....	May 31	1,341.89	206.28	Do.
965	N. Lambert.....	do.....	2,085.00	.....	No loss shown.
966	Teaster & Ray.....	do.....	182.00	.....	No Government request.
967	Lambert, Potter & Lambert.....	do.....	1,470.00	385.23	Do.
968	Western Ores Co.....	May 29	2,150.00	.....	Do.
969	C. H. Meagher.....	May 31	144.00	.....	Do.
970	S. L. Schwartz.....	May 29	12,786.76	(1)	Do.
971	S. L. Schwartz (Trinidad Mines Co.).....	do.....	10,145.78	.....	No loss shown.
972	D. R. Ridze.....	May 27	238.41	163.32	Do.
973	James T. Dobbins.....	May 31	420.00	.....	No Government request.
974	Moran Bros.....	do.....	8,133.77	.....	Do.
975	Tom Travis Lane.....	May 29	4,861.11	.....	Do.
976	H. M. Taylor and Roy J. Summers.....	May 31	573.80	480.75	Do.
977	R. N. Bruce and G. W. Bruce.....	do.....	720.04	.....	No Government request.
978	T. H. Williams.....	do.....	704.00	424.00	Do.

*Claim pending.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
979	Thomas Thorkildsen.....	1919. June 2	\$104,186.28		Purchase of property.
980	Kiernan & Hofner.....	May 29	447.25	(1)	No Government request.
981	A. E. Upton and F. A. Sparhawk.....	May 28	828.60		No loss shown.
982	G. R. Bower and M. E. Simas.....	May 29	982.28		No Government request.
983	H. M. Parsons.....	May 26	5,417.90	(1)	No loss shown.
984	Parsons, Drum, Williams, Parsons & Parsons.....	do.	17,418.76	(1)	No Government request.
985	C. D. Murphy and Wm. Thurman.....	June 2	16,000.00		Purchase of property.
986	Los Angeles Manganese Co.....	May 31	11,236.00		No Government request.
987	Lewelling and Price-Williams.....	June 2	3,019.65	(1)	No Government request.
988	Leader Manganese Co.....	May 31	14,948.89	\$8,750.00	No Government request.
989	McClure & Williams.....	do.	1,213.10		Not commercial.
990	Bert Hahn.....	June 2	10,050.00		Not within the act.
991	Michael Hogan.....	May 29	534.99		No Government request.
992	Denver-Boulder Tungsten P. & D. Co.....	June 2	745.00		Do.
993	Robert E. Holley.....	May 31	5,515.00		Do.
994	E. Fleming L'Engle.....	June 2	18,399.49		Not within the act.
995	Whitmarsh Mining Co.....	do.	325,268.77	(1)	No Government request.
996	William C. Hull.....	May 31	3,342.59	(1)	Do.
997	George H. Crosby.....	do.	60,549.51	(1)	No loss shown.
998	Walter S. Watson.....	June 2	9,881.00		Not commercial.
999	Charles E. Connally.....	May 31	6,500.00		Not within the act.
1000	F. J. Abbott, American-British Corp.....	June 2	13,311.24	(1)	No Government request.
1001	Henry G. Sifers.....	do.	729.40	457.20	Do.
1002	Minerva Tungsten Corp.....	May 31	150,745.61	48,293.92	No loss shown.
1003	O. D. Halsell and R. E. Stafford.....	June 2	40,680.93	(1)	Not commercial.
1004	R. W. Freyschlag.....	do.	4,000.00		Not within the act.
1005	W. D. Patterson.....	do.	358.80		No Government request.
1006	Charles Farnsworth.....	do.	255.07		Do.
1007	George Lorin Fagg.....	do.	114.75		No loss shown.
1008	Louis M. Flores.....	May 31	3,235.00		Not commercial.
1009	R. H. Farmer and C. H. Walsh.....	June 2	5,190.22	(1)	Not within the act.
1010	C. P. Height.....	May 31	265.00	58.67	No Government request.
1011	Charles A. Wolcott.....	do.	1,828.69		Do.
1012	Irene M. Furlong.....	do.	6,142.56		Not commercial.
1013	C. Eggers and C. S. McCorkle.....	do.	2,785.00		Not within the act.
1014	do.....	do.	700.00		No Government request.
1015	Douglas Lawson, Wilmer Penrose, and W. Van Winkle.....	June 2	2,343.58		Do.
1016	H. C. Abbott.....	May 31	2,681.59		No Government request.
1017	A. B. Bowen and W. S. Holmquist.....	do.	12,640.95		Purchase of lease.
1018	Pacific Tungsten Co.....	June 2	440,000.00	92,590.01	No loss shown.
1019	Bert Hammel.....	May 31	630.00		No Government request.
1020	Neeley Bros. (Inc.).....	do.	65,566.05	23,040.98	No Government request.
1021	Butte Central Mining & Milling Co.....	do.	212,122.41	40,962.32	No Government request.
1022	McCorkle & Andrus.....	do.	3,715.59	1,407.59	No Government request.
1023	Niven, Patterson & Hazeltine.....	do.	4,315.72	195.54	No Government request.
1024	Howard Trumbo.....	June 2	31,316.74		No loss shown.
1025	Mrs. Emily M. Pletz.....	do.	100.00	100.00	No Government request.
1026	H. T. Lyon.....	do.	770.00		No Government request.
1027	J. F. Sophy, Jr.....	May 31	2,051.80	(1)	No Government request.
1028	John F. Hafner.....	do.	1,034.95		Not commercial.
1029	P. H. Wallace.....	June 2	4,950.00		No Government request.
1030	G. P. Wallace.....	do.	1,255.00		Do.
1031	L. L. Bateman and J. E. Ramey.....	do.	1,250.00		Do.
1032	C. H. Palmer.....	do.	489.82	489.82	Do.
1033	Tungsten Dyke Mine.....	do.	9,967.44	(1)	Do.
1034	Ben Kee.....	do.	1,425.55		Do.
1035	L. R. Stokes.....	May 31	1,742.72	(1)	Do.

¹ Claim pending.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1874)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
1036	The Long Chance Mining Co.....	1919. June 2	\$87,145.77	.....	Claim with- drawn.
1037	A. H. Noyes.....	..do.	3,644.00	\$971.80	.....
1038	The Greenriver Mining Co.....	..do.	25,374.00	6,092.55	.....
1039	Dixon, Dixon, Allen & Hunt.....	May 31	1,361.20	.....	No Government request.
1040	Hidden Cross Manganese Co.....	June 2	10,307.80	.....	Do.
1041	Mount Tory Mining Co.....	..do.	43,640.20	12,081.15	.....
1042	E. C. Humphreys Co.....	..do.	36,239.76	.....	Not within the act.
1043	Stearn, Keeney & Crane.....	..do.	782.75	.....	Not commerical.
1044	Miller, Zeigler & Zeigler.....	..do.	1,942.00	.....	No Government request.
1045	Peterson & Whitesides.....	..do.	1,150.59	.....	Do.
1046	Lucky Dog Mine (W. D. Roberts).....	..do.	8,179.86	.....	Do.
1047	Kromite Mining Co.....	May 31	3,702.18	.....	Not due to Gov- ernment re- quest.
1048	J. D. Peery.....	..do.	8,471.20	.....	Do.
1049	Wm. E. Hamilton & Co.....	June 2	1,160.08	.....	Do.
1050	Beaver Creek Mining Co.....	May 29	8,378.45	.....	No loss shown.
1051	A. E. Westover.....	June 2	3,920.16	(1)	.....
1052	R. E. Scoville.....	..do.	1,020.19	.....	No Government request.
1053	Morgan Leitscher Co.....	..do.	21,819.37	(1)	.....
1054	Isaac N. Gaillac.....	May 2	950.00	.....	Do.
1055	Marks, Greensey & Patterson.....	May 31	1,936.26	.....	.....
1056	W. C. Green.....	..do.	988.00	555.10	.....
1057	C. M. Anderson.....	..do.	2,799.56	663.74	.....
1058	Western Reduction Co.....	June 2	113,003.94	.....	Not within the act.
1059	E. C. Humphreys.....	..do.	18,564.96	.....	Not commercial.
1060	Lochridge, Smith & Anderson.....	..do.	2,144.80	.....	No questionnaire filed.
1061	Smith Bros.....	..do.	1,349.53	.....	No Government request.
1062	Nevada-Humboldt Mines Co.....	..do.	111,561.68	(1)	.....
1063	L. M. Mining Association.....	..do.	23,999.81	9,606.98	.....
1064	The Rare Metals Production Co.....	..do.	16,802.27	.....	Do.
1065	The Matchless Tungsten Mining Co.....	..do.	5,397.87	.....	Do.
1066	Black Metal Mines (Inc.).....	..do.	4,121.64	.....	Do.
1067	Arthur E. Hanenkrat.....	May 31	3,090.00	.....	No loss shown.
1068	J. W. Gurney.....	..do.	1,026.22	.....	No Government request.
1069	Daisy Chrome Co.....	May 27	19,154.81	.....	Do.
1070	Frank Carson, Supt.....	May 28	9,148.11	(1)	.....
1071	Virginia Ores Corporation.....	June 2	98,502.15	22,043.31	.....
1072	Charles E. Wilcox.....	May 31	698.00	249.00	.....
1073	Grupp, Bushnell, Paige & Knight.....	June 2	1,296.25	.....	Do.
1074	C. H. Craig.....	..do.	2,502.69	.....	Do.
1075	Gloria Mining Co.....	..do.	103,060.78	(1)	.....
1076	C. D. McGonigal.....	..do.	1,910.62	51.78	.....
1077	Northern Minnesota Ore Co.....	May 31	196,818.60	(1)	.....
1078	Mrs. Ruth Scurlock.....	June 2	2,454.80	1,456.77	.....
1079	Thomas Higgins.....	..do.	1,777.45	.....	No loss shown.
1080	M. A. Kelley.....	..do.	539.24	.....	No Government request.
1081	Corliss & Peacock.....	..do.	1,184.00	344.00	.....
1082	Gossett & Williams Bros.....	..do.	1,131.75	.....	Do.
1083	D. E. Wiley.....	..do.	1,025.00	605.00	.....
1084	Dailey & Casey.....	..do.	6,230.60	63.88	.....
1085	Ariel Lowden.....	..do.	395.00	381.50	.....
1086	L. W. Shiell and William Prattie.....	May 31	662.00	662.00	.....
1087	Herbert M. Shimer & Co.....	June 2	2,230.00	.....	Do.
1088	Burnham-McClelland Mining Co.....	..do.	1,205.47	.....	Do.
1089	Ash, Wells & Callahan.....	May 29	471.40	385.80	.....
1090	Henry Rowland.....	June 2	248.00	.....	Do.
1091	Richard J. Fledderman.....	May 31	10,518.95	.....	Not covered by act.
1092	R. J. Rowen.....	June 2	59,682.10	(1)	.....
1093	M. E. Young.....	..do.	625.00	.....	No loss shown.
1094	G. H. Rogers.....	..do.	700.00	.....	No Government request.
1095	John T. Brady.....	..do.	300.00	.....	Do.
1096	Fred E. Potter.....	..do.	533.30	.....	Not commercial.
1097	Ralph M. Curl.....	May 31	923.79	.....	No loss shown.

¹ Claim pending.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274)—
Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
1098	L. S. Moore.....	1919. May 31	\$726.50	.....	No Government request.
1099	Henry and August Herman.....	June 2	249.00	\$140.00	Do.
1100	Lee Gray.....	do.	324.60	.....	Do.
1101	J. W. Ferguson.....	do.	788.25	.....	Do.
1102	L. C. Morgan & Co.....	do.	5,630.57	.....	Do.
1103	E. T. Ellis.....	do.	1,015.75	.....	Loss not due to Government request.
1104	Manganese Mining Co.....	do.	945.43	.....	No Government request.
1105	Edward Wagner.....	May 31	46,480.48	(1)	.....
1106	W. G. Fitzgerald.....	June 2	715.35	413.85	.....
1107	J. F. Geisendorfer and S. L. Schwartz.....	May 31	10,783.55	428.00	.....
1108	John F. Perkins.....	June 2	1,853.80	.....	Failed to file questionnaire.
1109	Wisconsin-Georgia Coal & Iron Co.....	do.	41,106.35	.....	No Government request.
1110	Robert Raftice.....	do.	3,527.00	.....	Do.
1111	General Mines Co.....	do.	10,658.00	.....	Failed to file questionnaire.
1112	C. H. Hawkins.....	do.	2,441.51	.....	No Government request.
1113	Dickey, Dreisbach & Murray.....	May 29	30,758.98	.....	.....
1114	W. S. Jones.....	June 2	735.10	495.04	.....
1115	P. J. Sullivan.....	May 29	925.00	.....	Do.
1116	J. J. Skeahan.....	May 31	514.30	199.00	.....
1117	Fresno Chrome Co.....	June 2	34,125.10	3,048.28	.....
1118	McGonigal, Machhouse, Redmayne & Fiance.....	do.	2,876.22	.....	No loss shown.
1119	E. I. Bartholomew.....	May 31	2,246.87	.....	Do.
1120	Mertz, Williamson & Rosenthal.....	June 2	236.68	.....	Not commercial.
1121	W. J. Dodge & John Doebelin.....	do.	660.00	.....	No Government request.
1122	Clarence H. Hawkins.....	do.	2,333.33	926.41	.....
1123	Mines Efficiency Co.....	do.	2,138.10	.....	Not commercial.
1124	Boulderado Mining & Milling Co.....	do.	14,024.42	.....	No Government request.
1125	Western Utah Copper Co.....	do.	8,722.91	.....	Do.
1126	Manganese Mines & Steel Co.....	do.	24,729.59	.....	Purchase price of property.
1127	W. J. Overbeck.....	May 31	1,871.88	1,036.69	.....
1128	Liberty Pyrites Corporation.....	June 2	15,573.33	.....	Not commercial.
1129	Frank Johnston.....	do.	1,199.80	.....	No Government request.
1130	W. H. Weller, jr.....	do.	2,727.75	.....	Not covered by act.
1131	Thomas & Sprague.....	May 31	615.00	.....	No Government request.
1132	O. D. Halsell and R. E. Stafford.....	June 2	.....	.....	Same as claim No. 1003.
1133	Southern Minerals Corporation.....	do.	26,477.07	.....	No Government request.
1134	W. W. McNeal.....	do.	1,233.00	.....	Do.
1135	C. C. Bracken.....	do.	2,562.40	.....	Do.
1136	Thomas O. Collins.....	do.	5,112.00	(1)	.....
1137	James G. Pierce.....	do.	19,024.00	.....	Not commercial.
1138	Robb, Peterson, Sullivan, and Mrs. S. J. Guild.....	May 31	1,816.42	.....	No Government request.
1139	H. P. Binswanger.....	May 29	(2)	.....	Failed to file questionnaire.
1140	Piedmont Pyrites & Mineral Corp.....	June 2	3,500.00	.....	No Government request.
1141	William J. Coad.....	do.	29,100.00	.....	Purchase price of property.
1142 A	L. Lanski & Son Scrap Iron Co.....	do.	33,536.41	(1)	.....
1142 B	.....	do.	13,094.65	(1)	.....
1143	Shady Manganese Co.....	do.	1,100.00	.....	No Government request.
1144	Olson & Bishop.....	do.	10,096.30	.....	No loss shown.
1145	T. C. Benbow.....	do.	4,922.79	.....	Not covered by act.
1146	O. R. Mascoll.....	do.	542.72	.....	No Government request.
1147	Joan Mining Co.....	do.	78,997.35	.....	No loss shown.
1148	Tar Heel Manganese Co.....	do.	15,057.29	.....	No Government request.

¹Claim pending.

²Not stated.

List of claims filed under the provisions of section 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1974)—Continued.

Claim No.	Claimant.	When filed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Reason for disallowance.
1149	E. H. Mills.....	1919. June 2	\$2,773.33	.....	No Government request.
1150	C. M. Cordes.....	..do..	2,737.93	.....	Do.
1151	Silver Lake Mining Co.....	..do..	1,802.65	.....	Do.
1152	Triangle Mining Co.....	..do..	7,278.56	.....	Do.
1153	McKenzie & Hollifield.....	..do..	1,761.60	.....	Do.
1154	J. J. O'Laughlin.....	..do..	7,880.35	.....	Do.
1155	The Luckie 2 Tungsten Co.....	..do..	7,660.45	.....	Do.
1156	A. S. Adams.....	..do..	32,500.00	.....	Do.
1157	Hopkins Mining Co.....	..do..	73,070.47	.....	Do.
1158	W. C. Goss Manganese Co.....	May 28	4,982.51	.....	Do.
1159	Wohlford, Shaffer & Trinkle.....	May 31	1,401.53	.....	Do.
1160	Valley Forge Mining Co.....	June 2	18,872.96	.....	Do.
1161	The Lookout Mining Co.....	..do..	603.07	.....	Do.
1162	Albert Parent.....	..do..	8,213.30	.....	Do.
1163	Holbrook & McGuire.....	May 31	8,851.83	.....	Not commercial.
1164	Manganese Products Co.....	June 2	98,865.48	(1)	.....
1165	Yates & Ulmer.....	..do..	990.00	.....	No Government request.
1166	Antone Luchessa.....	May 28	388.10	.....	Loss not due to Government request.
1167	Charles E. Puterbaugh.....	..do..	651.65	\$266.35	.....
1168	H. M. Shimer & Co.....	June 2	12,980.22	.....	Not covered by act.
1169	Williams, Bristow & Williams.....	..do..	1,192.25	.....	Claim unsubstantiated.
1170	H. A. Dale.....	May 29	1,800.00	.....	No Government request.
1171	Jeffrey Hildreth.....	May 31	27.00	.....	Do.
1172	James A. Shinn.....	June 2	3,679.71	(1)	.....
1173	Burwell & Siebert.....	..do..	843.00	(1)	.....
1174	Cooper Shapley.....	May 29	2,119.90	.....	No loss shown.
1175	Craig, Creighton & Graham.....	May 27	.....	.....	Same as claim No. 659.
1176	Dibblee & Arata.....	May 29	5,514.21	(1)	.....
1177	Rose, Kerley, Van Winkle & Heinick.....	..do..	5,886.85	2,311.85	.....
1178	Noble Electric Steel Co.....	..do..	35,114.14	32,612.32	.....
1179	James J. Cummings, Jr.....	May 31	632.50	607.50	.....
1180	Placer Chrome Co.....	June 2	205,867.60	.....	No loss shown.
1181	Chroman Mining Co.....	May 31	12,806.81	9,364.58	.....
1182	Phil Stevens.....	June 2	305.00	.....	No Government request.
1183	C. C. Hankins.....	May 28	565.75	.....	Do.
1184	T. E. Bourbonia.....	May 31	794.95	.....	Not commercial.
1185	E. B. Griswold.....	May 26	3,726.14	.....	No Government request.
1186	Houser, Garrison & Dallugge.....	May 31	9,945.89	.....	Do.
1187	A. H. Friedman.....	June 2	8,594.17	.....	Do.
1188	J. G. Marcum.....	..do..	18,953.02	.....	Purchase price of property.
1189	Combs & Stone.....	May 28	1,704.23	.....	No Government request.
1190	Mrs. Dorothy Moffitt.....	May 31	6,800.00	.....	Do.
1191	George & George.....	..do..	1,700.00	.....	Do.
1192	P. L. Papish.....	..do..	11,723.18	1,272.85	.....
1193	Chandler & Haight.....	..do..	6,263.47	351.99	.....
1194	The Colorado Manganese Mining Co.....	June 2	3,873.56	2,989.95	.....
1195	William Hynes & John Mullen.....	May 13	2,327.69	867.78	.....
1196	John T. Duncan (Black Prince Tungsten Co.).....	June 2	18,948.14	.....	Do.
1197	Tennessee Manganese Co.....	..do..	141,317.77	(1)	.....
1198	Grants Pass Chrome Co.....	May 26	14,625.99	4,921.43	.....
1199	American Manganese Manufacturing Co.....	June 2	131,967.49	.....	Not covered by act.
1200	Frank Cain.....	..do..	360.00	.....	Not commercial.
1201	Western Ore Purchasing Co.....	..do..	8,396.34	.....	Claim withdrawn.
1202	National Manganese Mining Co.....	May 31	15,183.79	2,231.83	.....
1203	Greenville Mining Co.....	Apr. 24	3,339.28	.....	No Government request.
1204	Frank X. Pfleger.....	May 26	(2)	.....	Not covered by act.
1205	L. H. Dobson.....	June 2	250.12	.....	No Government request.
1206	Arthur L. Shipley.....	..do..	1,581.10	.....	Do.
1207	R. Kemp Welch.....	May 27	12,000.00	.....	Do.

¹ Claim pending.

² Not stated.

SUMMARY.

Total amount of claims.....	\$18,131,493.40
Total amount of awards.....	<u>2,457,259.25</u>

Amount involved in claims on which—

Awards were made.....	\$7,871,315.08
Claims pending.....	3,108,697.71
Claims withdrawn.....	<u>646,877.47</u>
Disallowed:	
No Government request.....	\$3,464,023.05
Failed to file questionnaire.....	90,338.58
Excluding purchase property; no loss shown.....	199,973.00
Purchase price of property.....	275,216.52
Loss account negotiations to purchase.....	18,564.16
Prospecting under option.....	3,005.65
Research work.....	12,990.32
Expenditures prior to request.....	7,806.00
Not of commercial importance.....	541,927.09
No loss shown.....	893,197.63
Loss not due to Government request.....	30,661.96
Money loaned to produce.....	6,969.76
Not covered by act.....	909,976.07
Promotion expense.....	3,753.48
Contact prior to request.....	37,326.03
Ore buying.....	7,600.00
Purchase of lease.....	2,681.59
Not substantiated.....	<u>1,192.25</u>

Total amount claims disallowed.....	<u>6,596,908.14</u>	18,131,493.40
-------------------------------------	---------------------	---------------

SYNOPSIS OF LETTERS.

1. Opinion of solicitor, June 24, 1919. Request or demand.
2. Opinion of Attorney General, July 1, 1919. Request or demand.
3. Opinion of solicitor, August 6, 1919. Loans not a loss.
4. Opinion of solicitor, August 13, 1919. Loss in buying and selling is not compensated.
5. Opinion of solicitor, August 15, 1919. Request by Walter H. Denison valid.
6. Opinion of Attorney General, August 21, 1919. Losses of American citizens in foreign countries allowable.
7. Opinion of Attorney General, September 3, 1919. Loss in the manufacture of ferromanganese not compensated.
8. Decision of comptroller, October 3, 1919. Claims not filed by June 2, 1919, must be rejected.
9. Opinion of comptroller, October 17, 1919. Secretary of the Interior may change decision before final award.
10. Opinion of solicitor, December 8, 1919. Circular letter not a valid request.
11. Secretary's decision of April 21, 1920. Wilnot Bowerman, claim 183. Loss due to failure of consignee to pay for ore can not be compensated.
12. Secretary's letter of January 15, 1920, to E. C. Humphreys & Co. Creditors can not be protected.
13. Secretary's decision, April 9, 1920. Loss in the business of hauling ore can not be compensated.
14. Secretary's instructions, April 20, 1920. Re May Dow Mining Co., claim 491, as to question of commercial importance.
15. Secretary's letter to American Mining Congress, August 16, 1920. Request or demand. Purchase of mines or mining rights. Commercial importance.
16. Solicitor's opinion, March 8, 1920. Request by director of Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology valid.
17. Secretary's decision, September 25, 1920. Ozark Manganese Co., claim 340. Incorporation expenses not allowable.
18. Opinion of Attorney General, October 26, 1920. Request or demand.
19. Decision of comptroller, November 6, 1920. Final award by Secretary of the Interior can not be increased.
20. Letter of Secretary to Victor Rakowsky, December 22, 1920. Purchase price of property can not be compensated.
21. Opinion of solicitor, January 4, 1921. Request by State geologist of Virginia valid.
22. Letter of Secretary to Mr. Nelson Franklin, January 17, 1921. Request before the declaration of war not valid.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 24, 1919.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My opinion has been requested as to the proper construction to be placed upon the words "request or demand" as used in section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1272). The relevant portions of the section are:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation, by reason of producing or preparing to produce, either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war; said minerals being enumerated in the act of Congress approved October 5, 1918, * * *

The said Secretary shall make such adjustments and payments in each case as he shall determine to be just and equitable: that the decision of said Secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitation hereinafter provided; * * *

That the payments and disbursements made under the provisions of this section for and in connection with the payments and settlements of the claims herein described, and the said expenses of administration shall in no event exceed the sum of \$3,500,000.

The act of October 5, 1918 (40 Stat., 1009), declared that it was necessary for the national security and defense and the successful prosecution of the war to facilitate the production of a number of minerals, including the four specified in the act of March 2, 1919, and gave the President certain powers for the purchase and production thereof under an appropriation of \$50,000,000. Due to the signing of the armistice, however, the act was never carried into effect.

H. R. 13274, Sixty-fifth Congress, which later became the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*, did not as it passed the House contain the provisions now found in section 5. As it passed the Senate, however, it contained the following, being a part of the then section 7:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to ascertain and determine the amount or amounts of money heretofore invested or contracted to be invested and obligations incurred by any and all persons and investors for producing or for the purpose of producing or preparing for producing, within the United States, to supply the urgent, published, and evident needs of the Nation during the war, any ores, metals, minerals, or mineral substances mentioned and enumerated in an act of Congress approved October 5, 1918 (Public, No. 220), entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of those ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply"; the production of which by any claimant or claimants was requested, or demanded, by personal solicitation, or of personal inducement, to such claimant or claimants made by the War Industries Board, the Shipping Board, or the Department of the Interior.

The committee of conference, however, was not able to agree upon the Senate amendment (H. Rept. No. 1032, 65th Cong., 3d sess., Feb. 4, 1919). In reporting to the House Mr. Dent, chairman of the House conferees, stated upon February 5, 1919 (Cong. Rec., p. 2870):

According to the construction that we placed upon it and which it is possible to place upon it, every person in the country who happened to own a piece of land with an undeveloped mineral deposit upon it, upon reading the statement of the Secretary of the Interior in the newspapers that he should develop these particular ores needed for war purposes, and who went to work to do it, would have a claim against the Government. Why, the language of section 7 of the Senate bill may be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to recognize any moral obligation that he sees fit. I do not believe that there is a single Member of this House who is willing to let Congress go that far.

Mr. Fields, also a member of the conference committee, stated (Cong. Rec., p. 2878):

I am not in favor of recognizing the claim of every man who says that he enlarged his operations because he read an advertisement in the newspapers that the Government wanted him to do so. On the other hand, where the Government or any of its agents in charge of the prosecution of the war, or in preparing the means for the prosecution of the war, induced men to invest their money and produce these materials, the claims of these producers are just as legitimate as the claims of any other producers, and that class of producers should be cared for.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment (Cong. Rec., p. 2880).

The conference committee, February 11, 1919, recommended that the following substitute be adopted (H. Rept. No. 1057):

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust, pay, or discharge any agreement, express or implied, upon a fair and equitable basis the amount or amounts of money heretofore invested or contracted to be invested and obligations incurred in good faith by any and all persons, firms, or corporations for producing, or in good faith acquiring property for producing, within the United States, for the purpose of supplying the urgent needs of the Nation during the war, any ores or mineral substances mentioned and enumerated in the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of those ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply"; approved October 5, 1918, the production of which was requested or demanded by the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, or the Department of the Interior. * * *

Mr. Fields stated to the House upon February 14, 1919 (Cong. Rec., p. 3498):

Mr. Speaker, the obligations that were incurred by the Government in the production of war materials were not incurred by the War Department alone. Some men were called upon to furnish ores or minerals of different kinds. They were called upon by the Department of the Interior by the Shipping Board, by the War Trade Board, by the War Industries Board, and by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These men responded to the call and invested their money. I understand that many of them are bankrupt to-day. These materials were war materials. Though their production was not requested by the Secretary of War, it was requested for the same purpose and the same uses as were the materials the production of which was requested by the Secretary of War. The Senate amendment would have included production made upon request through the public press, through advertisements, or, in fact, would have covered every character of production of this kind. When we were discussing this question a few days ago I stated to the House that I was opposed to including claims based upon that sort of request. So the conferees agreed to confine these claims to production demanded or requested by the Department of the Interior, by the War Trade Board, by the Shipping Board, by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and by the War Industries Board. * * *

Now, men put their money into these materials, and, as I said a moment ago, they are bankrupt in the event that the Government does not take care of them. I think it would be unfair to desert these men now. I think it matters not whether these requests were made through the Secretary of War, through the Department of the Interior, through the War Trade Board, through the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They came from the Government of the United States, and whether there was a law upon the statute books at that time or not those agencies had the moral support of the people of the United States and any individual who had refused to meet the request of one of these agencies would have been charged with being a slacker and almost a traitor.

But men did not refuse. They responded to the request of the legally constituted agencies of their Government, invested their money, and produced the goods, and I believe that the Government thereby incurred a moral obligation that it should now meet.

The provision as it is now found in section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, was drafted by the House Committee on Mines and Mining (see Cong. Rec., Feb. 25, 1919, p. 4468). Mr. Foster, the chairman of that committee, stated:

This also names but four minerals, which the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of Mines, shall pay for. It does not take the whole scope of the bill and put all of the minerals that were there. The Secretary thinks this is fair and just for these four minerals to be included. No account is taken of newspaper articles or of every fellow who went out and dug a hole in the ground, but he must be able to show that he really had the minerals there—not a prospecting claim, nothing of that kind, but only the actual mineral that he went out and secured for his Government when his Government asked him to do it, when his Government went to him personally and requested or demanded that he do it. They sent for many of these men to come to Washington, and they came at their own expense, and then appealed to them to go home and do this work for their Government, which was vital to the winning of the war.

As so drafted it was adopted by the conference committee (report of Feb. 26, 1919, H. Rept. No. 1144) and passed both Houses.

In *United States v. St. Paul M. & M. Ry. Co.* (247 U. S., 310) the Supreme Court remarked, at page 318:

It is not our purpose to relax the rule that debates in Congress are not appropriate or even reliable guides to the meaning of the language of an enactment. *United States v. Trans-Missouri Freight Association* (166 U. S., 290, 318). But the reports of a committee, including the bill as introduced, changes made in the frame of the bill in the course of its passage, and statements made by the committee chairman in charge of it, stand upon a different footing, and may be resorted to under proper qualifications.

Under this ruling consideration of the above statements made by the members of the conference committee and the chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining and the legislative history of the act is warranted in arriving at a proper construction.

It is clear that merely general solicitation, appeals to the public, and other methods used to promote a widespread sentiment for, or encouragement of, the production of these minerals by the particular agencies of the Government mentioned in the act, do not constitute a "request or demand" as those terms were used by Congress. There must have been a specific request or demand communicated personally in some form, to an individual who as a consequence thereof produced or prepared to produce manganese, chrome, pyrite, and tungsten. (See also par. 4 of the regulations approved by you Mar. 2, 1919.)

The request or demand need not necessarily have been written or couched in formal phraseology, but it must have been one specifically made to the present claimant for relief, possibly presenting a question of fact in each particular case.

It now appears that the War Industries Board, War Trade Board, Shipping Board, and Emergency Fleet Corporation have reported that they never made any request or demand for producing or preparing to produce these minerals and that none of their activities came within the provisions of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919. The further question is presented as to whether these reports constitute a conclusive determination adverse to all claims whose assertion is based upon an alleged request or demand by the above agencies of the Government.

The act of March 2, 1919, provides that the Secretary of the Interior "shall make such adjustments and payments in each case as he shall determine to be just and equitable; that the decision of said

Secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitation hereinafter provided." The limitation referred to is as follows:

That the settlement of any claim arising under the provisions of this section shall not bar the United States Government, through any of its duly authorized agencies, or any committee of Congress hereafter duly appointed, from the right of review of such settlement nor the right to recover any money paid by the Government to any party under and by virtue of the provisions of this section, if the Government has been defrauded, and the right of recovery in all such cases shall extend to the executors, administrators, heirs, and assigns of any party.

Under the above provisions I am of the opinion that the reports of the War Industries Board, etc., are not a conclusive adjudication binding upon you, but that you have the right to determine whether such a "request or demand" as above defined existed under the facts in each particular case. Of course, these reports should be given great weight, and any claim based upon a contrary assertion should clearly and fully present the facts upon which the existence of the request or demand is predicated. Should the facts as so alleged *prima facie* indicate that such a request or demand had been made to the particular claimant, a further report from the particular agency may properly be requested.

Cordially, yours,

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE, *Solicitor.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, July 1, 1919.

SIR: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 25, 1919, asking my advice as to the proper construction of the words "request or demand" as used in section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1272). The part of this section containing these words is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation, by reason of producing or preparing to produce, either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation * * *.

The words "request" and "demand" are both synonyms of the word "ask." A demand might perhaps be said to be a "peremptory request." The claims recognized by this section are those of persons who have suffered loss by "producing or preparing to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation." That is, one of the five governmental agencies must have asked (either by request or demand) the claimant to produce or to prepare to produce one of the four named minerals. The statute specifies the five agencies authorized to make request or demand for the production of minerals, specifies the minerals, and specifies that the production, or preparation for production, must have been "in accordance with the request or demand" of one of the five agencies.

The language used could hardly be more clear or allow less room for construction. No claim based upon a general appeal or solicitation is authorized by it, but to come under the statute the claimant

must have been asked specifically by either the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to produce or prepare to produce one or more of the four named minerals.

In your inquiry you state:

Many claims have been filed which appear to be based upon an asserted reliance upon appeals to the general public for the production of these minerals alleged to have appeared in the newspapers, etc.

As I have stated above, the statute does not authorize the recognition of a claim based upon a general solicitation or appeal. This is apparent from the provision itself. It is also apparent from the history of the enactment (which it is unnecessary to detail here) that it was intentionally framed so as to exclude such claims as are referred to by you.

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, August 6, 1919.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My opinion has been requested as to the following question arising under the war minerals relief act, being section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1272, 1274):

Where parties have loaned money to corporations and individuals engaged in producing manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten, can they qualify on this basis as claimants under the act?

The specific case presented in which the question arises is that of W. A. Parker, claim No. 211. The total amount of the claim is \$53,305.02, of which \$32,000 is for loans made by Parker, as hereinafter set forth.

From the papers submitted to me it appears that about June 12, 1918, Parker entered into a contract as party of the second part with J. E. Dow, J. C. Shepherd, and A. C. Barnhart, as parties of the first part, the terms of which may be briefly outlined as follows:

The parties of the first part conveyed 140 acres of land in sec. 18, T. 14 N., R. 6 W., Arkansas, to Parker in consideration of \$12,000 cash (I assume that the land was actually conveyed to Parker, although no copy of the conveyance has been submitted). Parker further deposited \$20,000 in cash in the Baxter County Bank, of Cotter, Ark.

Dow, Shepherd, and Barnhart agreed to construct a plant upon the land capable of washing 200 tons of manganese ore per day, for which they were to be paid \$18,000 out of the \$20,000 as the work progressed, the remaining \$2,000 to be used to cover initial operating expenses. After the completion of the plant and during its operation \$32,000 was to be deposited to the credit of Parker in the same bank, out of the net proceeds of the ore produced. Thereafter the operation of the plant was to be continued under such agreement for personal services as might be agreed upon between the parties, and

the lands and plant were to be the joint property of all the parties, those of the first and second part to have a one-half interest each. The operation was to be continued after the repayment of the \$32,000 as a partnership or corporation, Parker to have the right to determine the conditions. The plant was completed in October, 1918, but all work was suspended a few days thereafter as there was no market for its product.

I shall not consider here whether that part of the loan which represented apparently a purchase of the property can be allowed, since the question whether moneys expended on the purchase of property can be repaid under the act of March 2, 1919, is now pending before you in the case of the National Pyrites & Copper Co., Eugene Fies, Edmund K. Dryer and J. C. Pickering, claim No. 5, except in so far as it may be connected with the balance of the loan; that is, the \$20,000 advanced for the construction and initial operation of the plant.

The contract of June 12, 1918, with the above qualification, is in its essence simply a loan of \$20,000 by Parker to the owners of the land for the purpose of erecting and operating a manganese plant, the loan to be repaid from the net proceeds of the ore produced. Parker apparently, as a bonus or inducement for making the loan, was to receive a one-half interest in the enterprise. It is not necessary for me to express any opinion here as to the relative rights of the parties to the contract in view of the failure to carry its terms entirely into execution.

The provisions of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*, bearing upon the question are:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten * * *: *And provided further*, That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten * * *: *And provided further*, That no claims shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred * * * in a legitimate attempt to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten for the needs of the Nation for the prosecution of the war, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner by said Secretary. * * *

Section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*, provides in part:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce * * * chrome * * *: *And provided further*, That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained * * * chrome * * *: *And provided further*, That no claim shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred * * * in a legitimate attempt to produce * * * chrome * * *, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner by said Secretary * * *: *Provided further*, That in determining the net losses of any claimant the Secretary of the Interior shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to the claimant the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances which may be claimed was purchased to equip said mine. * * *

The purpose of the act was to compensate those persons who had suffered net losses by reason of producing or preparing to produce the minerals named. The expenditures must have been made or the obligations incurred by the claimant in a legitimate attempt to produce manganese, etc. In the present case Parker in fact occupies merely the position of a creditor of the person producing or attempting to produce. The United States under this act deals only with the producer who has invested his money or incurred obligations. If the source of that money be a loan, the United States is under no moral, much less legal, responsibility to the creditor whose debt may be one of the obligations for which the producer may have a valid claim under this law against the United States.

I have, accordingly, to advise you that parties loaning money to corporations or individuals engaged in producing manganese, etc., under the same or similar circumstances as are presented in the case of W. A. Parker can not qualify on that basis as claimants under the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*.

The papers are herewith returned.

Cordially, yours,

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE, *Solicitor*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, August 13, 1919.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My opinion has been requested as to whether losses suffered in buying and selling certain minerals may be compensated under the war minerals relief act. (Sec. 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919, 40 Stat., 1272-1274.)

The particular case submitted is that of Leo Huebner, claim No. 840. Huebner entered into contracts for the purchase of the entire output of certain chrome mines in California, the ore to be delivered in some cases at the dump of the mine, in others at the nearest State highway. None of the ore was sold, but partial deliveries were made under the different contracts. The ore is apparently now at the point of delivery but, it is asserted, has no present value.

Question 9 of the questionnaire and the answer thereto are as follows:

What induced claimant to undertake the production of any of the above-mentioned minerals?

To get out chrome for Government use and make money.

In this case Huebner occupied merely the position of a purchaser of the ore after it had been produced at the mine. The owner of the mine was the person who produced or prepared to produce chrome. The expenditures of Huebner were not made "for or upon property which contained * * * chrome," but simply in the purchase of chrome ore, the same as any other article of commerce. Payment in this case may also be prohibited by the provision "that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner."

I have accordingly to advise you that losses suffered in buying and selling the minerals named in the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*, under the circumstances here present are not within its purview.

The papers are herewith returned.

Cordially, yours,

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE, *Solicitor*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, August 15, 1919.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My opinion has been requested as to the following questions arising under the war minerals relief act, being section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat. 1272, 1274):

In March, 1918, the War Industries Board and the Shipping Board summoned producers of manganese, chromite, and pyrites and conferred with them in three meetings, each covering one of the minerals mentioned. Information was sought as to present and future rate of production. The lack of shipping and the reduction of imports was explained, and the cooperation of producers in a program for maintaining and increasing production was sought and obtained. In some cases each producer present was asked in turn how much he could produce if a cut in imports were made as was planned and carried out.

(a) Did this constitute a specific request or demand on the producer present by the War Industries and Shipping Boards so that his claim comes within the act?

(b) If the producer present stated he would do all he could to increase production in the district in which he was active and his statement met the approval of the officials presiding at these meetings, and he went back and preached the doctrine of increased production to all he met, did this constitute a "request or demand" which forms a valid basis for the claim on the part of producers with whom a producer who attended the meeting in Washington talked subsequently?

A specific case presented is that of E. G. Burnley, of Fort Smith, Ark., claim No. 939, for losses alleged to have been suffered in the production of manganese. In his questionnaire the claimant states that he was requested to produce manganese by Mr. Walter Dennison, who was one of the producers who attended the meeting with the War Industries Board and the Shipping Board in March, 1918. The correspondence shows that a personal request upon Burnley was made by Dennison.

In my opinion of June 24, 1919, after outlining the legislative history of the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*, I stated:

It is clear that merely general solicitation, appeals to the public, and other methods used to promote a widespread sentiment for, or encouragement of, the production of these minerals by the particular agencies of the Government mentioned in the act, do not constitute a "request or demand" as those terms were used by Congress. There must have been a specific request or demand communicated personally, in some form, to an individual who as a consequence thereof produced or prepared to produce manganese, chrome, pyrite, and tungsten. (See also par. 4 of the regulations approved by you Mar. 2, 1919.)

The request or demand need not necessarily have been written or couched in formal phraseology, but it must have been one specifically made to the present claimant for relief, possibly presenting a question of fact in each particular case.

The Attorney General in his opinion of July 1, 1919, ruled:

No claim based upon a general appeal or solicitation is authorized by it, but to come under the statute the claimant must have been asked specifically by either the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the

Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to produce or prepare to produce one or more of the four named minerals.

In your inquiry you state:

"Many claims have been filed which appear to be based upon an asserted reliance upon appeals to the general public for the production of these minerals alleged to have appeared in the newspapers, etc."

As I have stated above, the statute does not authorize the recognition of a claim based upon a general solicitation or appeal. This is apparent from the provision itself. It is also apparent from the history of the enactment (which it is unnecessary to detail here) that it was intentionally framed so as to exclude such claims as are referred to by you.

The remarks of Mr. Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining (Congressional Record Feb. 25, 1919, p. 4468), may also be incorporated here:

No account is taken of newspaper articles or of every fellow who went out and dug a hole in the ground, but he must be able to show that he really had the minerals there—not a prospecting claim, nothing of that kind, but only the actual mineral that he went out and secured for his Government when his Government asked him to do it, when his Government went to him personally and requested or demanded that he do it. They sent for many of these men to come to Washington, and they came at their own expense, and then appealed to them to go home and do this work for their Government, which was vital to the winning of the war.

As the matter is submitted to me it is clear that in March, 1918, a meeting was held between officials of the War Industries Board and the Shipping Board and many of the manganese producers. The producers present were "requested or demanded" to increase production. Dennison was one of those present and under the statement of facts made was authorized by such officials to encourage the production of this mineral in his district. The present case is not one in which such producer merely "preached the doctrine of increased production" (the exact meaning of which is not clear), but one in which he made a specific individual request that Burnley produce manganese. The War Industries Board and the Shipping Board had to that extent constituted Dennison their agent, and the agent having made a specific request to Burnley individually, I am of the opinion that the necessary "request or demand" is present in this matter and other like cases.

The papers are herewith returned.

Cordially, yours,

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE, *Solicitor.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, August 21, 1919.

SIR: In your letter of July 30, 1919, you ask for my opinion as to whether, under the "war minerals relief act," losses on properties operated by Americans in foreign countries can be compensated.

Section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274), entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes" (which I presume to be the act you refer to as the "war minerals relief act") reads as follows:

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of

the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war; said minerals being enumerated in the act of Congress approved October 5, 1918, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of those ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply.

The said Secretary shall make such adjustments and payments in each case as he shall determine to be just and equitable; that the decision of said Secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitation hereinafter provided; that all payments and expenses incurred by said Secretary, including personal services, traveling and subsistence expenses, supplies, postage, printing, and all other expenses incident to the proper prosecution of this work, both in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem essential and proper, shall be paid from the funds appropriated by the said act of October 5, 1918, and that said funds and appropriations shall continue to be available for said purpose until such time as the said Secretary shall have fully exercised the authority herein granted and performed and completed the duties hereby provided and imposed: *Provided, however*, That the payments and disbursements made under the provisions of this section for and in connection with the payments and settlements of the claims herein described and the said expenses of administration shall in no event exceed the sum of \$8,500,000: *And provided further*, That said Secretary shall consider, approve, and dispose of only such claims as shall be made hereunder and filed with the Department of the Interior within three months from and after the approval of this act: *And Provided further*, That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance: *And provided further*, That no claims shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred subsequent to April 6, 1917, and prior to November 12, 1918, in a legitimate attempt to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten for the needs of the Nation for the prosecution of the war, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner by said Secretary: *And provided further*, That the settlement of any claim arising under the provisions of this section shall not bar the United States Government, through any of its duly authorized agencies, or any committee of Congress hereafter duly appointed, from the right of review of such settlement, nor the right to recover any money paid by the Government to any party under and by virtue of the provisions of this section, if the Government has been defrauded, and the right of recovery in all such cases shall extend to the executors, administrators, heirs, and assigns of any party.

That a report of all operations under this section, including receipts and disbursements, shall be made to Congress on or before the first Monday in December of each year.

That nothing in this section shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any court to entertain a suit against the United States: *Provided further*, That in determining the net losses of any claimant the Secretary of the Interior shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to the claimant, the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances which may be claimed was purchased to equip said mine for the purpose of complying with the request or demand of the agencies of the Government above mentioned in the manner aforesaid.

I have quoted the entire section because, considered as a whole, it discloses a very broad discretion vested in the Secretary of the Interior to the end that all just claims of persons or corporations who actually produced or prepared to produce one or more of the four specified metals at the request or demand of any of the five designated governmental agencies "for the needs of the nation for the prosecution of the war" may be compensated.

The act of October 5, 1918 (40 Stat., 1009), referred to in the above-quoted section, designated a large number of mineral substances, ores, minerals, intermediate metallurgical products, metals, alloys, and chemical compounds, as "necessaries," among which

chromium, manganese, pyrites, and tungsten were specifically enumerated. This act, among other things, authorized the President to requisition such necessities, and also to requisition and take over "any undeveloped or insufficiently developed or operated idle land, deposit or mine, and any idle or partially operated smelter, or plant or part thereof producing or, in his judgment, capable of producing said necessities or either of them * * * ." (Sec. 3.)

This part of the act obviously was not intended to have any extra territorial application, but section 2 provides (in part):

That the President is authorized from time to time to purchase such necessities and to enter into, to accept, to transfer, and to assign contracts for the production or purchase of same, to provide storage facilities for and store the same, to provide or improve transportation facilities, and to use, distribute, or allocate said necessities, or to sell the same at reasonable prices, but such sales made during the war shall not be at a price less than the purchase or cost of production thereof: *Provided*, That no such contract of purchase shall cover a period longer than two years after the termination of the war.

Under this section the situs of the property where such necessities were produced would be immaterial to the validity of the contracts for the purchase or production authorized by it.

This act was an emergency act necessary for the national security and defense, and, as section 5 of the "war minerals relief act," quoted above, neither expressly nor by implication limits its application to United States territory, it seems to me that it should be given a broad construction and that, while it does not refer to the act of October 5, 1918, except to state that said four minerals were named in said act, still that in any case where the situs of the property upon or from which said minerals were to be produced would be immaterial to contracts authorized by section 2 of the act of October 5, 1918, likewise the situs of the property whose owner produced or prepared to produce any of the four named minerals in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation, would be immaterial to the consideration and allowance of the claims of such owner by you, provided always that such claim in all other respects comes within the requirements of said act.

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, September 3, 1919.

SIR: In your letter of August 12 you request an opinion as to whether a claim for losses suffered in the installment and operation of a ferromanganese plant may be allowed under section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contract connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes." You inclose a copy of an opinion by the Solicitor of the Interior Department on the claim of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. for the sum of \$561,346.62 for losses sustained in producing and preparing to produce ferromanganese.

The pertinent parts of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1272, 1274, 1275), read:

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war; said minerals being enumerated in the act of Congress approved October 5, 1918, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of those ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply."

And provided further, That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance: *And provided further*, That no claim shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred subsequent to April 6, 1917, and prior to November 12, 1918, in a legitimate attempt to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten for the needs of the Nation for the prosecution of the war, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner by said Secretary.

Provided further, That in determining the net losses of any claimant the Secretary of the Interior shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to the claimant the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances which may be claimed was purchased to equip said mine for the purpose of complying with the request or demand of the agencies of the Government above mentioned in the manner aforesaid.

Section 1 of the act of October 5, 1918 (40 Stat., 1009), made part of the act of March 2, 1919, and more particularly defining the minerals, ores, intermediate metallurgical products, alloys, and chemical compounds thereof for which losses in the production or preparation for production are to be paid, reads:

That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, and to the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to provide for an adequate and increased supply, to facilitate the production, and to provide for an equitable, economical, and better distribution of the following-named minerals, substances, and ores, minerals, intermediate metallurgical products, metals, alloys, and chemical compounds thereof, to wit: Antimony, arsenic, ball clay, bismuth, bromine, cerium, chalk, chromium, cobalt, corundum, emery, fluorspar, ferrosilicon, fullers' earth, graphite, grinding pebbles, iridium, kaolin, magnesite, manganese, mercury, mica, molybdenum, osmium, sodium, platinum, palladium, paper clay, phosphorous, potassium, pyrites, radium, sulphur, thorium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, and zirconium, as the President may, from time to time, determine to be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and as to which there is at the time of such determination, a present or prospective inadequacy of supply. The aforesaid substances mentioned in any such determination are hereinafter referred to as necessities.

The sole question for determination is whether Congress by section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, intended to pay for losses not only incurred in mining manganese, but also for losses in manufacturing manganese into an article of commerce known as ferromanganese.

Manganese is never found in a free state, but always in conjunction with some other mineral substance, and generally in carbonate and

silicates. Ferromanganese is an alloy of iron and manganese containing over 25 per cent manganese, and being rich in carbon. It is used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Manganese is a product of the mines, and ferromanganese is a manufactured article.

The only uncertainty that could possibly exist as to the meaning of the statute appears to arise out of the word "produce," which is applicable to both mining and manufacture, and mine owners as well as manufacturers are referred to in the statutes as producers. But there are certain provisions of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, which definitely limit the application of the word to mining operations.

The claim of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. is evidently based upon the contention that ferromanganese is an intermediate metallurgical product of manganese and is embraced within the provision for payment of losses to producers by reason of the specific mention of intermediate metallurgical products in the act of October 5, 1918, and the adoption of the minerals enumerated in said act in the first paragraph of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919. There is, however, no basis for this contention, as the intermediate metallurgical products, metals, alloys, and chemical compounds covered by the act are all specifically named in the act of October 5, 1918, and as there is no reference to ferromanganese, the rule of law *expressio unius exclusio alterius* applies.

The second proviso of the act of March 2, 1919, declares that no claim shall be allowed or paid except upon satisfactory proof that the expenditures were made and the obligations incurred in good faith for or upon property containing the four minerals named in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance; and the third proviso declares that no claim shall be paid unless there is satisfactory proof that the moneys were invested, or the obligations incurred, after the commencement of the war and prior to the armistice in a legitimate attempt to produce the said minerals for the needs of the Nation and the prosecution of the war, and that the investments were not merely for speculative purposes. The fifth proviso declares that in determining the net losses of any claimant the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand and the usable value of any machinery or other appliances purchased to equip said mine for the purpose of complying with the request or demand of the agencies of the Government were to be deducted.

Prior to the war with Germany manganese was imported into the United States from Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, and a comparatively small quantity was produced in the United States. In order to procure these necessary minerals for the prosecution of the war and to stimulate the production of the four metals in this country operators were requested by certain agencies of the Government to develop their mines, and section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, was passed making provision to indemnify producers who had opened up mines or who had made expenditures looking to the development of mines of commercial importance. This is abundantly shown by the explanation and statements concerning the various provisions of the bill (H. R. 13274, which afterwards became the act of Mar. 2, 1919) on the floor of the House and the conference reports submitted on the bill. There was considerable hostility to section 5 of the bill, which, in the earlier stages of the proceedings before amendment by the conference committee, was known as

section 7, and there was an evident purpose on the part of the managers to indemnify persons who had incurred losses in mining operations as distinguished from manufacturing operations with said minerals.

Mr. Kahn, one of the members of the conference committee on the part of the House, explaining the scope and purpose of the bill, made the following statement on the floor of the House, which is given on the authority of *Binns v. United States* (194 U. S., 495, 496):

MR. KAHN. * * * As I said, there are only three minerals involved. They are pyrites, chrome, and manganese. They are found in a few sections of the country. We have not been able in recent years to mine these minerals profitably. The people abroad have produced them so much cheaper than they could be produced in this country that the market for these minerals in this country was practically destroyed. But the feeling that actuated the American people was that we must win the war at any cost. To win it we had to have these minerals. We could not get them from the foreign countries that have been hitherto sending them to our shores. Therefore we had to get the men in this country who have the properties on which these mines are located to produce for us the ore that we required. They went to work in good faith for the Government, and they are entitled to relief. I hope that the House will send this bill to further conference and instruct the conferees to include the principle of these provisions of section 7 in their final report. (65th Cong. Rec., 3d sess., p. 2879.)

Further statements were made by Mr. Kahn (id., p. 3504), explaining that the bill was intended to reimburse property owners in this country who, at the solicitation of the Government, undertook to develop properties containing the minerals specified in the bill in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance for losses sustained in developing mines.

The portions of the act which have been referred to as limiting payment to losses incurred in the development of mining, were proposed as amendments by the Senate and the discussion of these amendments on the floor of the House shows that they are intended to limit reimbursement to persons who had made bona fide investments in the development of properties containing the said ores, and to prevent the extension of the provisions of the bill to losses sustained by manufacturers in working these ores into commercial products (id., pp. 4468-4474.)

In the statement of the manager on the part of the House attached to the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13274) submitted February 11, 1919, is the following:

Section 5 provides for the settlement of mining contracts by the Secretary of the Interior. (Idem, p. 3317.)

Attached to the conference report on the bill submitted February 26, 1919, is the following statement:

The conference adopted the report upon this bill made February 11, with the exception of section 5 which provided for the settlement of mining contracts by the Secretary of the Interior. As to section 5 the conference simply followed the latest instructions of the House authorizing the settlement and liquidation of losses suffered in the production of manganese, chrome, pyrites and tungsten. The conferees respectfully refer to the report and statement filed February 11, 1919, upon this bill. (Idem, pp. 4564, 4565.)

This report was agreed to (idem, p. 4672).

The motion to instruct the managers of the conference committee on the part of the House to agree to the Senate amendments which limited reimbursements to losses incurred in developing mines after deducting the value of ores, minerals and machinery for working

the mines on hand at the time the armistice was signed, and that only net losses in mining operations without profits should be paid, was offered by Mr. Foster (*idem*, p. 4468). This motion was debated at considerable length and a substitute motion was offered by Mr. Stafford to instruct the managers on the part of the House to concur in the Senate amendments except as to section 7 (afterwards section 5). The substitute was rejected (*idem*, p. 4473) and the motion of Mr. Foster was adopted and the names of the conferees announced (*idem*, p. 4474). These were the instructions referred to in the statement attached to the conference report which was adopted, and which contained the act of March 2, 1919, as finally approved.

A comparison of the conference report of February 11, 1919 (*idem*, pp. 3316-3317), and February 26, 1919 (*idem*, pp. 4563-4565) will show all of the Senate amendments to section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, limiting reimbursements to persons developing or preparing to develop mines of manganese, chrome, pyrites and tungsten in good faith at the request or demand of the five agencies of the Government named in the act.

My examination of this subject has led me to conclude that producers of ferromanganese do not come within the purview of the act of March 2, 1919, and are, therefore, not entitled to reimbursement for losses incurred in its manufacture.

Respectfully,

C. B. AMES,
Acting Attorney General.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, October 3, 1919.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have your letter of September 29, requesting decision whether a claim deposited in a post office in California May 28, 1919, received at the post office in Washington June 3, 1919, and delivered at the Department of the Interior the same date is "filed with the Department of the Interior within three months from and after" March 2, 1919, within the meaning of the provision in the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to "consider, approve, and dispose of only such claims as shall be made hereunder and filed with the Department of the Interior within three months from and after the approval of this act."

In reply you are advised that a claim is not "filed with the Department of the Interior" until actually received at the department or by a properly designated officer thereof. (In this connection see 6 Comp. Dec., 690, and 21 Comp. Dec., 243.) "Three months from and after" March 2, 1919, expired at the close of business June 2, 1919. (See 8 Comp. Dec., 150.) The question submitted is answered in the negative.

Respectfully,

W. W. WARWICK,
Comptroller.

OCTOBER 17, 1919.

The Auditor for the Interior Department submitted October 16, 1919, for approval, disapproval, or modification his decision that it is within the power and authority of the Secretary of the Interior to review and amend a decision and award for \$219,607.90, made by him on August 8, 1919, in the case of Chestatee Pyrites & Chemical Corporation, N. P. Pratt and George L. Pratt, whereby he allowed on October 15, 1919, the sum of \$223,529.17, under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274), which direct that the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in making adjustments and payments of claims relating to the production of pyrites, etc., shall be final and conclusive.

The award of August 8, 1919, states that it is made upon the report of the War Minerals Relief Commission and that "nothing has been allowed for the railroad since it appears that the rails were bought prior to the stimulation and the correspondence indicates the claimants' purpose to build prior to the Government's request. No allowance has been made for the salaries."

It appears subsequently thereto a report was made September 18, 1919, by the commission on the basis of which the Secretary of the Interior in an award of October 15, 1919, after referring to the award of August 8, 1919, and that nothing was there allowed for the railroad, made the following finding:

Additional testimony as to the railroad has now been submitted. The claimants have also urged that the amount of expenditure to which the percentage of stimulation was supplied should be increased.

I have reviewed the record, the report of the War Minerals Relief Commission and the exceptions thereto filed. No reason is found for disturbing the prior ruling as to the railroad. To the amount of expenditure upon which the percentage of stimulation (56.6 per cent) is applied, the sum of \$6,928.04 is added.

The award is accordingly increased to \$223,529.17.

The provisions of the act of March 2, 1919, direct "that the decision of said Secretary shall be conclusive and final subject to the limitation hereinafter provided."

There is no specific provision for review of the award by the Secretary aside from the authority given the United States in a subsequent proviso of the enactment to review such settlement if the Government has been defrauded. It does not appear at whose request the commission made the report of September 18, 1919. I do not think the act contemplates that when an award has been made by the Secretary of the Interior further investigations and reports are to be permitted the claimant to combat that award and finding, and I believe the provisions of the act that an award shall be final and conclusive would not permit a reopening of such an award under such conditions. I see no reason why, however, the Secretary of the Interior may not be permitted to adopt a procedure under which his decision is to be treated as preliminary so as to afford claimants opportunity to show error therein, if any, before the award becomes final. If that is to be assumed in the present case, or that further investigation and report of the commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior was at his request, then I think the status of his first award may be viewed as preliminary or suspended by him and the award made October 15, 1919, proper. The auditor's decision as thus modified is approved.

W. W. WARWICK,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, December 8, 1919.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My opinion has been requested as to whether a certain circular letter claimed to have been issued by the Committee on Mineral Imports and Exports, United States Shipping Board, May 4, 1918, constitutes a request or demand within the meaning of the war minerals relief act, section 5, act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274), and the construction thereon placed by the Attorney General in his opinion of July 1, 1919.

The concrete case presented is that of the Collier Mines Co., in which it is claimed that a copy of this circular was received by Mr. D. C. Collier, its president, at Santa Fe, N. Mex., in an official franked envelope of the Shipping Board. I have no information from the Shipping Board as to whether such a circular was actually issued by it, the number thereof distributed, and the method used in selecting the persons to whom the circular was sent. From other sources, however, I am advised that this circular was sent out in quite large numbers, resort being had to the mailing list of the Geological Survey as to the producers of the minerals named. Copy of the circular as presented is attached.

The Attorney General in his opinion of July 1, 1919, stated:

* * * No claim based upon a general appeal or solicitation is authorized by it, but to come under the statute the claimant must have been asked specifically by either the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to produce or prepare to produce one or more of the four named minerals.

In your inquiry you state:

"Many claims have been filed which appear to be based upon an asserted reliance upon appeals to the general public for the production of these minerals alleged to have appeared in the newspapers, etc."

As I have stated above, the statute does not authorize the recognition of a claim based upon a general solicitation or appeal. This is apparent from the provision itself. It is also apparent from the history of the enactment (which it is unnecessary to detail here) that it was intentionally framed so as to exclude such claims as are referred to by you.

In my opinion of June 24, 1919, after outlining the legislative history of the war minerals relief act, I arrived at the following conclusion:

It is clear that merely general solicitation, appeals to the public and other methods used to promote a widespread sentiment for, or encouragement of, the production of these minerals by the particular agencies of the Government mentioned in the act, do not constitute a "request or demand" as these terms were used by Congress. There must have been a specific request or demand communicated personally, in some form, to an individual who as a consequence thereof produced or prepared to produce manganese, chrome, pyrite, and tungsten.

The circular letter submitted is not addressed to any person in particular. It recites the general shipping situation and the need to produce certain minerals, due to the acute shortage of ships. Its final paragraph is as follows:

If private interests wait until every detail is settled before taking steps to meet the situation, there is danger of vital damage to essential war industries. Patriotism requires that the mining and metal industries do everything reasonable to get projects started at once. The necessary Government cooperation may be slow and halting,

and mistakes are not unlikely, but as the shipping situation allows no alternative, it is a reasonably safe assumption that the absolutely necessary thing will be done in time. In view of these facts, farsighted management of the mineral industry will not base its calculations for the immediate future on the practice of last year.

The circular upon its face shows that it is a part of the general solicitation and appeals to the public used by the Shipping Board to promote encouragement of the production of certain minerals. It is not a specific personal request to any individual to produce or to prepare to produce those minerals, and under my opinion of June 24, 1919, and the Attorney General's opinion of July 1, 1919, does not constitute a "request or demand," as that term is used in the war minerals relief act.

The papers are herewith returned.

Cordially, yours,

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE,
Solicitor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 21, 1920.

In re Wilmot Bowerman, claim No. 183.

The above is a claim under the war minerals relief act, section 5, act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274). The law authorizes compensation for losses incurred in the production of chrome during the war due to stimulation by the Government.

Here there was such stimulation. No compensation can be made under the law for the loss occasioned by the failure of the consignee to pay for one carload of ore. I have considered the record, and an award of \$62.29 is made as recommended by the War Minerals Relief Commission.

PAYNE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 15, 1920.

E. C. HUMPHREYS Co.,
Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

After careful study of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that I can not, either from a legal or administrative standpoint, endeavor to protect creditors of claimants under the war minerals relief act. To set aside to such creditors a portion of the award given each claimant would necessitate an adjudication of the rights of the creditor as against the claimant and also priorities between the creditors themselves, which matters are properly within the jurisdiction of the courts.

Under the law the award and payment thereof is made to the claimant or his legal representative. A method by which creditors may protect themselves is indicated in the legal opinion transmitted to you with my letter of December 27, 1919.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 9, 1920.

In re James D. Fine, Claim No. 892.

The above is a claim under the war minerals relief act, section 5, act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274). The law authorizes compensation for losses incurred in the production of chrome during the war due to a request or demand by the Government.

Here there was no such request or demand. Further, the loss was not incurred in producing chrome, but in the business of hauling ore from the mines to the railroad. Expenditures of that character not within the law.

No award is made.

PAYNE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 20, 1920.

In re May Dew Mining Co. Claim No. 491.

The WAR MINERALS RELIEF COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: You have requested instructions in the above manganese claim as to whether its allowance is prohibited by the following provision contained in section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274):

That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained * * * manganese * * * in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance.

The property operated consisted of three mining claims, known as the Mongol, Mina, and Monarch, located in June and October, 1917. About May 20, 1918, it was visited by a representative of the Geological Survey, who stated that in his opinion the Mongol claim contained a manganese deposit that could be profitably exploited, and further that the country needed all the manganese it could get.

The property was purchased upon June 13, 1918, by R. L. Davis for \$1,000. Davis testifies that he made the purchase upon the faith of the statement made by the representative of the Geological Survey, and also under the impression that the prices for manganese then existing would be maintained for six months after the termination of the war. Davis then organized the May Dew Mining Co., to which the property was conveyed.

Prior to the purchase a carload of manganese had been shipped, yielding a profit of \$300, Davis testifies. Upon October 28, 1918, a carload of 22 tons was shipped, the gross return being \$700. Another carload of 33 tons was on hand at the time of the armistice. Davis states that the ore ran about 45 per cent manganese and 20 per cent in silica.

Your engineer reports that the ore seam is from 1½ inches to 18 inches wide, there sometimes being two seams 6 to 8 inches wide, separated by a parting of 8 inches, the ore being quite siliceous in character. The development work upon the lower level failed to uncover any ore, while on the upper level a stope which exhausted all of the ore in the back showed 12 to 18 inches of good ore in the

face. The engineer further reports that some of the loss was due to mistakes in judgment as to the mining operations, and also to dissension among the stockholders of the May Dew Mining Co., and that at the present time there is no showing of ore except the undeveloped stringer in the upper tunnel.

The act of March 2, 1919, *supra*, further provides:

That no claim shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred * * * in a legitimate attempt to produce * * * manganese * * * and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized. * * *

Section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, in its present form was drafted by the House Committee on Mines and Mining. Its chairman, relative to the question here under consideration, stated (Congressional Record, Feb. 25, 1919, p. 4468):

No account is taken of newspaper articles or of every fellow who went out and dug a hole in the ground, but he must be able to show that he really had the minerals there—not a prospecting claim, nothing of that kind, but only the actual mineral that he went out and secured for his Government when his Government asked him to do it. * * *

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Hamlin stated:

Now, that is one safeguard or narrowing down that none of these other provisions have had in it. The others provided that the fellow who went out purely for speculative purposes with a pick and shovel on his shoulder to prospect, with the hope he might find something, and with visions of great profits in sight in case the war continued for a considerable length of time, would have come in under those provisions. But not so under the provision which we are now considering. * * * We limit it only to those cases where the minerals were in sight in sufficient quantity to be of service to the Nation in its extremity if the war had continued.

Mr. Wingo, a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, stated:

Gentlemen who had read this amendment have said that any man who had a little hole in the ground and went in with the hope of a speculative profit could have his claim considered on this bill.

I say to you as one who thinks he knows something about the legal effect of language that that kind of a claim could not be considered at all by the Secretary of the Interior. It specifically limits him to claims that are different from that.

I have considered the present matter in the light of its particular facts, the pertinent provisions of the act of March 2, 1919, and the legislative history of the law. The property had apparently produced one carload of ore at a profit prior to the operations of the May Dew Mining Co., which shipped one carload and had another on hand at the time of the armistice. While the ore seam was small and irregular, with a high siliceous content, the production appears to have been substantial, and under all the facts, I am of the opinion that this was done in pursuance of a legitimate attempt to produce manganese. Under the conditions existing during the war this property did contain manganese "in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance."

You may proceed with the further adjudication of the claim.

The papers are herewith returned.

Very truly, yours,

PAYNE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 16, 1920.

The AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS,
Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have considered your letter of June 18, 1920, in the light of the hearing held before me August 10, 1920, relative to the interpretation of certain provisions of the war minerals relief act, section 5, act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1272, 1274). The act in part provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation, by reason of producing or preparing to produce, either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten, in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war: * * *

The said Secretary shall make such adjustments and payments in each case as he shall determine to be just and equitable, * * *. *And provided further*, That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said Secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance: *And provided further*, That no claims shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred subsequent to April 6, 1917, and prior to November 12, 1918, in a legitimate attempt to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten for the needs of the Nation for the prosecution of the war, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner by said Secretary; * * *

* * * *Provided further*, That in determining the net losses of any claimant the Secretary of the Interior shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to the claimant, the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances which may be claimed was purchased to equip said mine for the purpose of complying with the request or demand of the agencies of the Government above mentioned in the manner aforesaid.

1. REQUEST OR DEMAND.

As to the first paragraph of the act quoted above, the chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives, in moving the passage of the measure as it became a law, used this language:

It also throws around the amendment safeguards for the Government providing that only upon the personal request or demand of the Government agencies could they be paid * * *. No account is taken of newspaper articles or of every fellow who went out and dug a hole in the ground, but he must be able to show that he really had the minerals there—not a prospecting claim, nothing of that kind, but only the actual mineral that he went out and secured for his Government when his Government asked him to do it, when his Government went to him personally and requested or demanded that he do it.

The solicitor for this department, in his opinion of June 24, 1919, stated:

It is clear that merely general solicitations, appeals to the public, and other methods used to promote a widespread sentiment for, or encouragement of, the production of these minerals by the particular agencies of the Government mentioned in the act, do not constitute a "request or demand" as those terms were used by Congress. There must have been a specific request or demand communicated personally, in some form, to an individual who as a consequence thereof produced or prepared to produce manganese, chrome, pyrites, and tungsten.

The Attorney General of the United States, upon July 1, 1919, expressed the following opinion:

The language used could hardly be more clear or allow less room for construction. No claim based upon a general appeal or solicitation is authorized by it, but to come under the statute the claimant must have been asked specifically by either the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to produce or prepare to produce one or more of the four named minerals.

* * * * *

As I have stated above, the statute does not authorize the recognition of a claim based upon a general solicitation or appeal. This is apparent from the provision itself. It is also apparent from the history of the enactment (which is unnecessary to detail here) that it was intentionally framed so as to exclude such claims as are referred to by you.

The legislative history of the law and the opinion of those legal officers are in harmony and I can find no error in the consistent interpretation of the term "request or demand."

2. PURCHASE OF MINES AND MINING RIGHTS.

The war minerals relief act was first introduced in the Senate as an amendment to H. R. 13274, Sixty-fifth Congress. It originally read:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to ascertain and determine the amount or amounts of money heretofore invested or contracted to be invested and obligations incurred by any and all persons and investors for producing or for the purpose of producing or preparing for producing or acquiring property for producing * * *.

During its consideration an objection was made by a Senator:

I want to call the attention of the Senator from Nevada to the words "or acquiring property for producing." It seems to me that is going too far. I think that where a man has purchased a piece of property for producing these metals, we should not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to go into the question as to what he paid and whether he lost upon the purchase price of that property because of the fact that the war closed sooner than he anticipated. I believe that is going altogether too far. I will ask the Senator if it would not be very much better to strike out the words "or acquiring property for producing"?

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining in charge of the legislation answered, "I will consent to that, Mr. President."

The law as finally enacted was drafted by the House Committee on Mines and Mining and does not contain the phrase "or acquiring property for producing." Taking up the provisions of the law bearing upon this question, the first paragraph uses the expression "to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war." This language contemplates a temporary need and not, as a general rule, a permanent investment by means of the purchase of a fee or long-time mineral rights.

While the law expressly directs that—

the Secretary shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to the claimant, the then market value of any ores or mineral on hand, belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances—it is silent as to the salvage value of land. The provision most in point as to this feature is:

That no claim shall be allowed or paid * * * unless it shall appear * * * that the expenditures so made or obligations

so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten * * *.

The word "for" has been construed as meaning "for the benefit of" or "for the use of." Many legitimate expenses of mining, such as the building of aerial trams, power lines, roads, ore bunkers, etc., are not "upon" the property but under the above construction are "for" the property. To adopt the view that the word "for" means "for the purchase of property" would exclude such legitimate expenses from compensation. Taking all the provisions of the law into consideration, my conclusion is that the rulings heretofore followed as to this feature can not be changed.

3. COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

The act provides that the expenditure must have been made for or upon property "which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance."

This is a direct prohibition against the allowance of any claim where the property did not contain these minerals in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance and can not be ignored. It is a question of fact which must be determined in each particular case. Such question is still present in instances where the claimant was requested or demanded by one of the governmental agencies named in the law to produce from a particular property, the circumstance, however, being considered in connection with other evidence at hand.

Trusting that the above is a sufficiently clear exposition of the matters involved, I am,

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, March 8, 1920.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My opinion has been requested as to a question arising under the war minerals relief act, section 5, act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1272-1274), in claim No. 782, of John H. Haak, stated as follows:

In the testimony given at Portland, Oreg., on August 4, 1919 (pp. 54, 55, and 56 of the transcript of the hearings), Mr. Haak stated that he was requested in February, 1918, by Dr. H. M. Parks, director of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology, to produce chrome, and Mr. Parks confirmed the same. The other request was by Mr. F. B. Caldwell, of the United States Bureau of Mines, on June 16, 1918. If the last-named date of request is eliminated and the request of Dr. H. M. Parks is substituted it makes a difference of \$11,370 in favor of the claimant.

Upon October 25, 1917, the director of the Geological Survey sent out 58 similar letters to 21 State geologists, directors of State mining bureaus, and 57 prominent active geologists, who were known to be familiar with deposits of chromite in the United States. One of these was sent to Prof. H. M. Parks, director of the Oregon Bureau

of Mines and Geology. Its material portions may be abstracted as follows:

This letter is a statement of the situation in the chromite industry and the methods by which your organization, as well as this survey, can aid in bringing it to the maximum degree of productivity. If your organization is not already acquainted with the problems of domestic ore supply, I shall appreciate your close consideration of it.

With the difficulties limiting the importation of chromite multiplying it is necessary to exert every effort to increase domestic production of chrome ore and to this end the hearty cooperation of your organization with the United States Geological Survey is earnestly invoked.

The problems of increasing production include (1) the discovery of new deposits, (2) the extension of facilities for transportation into new fields, and (3) the improvement and extension of milling facilities to make low-grade ores available. It is with the first of these problems that the geologist is especially concerned.

As the first step in the discovery and development of chromite deposits it is desirable that field examinations be made of all the partly known or unknown chromite deposits that can be found in the United States. The deposits should be visited by competent geologists and examined as to character, composition, and grade of the ore, with estimates, according to the best judgment of the observer, of the amount of each grade in the deposit.

After outlining the then field activities of the Geological Survey as to chrome in Oregon the letter continues:

This general statement indicates the ground covered in Oregon this summer by this survey. It desires to obtain from the Oregon Bureau of Mines definite information concerning chrome deposits which the United States Geological Survey has not examined this summer.

Besides notifying me as to the work of the State, please offer any recommendations or suggestions that should lead to the better organization of the chromite work, a larger production of the domestic ores, or better modes of their utilization.

The acting director of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology replied, upon November 8, 1917:

Our bureau, to avoid duplication, did but little field work upon chromite deposits and has practically nothing to add to the material secured by Prof. Diller and his assistants. While we realize that a complete description of all discovered outcrops, in your hands, would be interesting and useful in many ways to the War Industries Board, we doubt whether much, if any, increase in production would result therefrom, since everyone interested in any way in the mining industry is keenly alive to the chances for profit in mining chromite where the difficulties of transportation are not too great. The Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology has been doing its bit by encouraging the extension of facilities for transportation into new fields and by attention devoted to the milling of the lower-grade chromite ores.

It is our intention soon to visit the principal mining centers, including those where chromite is produced. We suggest that you furnish us with a copy of such notes as you have upon the several properties in Oregon so that we can use the same and add to them; the additional information secured on this trip will be sent to you.

Up to the limit of our ability, we will gladly cooperate with you in this work.

The director of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology states that he considered this correspondence, which he showed to Mr. Haak, as his authority for encouraging chrome development.

In my opinion of June 24, 1919, the proper construction to be placed upon the words "request or demand" as used in section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*, was considered. The legislative history of the act was there outlined and the following remarks made

by a member of the congressional committee of conference may well be quoted:

* * * On the other hand, where the Government or any of its agents in charge of the prosecution of the war, or in preparing the means for the prosecution of the war, induced men to invest their money and produce these materials, the claims of these producers are just as legitimate as the claims of any other producers, and that class of producers should be cared for.

* * * Some men were called upon to furnish ores or minerals of different kinds. They were called upon by the Department of the Interior, by the Shipping Board, by the War Trade Board, by the War Industries Board, and by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

* * * But men did not refuse. They responded to the request of the legally constituted agencies of their Government, invested their money, and produced the goods, and I believe that the Government thereby incurred a moral obligation that it should now meet.

My conclusion was that "there must have been a specific request or demand communicated personally, in some form, to an individual who, as a consequence thereof, produced or prepared to produce manganese, chrome, pyrite, and tungsten." This is in harmony with the Attorney General's opinion of July 1, 1919.

In the present case the request was a specific one, communicated personally to Mr. Haak. The question presented is whether it was a request or demand by the Government, through the Department of the Interior, one of the agencies named in the law.

From the correspondence submitted it is clear that the Director of the Geological Survey desired the cooperation of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology in effecting an increase in the production of chrome. The Nation was at war, and an increased production of that mineral was a war necessity. In the case of *United States v. New York* (160 U. S., 598), involving the activities of the State of New York in raising troops during the Civil War, the Supreme Court stated, at page 621:

It (Congress) expected that each loyal State would, as did New York, respond at once in furtherance of the avowed purpose of Congress, by whatever force necessary, to maintain the rightful authority and existence of the National Government.

So here the National Government, acting through the Department of the Interior, had a right to expect that the State of Oregon would, through its duly constituted officers, assist in activities connected with the successful conduct of the war. The State officer construed the request for cooperation with the United States Geological Survey as authorizing him to request individuals to increase the production of chrome as a war necessity, and both parties acted upon that construction. Under all the circumstances the Department of the Interior, in effect, adopted the State bureau as its own agency as to this subject matter, and the action of the State officer was to that extent on behalf of and for the Federal Government.

I have accordingly to advise you that the request or demand made in this case by the director of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology constitutes a request or demand by the Department of the Interior within the meaning of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*.

Cordially, yours,

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE,
Solicitor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 25, 1920.

In re Ozark Manganese Co. Claim No. 340.

The above is a claim under the war minerals relief act, section 5, act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274). The law authorizes compensation for losses incurred in the production of manganese during the war due to stimulation by the Government.

Here there was such stimulation. I have considered the record, and an award of \$4,038.48 is made. This is based upon the recommendation of the War Minerals Relief Commission, with a reduction of \$252.28, incorporation expenses, which are not allowable under the law.

PAYNE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, October 26, 1920.

SIR: In your letter to me of August 10, 1920, you state that a certain claim was presented under the war minerals relief act (sec. 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919, 40 Stat., ch. 94) which was rejected because there was no direct or specific request made to the claimant by any representative of your department, or of the War Industrial Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The claimant represented that he acted upon an editorial in the Mining and Scientific Press of March 9, 1918, which reviewed a circular letter issued by Secretary Lane, the substance of the editorial being, as stated by you:

Energetic exploration and intensive development of certain needed mineral resources is earnestly recommended in a circular just issued by Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, entitled "How to Save Ships," etc.

You refer to my opinion to you dated July 1, 1919 (31 Op. Atty. Gen., 496), in which it is stated "No claim based upon a general appeal or solicitation is authorized by it (the statute); but to come under the statute the claimant must have been asked specifically by either the Department of the Interior," etc., and state that the claimant contends that my opinion does not require a personal request to be made by a representative of some one of the five named governmental agencies, but that the request is sufficiently specific if made by such publication as that referred to.

You then ask that I advise you whether the board is correct in rejecting this claim or whether it may be entertained.

My opinion of July 1, 1919, construed the law as authorizing the allowance of claims of persons who have suffered loss by producing or preparing to produce one of the four named minerals "in compliance with the request or demand" of one of the five specified governmental agencies. "That is, one of the five governmental agencies must have asked (either by request or demand) the claimant to produce or to prepare to produce one of the four named minerals." Whether in each case a request or demand was made, is a matter of fact to be determined (under the law, finally) by you and I can not review your decision (17 Op. Atty. Gen., 332; 20 Op. Atty. Gen., 711). I do not understand that you ask for a reconsideration of my former opinion, but desire an interpretation thereof with

reference to the contentions of the particular claimant, that the opinion does not require "a personal request" and that a publication such as that to which you refer is sufficient to constitute a "request or demand." The statute itself is controlling. It requires compliance with a request or demand, and necessarily excludes appeals to the general public such as were referred to in your former request. My opinion does not state that a personal request or demand is required, but that a specific request or demand (the word "specific" being used to distinguish between the request or demand required by the statute, and general appeals, in no sense specific, referred to in your former inquiry). It would be impossible to detail the essentials of the request or demand required by the statute for there is no standard stated or suggested, and there is practically no limit to the different ways in which a request or demand can be made, but the duty is cast upon you, by law, to ascertain that a request or demand has been made, the form is immaterial so that the fact is established to your satisfaction.

I have carefully considered the various reports and briefs submitted by persons interested in this matter, in connection with your inquiry, but find no basis upon which to reconsider my former opinion. It is probably true that many persons have suffered great losses by producing or preparing to produce the specified minerals on account of their understanding of the needs of the Nation, or on account of general appeals that the production of said minerals be stimulated; and such persons should, so far as possible, be reimbursed for their losses. This statute, however, does not cover their cases; it can be made to cover them by amendment only, and not by interpretation.

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, November 6, 1920.

Appeal No. 33365.

The Secretary of the Interior on June 25, 1920, applied for a revision of the action of the Auditor for the Interior Department in disallowing by certificate, Interior civil No. 65394, dated June 5, 1920, the claim of Samuel H. Dolbear, for additional allowance of \$2,845.37, for losses sustained by him in the production of chrome due to stimulation by the Government.

The claim filed by claimant with the Secretary of the Interior under the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274), was originally for in excess of \$15,000. On the examination of his books and records by an accountant representing the Secretary of the Interior, there was deducted, among other items, one of \$2,845.37, and on December 22, 1919, the War Minerals Relief Commission under the Department of the Interior certified that it had found claimant's losses, reimbursable under the statute, to be \$10,955.15. On January 12, 1920.

apparently while claimant was in the city of Washington, D. C., he addressed the War Minerals Relief Commission as follows:

I have this day been shown a copy of the award of the commission in the sum of \$10,955.15, from which is to be deducted \$833.12, which is to be paid to the Department of Agriculture to liquidate my indebtedness to the Bureau of Public Roads, in the matter of claim No. 410.

I accept the award recommended by the commission and shall file no objections thereto.

Thereupon, on January 14, 1920, the then Secretary of the Interior made an award to the claimant in the sum named, and settlement was made by the Auditor for the Interior Department by certificate, Interior civil No. 63545, dated January 15, 1920, for the full amount of the award, upon which warrant was issued and paid.

Under date of March 20, 1920, claimant filed a supplemental claim for \$2,845.37, one of the amounts deducted from his earlier claim, stating that in accepting the award previously made he was under the misapprehension that the statement of the accountant of the War Minerals Relief Commission, that the item was properly deductible, was correct. On May 18, 1920, the present Secretary of the Interior made an additional award of \$2,845.37, and the auditor, on June 5, 1920, by settlement certificate, Interior civil No. 65395, disallowed the claim for the following reason:

It is held that the action of the Secretary of the Interior on the first claim, and your acceptance thereof, constitute a completed award and that no authority exists under the act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274) for a review of the case by the Secretary of the Interior, in your interest. (See Comp. Dec., Oct. 17, 1919.)

In decision of October 17, 1919, referred to by the auditor, it was said:

There is no specific provision for review of the award by the Secretary aside from the authority given the United States in a subsequent proviso of the enactment to review such settlement if the Government had been defrauded. It does not appear at whose request the commission made the report of September 18, 1919. I do not think the act contemplates that when an award has been made by the Secretary of the Interior further investigations and report are to be permitted the claimant to combat that award and finding, and I believe the provisions of the act that an award shall be final and conclusive would not permit a reopening of such an award under such conditions.

The act under which claim was presented is one for the relief of persons who, on the request of the agencies of the Government therein named, had undertaken the production of certain described minerals, and who because of the cessation of active military operations would lose financially because of having undertaken such operations.

The jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the settlement of claims under this act is final and conclusive, and there is no authority in any court or tribunal to review his action thereunder except for fraud against the Government, save only the jurisdiction of the accounting officers to determine that the awards as made are authorized by the act. This, however, is not indicative of an intent that the Secretary shall review his own settlements. Had the act contemplated a review or revision of the action of the Secretary of the Interior another tribunal for such review would have been indicated, as was done in section 2 of the same act with respect to claims growing out of informal contracts in the War Department.

The act having indicated the funds to be used provides:

* * * Said funds and appropriations shall continue to be available for said purpose until such time as the said Secretary shall have fully exercised the authority herein granted and performed and completed the duties hereby provided and imposed.

And further directs that:

* * * Said Secretary shall consider, approve, and dispose of only such claims as shall be made hereunder and filed with the Department of the Interior within three months from and after the approval of this act.

A permanent appropriation was made for the purpose of settling claims filed within three months from the date of the act, and when those claims are settled any balance in the appropriation must lapse. If the Secretary of the Interior may reopen settlements made by himself or his predecessor, it will be necessary to continue the appropriation on the books of the Treasury Department indefinitely. Clearly these provisions indicate that settlements shall be made and closed.

The only provision in the act which lends color to the contention that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to reopen settled claims is the phrase "adjustments and payments" followed by the clause "in each case." It is contended that these two phrases are evidence of an intent that more than one adjustment and payment shall be made in each case. Why an adjustment and settlement made in the light of all facts (and it should not be made otherwise) should be disturbed is not apparent. Such a construction is not necessary to give full effect to the statute and seems to be contrary to the clearly expressed intent of the other provisions of the act. Otherwise there is no limit as to when the Secretary of the Interior may reopen a settlement made by himself or his predecessors and allow items which had theretofore been rejected.

I think, therefore, that that portion of the act containing directions as to the basis on which settlements shall be made is not controlling in this regard. Section 5 as a whole indicates that the relief was to be accorded promptly and that the obligations of the Government were to be fixed and liquidated with dispatch, and further claims growing out of the same transactions are not entitled to consideration without further action by Congress.

In addition, it may be observed that in this case the present Secretary of the Interior is opening a settlement made by his predecessor and has allowed an item rejected in the previous settlement. As to reopening settlements of a predecessor, see 6 Comptroller's Decisions, 236, and 19 id., 110, and the authorities there cited. However, for the reasons already stated and without reference to this additional ground of objection, the action of the auditor is affirmed and a certificate of no differences will issue.

C. M. FOREE,
Acting Comptroller.

DECEMBER 22, 1920.

MY DEAR MR. RAKOWSKY: When a lawyer has gone to such pains and presented a matter so thoroughly as you have re claim 25, Oklahoma-Kansas Mining Co., it is a disappointment not to be able to agree with the contention; but after having read your brief carefully I adhere to the ruling heretofore made to the purchase of property.

Note especially the proviso:

That in determining the net losses of any claimant, the Secretary of the Interior shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to the claimant the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances which may be claimed was purchased to equip said mine, etc.

This treats the mining venture as a going business and plainly does not treat the cost of the mine as any part of the sum to be allowed.

At your request I am returning you the papers you recently filed.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE.

Mr. VICTOR RAKOWSKY,
Joplin, Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My opinion has been requested as to whether there is the necessary "request or demand" present in claim No. 337 filed under the war minerals relief act, section 5, act of March 2, 1919 (40 Stat., 1274), by John P. Gose for losses alleged to have been incurred in the production of manganese on a property in Tazewell County, Va.

Mr. Gose states that he received a request or demand for such production from Dr. Thomas L. Watson, State geologist of Virginia, in September, 1917. A mimeographed letter outlining the necessity of the increased production of manganese as a war mineral was sent to State geologists, including Dr. Watson, by the Director of the United States Geological Survey. The director's report to me of December 27, 1920, discloses, however, that this mimeographed letter was issued not earlier than October 4, 1917, and accordingly it need receive no further consideration here.

Dr. Watson makes the following statements:

In encouraging Mr. John P. Gose, of Tazewell County, Va., to develop any manganese that occurred on his property during the war period, I did so officially as State geologist and as an associate member of the war minerals committee of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. I was not then nor am I now a representative of either the United States Geological Survey or the Bureau of Mines, but, during the acute shortage of manganese ore at that time, I encouraged not only Mr. Gose, but every citizen of the State owning property on which manganese occurred, to produce as quickly as possible as much of the ore as could be gotten out. This matter was impressed upon me, as well as other State geologists, by representatives of the Department of the Interior. * * *

* * * I beg to advise that during the war period when Government demand for manganese was so urgent, I used every possible effort as State geologist of Virginia to speed up the production of manganese in Virginia as a necessary war mineral.

As State geologist I encouraged the development and mining of manganese on all properties where indications seemed favorable. I visited Mr. Gose's property in company with him and encouraged, as far as possible, his development of the property, with a view of producing manganese. Apart from my official position as State geologist of Virginia, I was an associate member from the American Institute of Mining Engineers of the war minerals committee.

* * * I was one of 18 associate members appointed from the American Institute of Mining Engineers, several of whom were State geologists.

The Director of the Geological Survey reports:

Dr. Watson is State geologist of Virginia, which prior to the war was the leading State in the production of high-grade manganese ore. Accordingly, consideration was given to the possibilities of enlarged manganese production in Virginia as soon as the United States entered the war, and it was evident that production of war minerals must be increased to the limit in the United States in order to free for transportation of troops, munitions, supplies, etc., ships which were at that time in considerable numbers engaged in war mineral importation. As early as April 25, 1917, Mr. Hewett, of the Geological Survey, called upon Dr. Watson at Charlottesville and discussed with him a program for field investigations of manganese ores in Virginia. These investigations were conducted in close operation with Dr. Watson, and although most of the field examinations were made by geologists of the United States Geological Survey, Dr. Watson took a personal part in the field as well as responsibility for the preparation of a portion of the joint report * * *.

On June 20, 1917, at the request of Mr. Hewett, Dr. Watson joined a field party at Waynesboro, Va., where preliminary mining examinations were made, and on June 22, plans were orally arranged for cooperation between the Federal and State surveys in the field study of the manganese deposits along the Blue Ridge, part of the field expense to be borne by the Virginia Geological Survey. Field work was carried on almost continuously until October, 1917, and was resumed in the summer of 1918. Relatively close contact with the work was further maintained by Dr. Watson through frequent visits to Washington.

He expresses the following opinion:

* * * I am inclined to believe that a State geologist working under an arrangement for cooperation with the United States Geological Survey in the examination of manganese deposits of his State and in the encouragement of a larger production from such of those deposits as might appear capable of affording increased supplies of manganese is in effect a representative of the United States Geological Survey, though no authority is expressly or formally conferred upon him. The encouragement of larger production from important and extensive deposits would under war conditions be normal and to be expected of the State geologist whether or not he is in cooperation with the Government, but if cooperating with the Government with the object of increasing manganese production the fact and the knowledge of such cooperation naturally would give the State officer's representations greater weight. There is no question as to the moral and effective authorization of the State geologist to encourage production of war-important minerals in his State, and when working in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey this encouragement, therefore, is essentially in behalf of the United States Geological Survey and so of the Government.

The war minerals committee was an organization of State geologists, mining engineers, and members of the Bureau of Mines and United States Geological Survey for the purpose of promoting the production of war minerals. The initial steps in its formation were taken in April, 1917, the plan being presented by a number of State geologists. The State geologists, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Bureau of Mines, and the Geological Survey were each represented by a member of the committee. The committee was finally organized and began its work July 12, 1917, but was not under the control of either the United States Bureau of Mines or the United States Geological Survey. It cooperated, however, with these two bureaus of the Interior Department in the discovery and exploitation of war mineral deposits and the increase in the production of such deposits. Dr. Watson was frequently called into consultation by it and in August, 1917, was appointed by the Institute of Mining Engineers as an associate member of the war minerals committee.

Under all the above facts it is apparent that there was a close and effective cooperation between the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines and Dr. Watson, all for the purpose of securing an increased production of manganese as a war necessity. The situation is

analogous to that considered by me in my opinion of March 8, 1920 (claim No. 782 of John H. Haak), in which I said:

In the case of *United States v. New York* (160 U. S., 598), involving the activities of the State of New York in raising troops during the Civil War, the Supreme Court stated, at page 621:

"It (Congress) expected that each loyal State would, as did New York, respond at once in furtherance of the avowed purpose of Congress by whatever force necessary to maintain the rightful authority and existence of the National Government."

So here the National Government, acting through the Department of the Interior, had a right to expect that the State of Oregon would, through its duly constituted officers, assist in activities connected with the successful conduct of the war. The State officer construed the request for cooperation with the United States Geological Survey as authorizing him to request individuals to increase the production of chrome as a war necessity and both parties acted upon that construction. Under all the circumstances the Department of the Interior, in effect, adopted the State bureau as its own agency as to this subject matter, and the action of the State officer was to that extent on behalf of and for the Federal Government.

So here the Department of the Interior in effect adopted the State geologist of Virginia as its own agent as to this subject matter, and the action of the State officer was to that extent on behalf of and for the Federal Government.

I have accordingly to advise you that the request or demand made in this case by the State geologist of Virginia constitutes a request or demand by the Department of the Interior within the meaning of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1919, *supra*.

Cordially, yours,

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE,
Solicitor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 17, 1921.

MR. NELSON FRANKLIN,
*Vice President and General Manager,
The Rare Metals Ore Co., Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. FRANKLIN: Referring to yours of the 4th instant, I inclose copy of my decision rejecting claim No. 745, filed under the war minerals relief act (sec. 5, act of Mar. 2, 1919, 40 Stat., 1274), by the Rare Metals Ore Co.

The request or demand asserted is upon March 3, 1917, through Mr. Frank L. Hess, of the Geological Survey. You report his statements as follows:

At this time we were much discouraged with the outlook and were on the point of abandoning the whole enterprise, when Dr. Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, appeared at our property. He complimented us on our splendidly equipped plant and expressed his pleasure that the tungsten of the promising Beaver Creek district could now be made available.

Dr. Hess informed us that this country would require probably twice as much tungsten in 1917 as it had used in 1916, because quantity production of war munitions was absolutely dependent on tungsten. And further he stated there was an apparent shortage in the world's supply of tungsten; with an increasing demand and with the tightening of Great Britain's embargo against shipment of tungsten, the price then obtaining of \$17.50 per unit would no doubt go higher.

Mr. Hess for a number of years prior to March 3, 1917, had been making field examinations of rare mineral deposits, with subsequent scientific reports thereon. He was engaged upon this work at the

time of his visit to your property. This was prior to the war and before the Government had taken any steps to stimulate the production of tungsten. His statements to you were merely an opinion as to the then and future market for tungsten and contained no request or demand by the Government for its production.

The war minerals act provides in part:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate, and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm, or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce, either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war;

* * * * *

That no claim shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred subsequent to April 6, 1917, and prior to November 12, 1918, in a legitimate attempt to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites, or tungsten for the needs of the Nation for the prosecution of the war.

As the request or demand must be one "to supply the urgent needs of the Nation in the prosecution of the war," the law contemplates that it must have been made between April 6, 1917, and November 12, 1918. Statements by a governmental employee prior to the declaration of war, therefore, can not constitute a "request or demand."

Under the facts and the law the claim of the Rare Metals Ore Co. can not be allowed.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, *Secretary.*



CLAIMS ALLOWED BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS OF THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, SCHEDULES OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE
SEVERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPART-
MENT UNDER APPROPRIATIONS THE BALANCES OF WHICH HAVE
BEEN EXHAUSTED OR CARRIED TO THE SURPLUS FUND.

FEBRUARY 14, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 14, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with
section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 254), schedules of
claims amounting to \$2,613,385.33 allowed by the several accounting
officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the bal-
ances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund
under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (18
Stat. L., 110), and for the service of the following departments and
independent offices:

Legislative.....	\$10, 630. 38
National security and defense, Executive.....	12. 62
Bureau of Efficiency.....	1. 45
Department of State.....	10, 651. 43
Treasury Department.....	90, 932. 62
Independent offices.....	777. 96
War Department.....	160, 518. 19
Navy Department.....	837, 628. 96
Interior Department.....	12, 044. 31
Department of Agriculture.....	3, 156. 00
Department of Commerce.....	10, 281. 02
Department of Labor.....	155. 38
Department of Justice.....	14, 352. 05
Postal Service.....	1, 462, 242. 96
	2, 613, 385. 33

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Treasury Department.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
84507	A. B. Dick Co.....	Labor-saving machines, Treasury Department (certified claims).	1918	\$0.56
22393	Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	Freight, transportation, etc., Public Health Service (certified claims).	1918	1.21
23344	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	do.....	1918	.15
24674	New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Co.....	do.....	1918	8.77
24741	Pennsylvania R. R., Eastern Lines.....	do.....	1918	.15
25137	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....	1918	1.50
22211	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	do.....	1918	.88
	Total.....			12.06
25225	New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.....	Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims).	1918	6.06
24447	Gulf, Florida & Alabama Ry. Co.....	Quarantine Service (certified claims).	1918	.80
159925	Kingan Provision Co.....	Salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue (certified claims).	1917	592.41
159929	do.....	do.....	1918	602.13
	Total.....			1,194.54
22274	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	Collecting the war revenue (certified claims).	1918	3.57
23926	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.....	do.....	1918	4.72
23975	Pennsylvania R. R., Western Lines.....	do.....	1917-18	91.78
24689	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.....	do.....	1918	3.32
	Total.....			103.39
159874	Merchants' Refrigerating Co.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Internal Revenue Service (certified claims).	1913	1.37
159894	do.....	do.....	1918	\$17.30
159905	do.....	do.....	1917	\$17.30
159896	do.....	do.....	1916	\$15.30
159897	do.....	do.....	1915	708.72
159898	do.....	do.....	1914	27.48
	Total.....			3,191.22
159899	Mrs. F. W. Eschmann, executrix estate F. W. R. Eschmann.....	Refunding internal-revenue collections (certified claims).	1916	6.00
161070	C. P. Cecil, Jr.....	do.....	1918	1.00
161433	C. W. Wescott.....	do.....	1917	15.00
161434	C. L. Morang.....	do.....	1917	15.00
	Total.....			40.00
159417	Leon Eisen.....	Redemption of stamps (certified claims).		100.00
161000	William Wessel.....	do.....		27.41
161727	Fred Holmberg.....	do.....		1,000.00
161738	Fairmont Creamery Co.....	do.....		1,000.00
164829	Waterman State Bank, Waterman, Ill.....	do.....		45.00
164548	Henry W. Peabody & Co.....	do.....		170.00
	Total.....			3,242.40
160412	Charleston Drug Manufacturing Co.....	Payment of judgments against internal-revenue officers (certified claims).		10,577.43
159901	Mary J. E. Cryan.....	do.....		10,000.00
164898	George D. Bliss, Jr., executor of will of George D. Bliss.....	do.....		232.30
162780	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....		60,308.23
	Total.....			80,720.00

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Treasury Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Contd.				
159930	F. E. Wallace & Co.....	Allowance or drawback (certified claims).		\$568.23
161368	Peacock Chemical Co.....	do.....		8.00
161985	Parke, Davis & Co.....	do.....		78.52
162397	Amerman & Patterson.....	do.....		874.85
	Total.....			1,529.60
23474	American Railway Express Co.....	Coast Guard (certified claims).	1917	13.63
24653	do.....	do.....	1917-18	.65
24924	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	do.....	1916	20.10
24951	New England Steamship lines.....	do.....	1918	10.42
84093	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	.20
84447	Cenon Abrung, engineer, first class, United States Coast Guard.	do.....	1918	60.00
84448	Rudolph Bittman.....	do.....	1918	60.00
84449	L. E. Alford.....	do.....	1918	1.67
84450	A. E. Kristeffersen.....	do.....	1918	1.67
84451	M. I. O'Connor.....	do.....	1918	300.00
84454	D. V. Klonowski, former fireman, United States Coast Guard.	do.....	1918	60.00
84459	K. P. Floe, machinist, United States Coast Guard.	do.....	1918	84.12
74549	A. J. Sousa, gunner.....	do.....	1918	60.00
84551	Shults Bread Co.....	do.....	1917	5.94
	Total.....			678.40
25321	American Railway Express Co.....	Repairs and preservation of public buildings (certified claims).	1918	4.67
84119	J. L. Cook Hardware Co.....	Mechanical equipment for public buildings (certified claims).	1917	1.79
84140	Ripy Bros. Coal & Ice Co.....	Operating supplies for public buildings (certified claims).	1917	20.00
22211	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	Freight, transportation, etc., Public Health Service, 1919.	1919	1.08
22551	Southern Pacific R. R.....	do.....	1919	70.60
24074	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.....	do.....	1919	8.96
	Total.....			80.64
	Total, Treasury Department.....			90,932.62

RECAPITULATION OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Labor-saving machines, Treasury Department (certified claims).....	\$0.56
Freight, transportation, etc., Public Health Service (certified claims).....	12.66
Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims).....	6.66
Quarantine service (certified claims).....	.89
Salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue (certified claims).....	1,194.54
Collecting the war revenue (certified claims).....	103.39
Miscellaneous expense, Internal Revenue Service (certified claims).....	3,191.22
Refunding internal-revenue collections (certified claims).....	40.00
Redemption of stamps (certified claims).....	3,338.70
Payment of judgments against internal-revenue officers (certified claims).....	80,728.90
Allowance or drawback (certified claims).....	1,529.60
Coast Guard (certified claims).....	678.40
Repairs and preservation of public buildings (certified claims).....	4.67
Mechanical equipment for public buildings (certified claims).....	1.79
Operating supplies for public buildings (certified claims).....	20.00
Freight, transportation, etc., Public Health Service, 1919.....	80.64
Total, Treasury Department.....	90,932.62

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the War Department.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
WAR DEPARTMENT.				
CIVIL.				
98229	Potomac Electric Power Co.	Contingent expenses, War Department (certified claims).		\$41.52
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
98598	Green, Fred W.	National security and defense, War Department (certified claims).		97.05
98449	Bowman, John R.	Increase of compensation, Military Establishment (certified claims).	1918	36.91
59739	War Department (for adjustment of appropriations).	do.	1918	200.00
	Total.			236.91
100430	Borders, Arthur.	Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps (certified claims).	1912-13	56.00
96444	Foote & Davies Co.	Registration and selection for military service (certified claims).		32.55
96538	Myers, W. F.	do.		4.00
96616	Ivey, H. B.	do.		10.00
96861	Wilson, L. D.	do.		122.00
97016	Pharris, J. F.	do.		26.40
97017	Foote & Davies Co.	do.		9.15
97018	Davis, J. Lucius.	do.		4.00
97170	Keweenaw Printing Co.	do.		31.40
97479	McCallum, D. H.	do.		160.00
97624	Kaier, Chas. F., executor of Charles D. Kaier	do.		220.00
97757	White, C. M.	do.		87.60
97948	Dishong, J. L.	do.		51.50
97949	Schermerhorn, Fred	do.		188.00
98305	Tankard & Woodall	do.		16.38
98590	Baehm, J. C.	do.		690.00
98591	Wolf, John G.	do.		55.00
98946	Yellow Auto Bus Line	do.		20.00
99343	The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co.	do.		46.62
99534	Wm. H. Hoskins Co.	do.		383.38
99643	Orr, F. M.	do.		119.30
99805	McKenna, Henry	do.	1918	39.50
99806	Gresham, W. A.	do.		9.40
99807	Epley, O. H.	do.		12.00
99808	Taylor, Horace Furness	do.	1918	91.00
99809	Ballou, Frank	do.	1918	4.00
99819	Clack, Harry	do.	1918	15.00
100078	Myers Electric Store	do.	1918	10.55
100184	New York Telephone Co.	do.	1918	30.68
100226	Southern Stamp & Stationery Co.	do.	1918	14.31
100227	Johnson, Ellis E.	do.	1918	100.00
100483	Pickett, C. P.	do.	1918	19.00
101224	Harrison, J. H.	do.	1917	175.30
	Total.			2,808.02
51588	Treasurer United States, for deposit to the official credit of E. R. Curtin, Quartermaster Corps.	Pay, etc., of the Army (certified claims).	1918	20.00
96492	Long, William W.	do.	1918	303.31
96946	Leadbitter, Vercy A.	do.	1918	123.16
97133	Dickey, Alfred	do.	1918	.37
97270	Leesch, August	do.	1918	213.75
97272	Martindale, Carl J.	do.	1918	106.00
97280	Miles, Fanning C.	do.	1918	4.38
97419	Burdick, Charles L.	do.	1918	7.00
97421	Cooper, W. M.	do.	1918	.63
97423	Schrivver, Clarence C.	do.	1918	3.90
97425	Meadows, William P.	do.	1918	3.90
97427	Main, Charles F.	do.	1918	3.90
97429	Lockridge, James R.	do.	1918	6.50

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the War Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
CIVIL continued.				
97431	Earle, William F.....	Pay, etc., of the Army (certified claims).	1918	\$0.63
97433	Crossno, Roy B.....	do.	1918	1.88
97435	Bumpous, Robert.....	do.	1918	3.90
97437	Blattler, Ben.....	do.	1918	4.55
97439	Pierce, Charles H.....	do.	1918	430.66
97577	Murphy, John.....	do.	1918	6.42
97711	Wall, Charles K.....	do.	1918	3.25
97817	Finik, John.....	do.	1918	10.50
97861	Graham, Eugene M.....	do.	1918	3.90
97868	Bradley, Oscar L.....	do.	1918	3.90
97895	Benefield, R. E.....	do.	1918	3.90
97867	Nicholas, Troy B.....	do.	1918	4.55
97869	Miles, Ivory.....	do.	1918	4.55
97871	Garrett, Norman.....	do.	1918	4.55
98291	Hogue, Varian B.....	do.	1918	75.68
98385	Burke, Mary, grandchild of John Farrell.	do.	1918	2.60
98554	Buzard, Halleck.....	do.	1918	427.89
99143	Dougherty, Kyran J.....	do.	1918	52.03
99144	Helle, John H.....	do.	1918	21.00
99146	Threw, Clyde C.....	do.	1918	10.55
99800	Carr, William J.....	do.	1918	31.61
99307	Slocinski, John.....	do.	1918	7.88
99806	Holvee, Emil C.....	do.	1918	10.50
99309	Drummond, James H.....	do.	1918	19.23
99812	Wilkins, William H.....	do.	1918	.68
99811	Lewis, Oral W.....	do.	1918	.75
99815	Gibson, M. L., father of Montie L. Gibson.	do.	1918	.19
99815	Gibson, Sallie, mother of Montie L. Gibson.	do.	1918	.19
99419	Usher, John J.....	do.	1918	63.06
99749	Rogers, James W.....	do.	1918	6.06
99751	Morrison, Joseph.....	do.	1918	2.08
99753	Thomas, Charlie.....	do.	1918	.63
99808	McElin, Daniel.....	do.	1918	30.24
100047	Bridger, Edwin A.....	do.	1917	18.00
100369	Wiane, Worden E., executor of John F. Callahan.	do.	1916	35.05
4435	War Department (for adjustment of appropriations).	do.	1918	111.65
59730	do.	do.	1917-18	16,330.33
59747	do.	do.	1918	29.72
60143	do.	do.	1918	46.80
61590	do.	do.	1918	84.51
61939	do.	do.	1918	33.89
Total.....				19,736.77
99559	Crockett, Tas H.....	Extra-duty pay to enlisted men as clerks, etc., at Army division and department headquarters (certified claims).		40.00
99747	Prast, Max L.....	do.		45.00
100087	Tyau, Luke M.....	do.		69.50
Total.....				154.50
96490	McCampbell, Sarah A., widow of James H. McCampbell.	Arrears of pay, bounty, etc. (certified claims).		9.14
97345	Jackson, John F., son of Ezra P. Jackson.	do.		1.04
97345	Jackson, Myron P., son of Ezra P. Jackson.	do.		1.04
97345	Cook, Mary A., daughter of Ezra P. Jackson.	do.		1.04
97346	Lawson, Sylvester.....	do.		25.00
97347	Whiton, Marion C., daughter of John C. Whiton.	do.		.60
97973	Masters, George L., brother of Thomas W. Masters.	do.		35.39

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the War Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
CIVIL—continued.				
98398	Mewhinney, Minerva Adams, sister of Isaac N. Adams.	Arrears of pay, bounty, etc. (certified claims).		\$0.35
98701	Bass, J. B., nephew of Samuel Oliver.	do.		50.29
98702	Bass, J. B., nephew of Alexander Oliver.	do.		45.36
98526	Callins, Georgia C., sister of Moses Brooks.	do.		33.34
98527	Callins, Georgia C., sister of Jack Brooks.	do.		33.34
	Total.			235.93
96864	Irvin and Leighton.	Supplies, services, and transportation. Quartermaster Corps (certified claims).	1917	369.53
59406	American Ry. Express Co.	do.	1917-18	2.38
59414	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	do.	1916	146.90
59432	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	do.	1917	11.26
59444	Southern Ry. Co.	do.	1917	.57
59449	American Ry. Express Co.	do.	1917-18	.67
59476	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do.	1917-18	189.30
59491	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	do.	1917	4.51
59494	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	do.	1917	12.00
59505	Matson Navigation Co.	do.	1917	1.94
59508	Norfolk Southern R. R. Co.	do.	1917	1,573.67
59511	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	do.	1917	2.84
59514	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	do.	1917	770.44
59534	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.	1917-18	1,258.86
59538	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co.	do.	1917	14.22
59515	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas.	do.	1917	282.25
59563	Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.	do.	1917	8,053.92
59608	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co.	do.	1917	16.00
59611	International & Great Northern Ry.	do.	1917	156.00
59622	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	do.	1917	15.33
98604	Pingley, Thomas.	do.		16.50
98782	Nixon Transfer & Coal Co.	do.	1917	73.60
99909	Dillow, Joseph F.	do.		73.10
59642	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	do.	1917	55.17
59649	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	do.	1917	130.90
59651	El Paso & Southwestern System.	do.	1917	11.25
59664	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.	1917	5.92
59692	Delaware & Hudson Co.	do.	1917	468.00
59792	Matson Navigation Co.	do.	1917	123.36
100289	Utah Power & Light Co.	do.	1917	721.35
97419	Burdick, Charles L.	do.		10.52
59748	Central of Georgia Ry. Co.	do.	1917	46.06
59755	New York Central R. R.	do.	1917	2.76
4475	War Department (for adjustment of appropriations).	do.	1917	309.84
59739	do.	do.	1917-18	13,023.55
59819	do.	do.	1917-18	67.83
	Total.			28,322.24
59708	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	Transportation of the Army and its supplies (certified claims).	1913	6.73
100480	Heman Construction Co.	Sodium-nitrate storage (certified claims).	1917	7,961.83
4281	War Department (for adjustment of appropriations).	Shooting galleries and ranges (certified claims).	1918	397.75
59928	do.	Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc. (certified claims).	1918	299.94

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS.

7

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the War Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
CIVIL—continued.				
62214	War Department (for adjustment of appropriations).	Quarters for hospital stewards (certified claims).	1918	\$1,634.36
61718	do.....	Commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts, 1920.	1920	648.33
97025	Sober, Erastus C.....	Medical and Hospital Department (certified claims).	.....	33.48
99648	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Engineer operations in the field (certified claims).	.....	.29
59669	War Department (for adjustment of appropriations).	do.....	1918	5,194.35
60612	do.....	do.....	1918	92,923.68
	Total.....	.....	.....	98,118.32
99340	Public Ledger Co.....	Ordinance Service (certified claims).	.....	10.68
98679	Lindholm, Edwin T.....	Civilian military training camps (certified claims).	.....	29.05
59463	Hartwell Ry. Co.....	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (certified claims).	1917	35.01
59636	Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	1918	4.66
59564	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	2.40
59620	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	198.20
	Total.....	.....	.....	240.27
59544	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.....	Headstones for graves of soldiers (certified claims).	1918	1.27
59594	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.....	do.....	1916	63.00
	Total.....	.....	.....	64.27
59639	American Railway Express Co.....	Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees (certified claims).	1917	45.08
59434	Pacific Electric Ry. Co.....	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Pacific Branch (certified claims).	1916	214.74
59434	do.....	National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, clothing (certified claims).	1916	119.44
99066	Pittenger, G. H.....	Payment of claims for loss of firearms, etc., taken by United States troops during labor strikes in 1914 in Colorado (certified claims).	.....	4.96
	Total, Military Establishment.....	.....	.....	160,476.67
	Total, War Department.....	.....	.....	160,518.19

RECAPITULATION OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department:

Civil—

Contingent expenses, War Department (certified claims)..... \$41.62

Military Establishment—

National security and defense, War Department (certified claims)..... 97.05

Registration and selection for military service (certified claims)..... 2,808.02

Pay, etc., of the Army (certified claims)..... 18,736.77

War Department—Continued.

Military Establishment—Continued.

Extra-duty pay to enlisted men as clerks, etc., at Army division and department headquarters (certified claims).....	\$154.89
Arrears of pay, bounty, etc. (certified claims).....	235.93
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps (certified claims).....	55.00
Supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps (certified claims).....	28,822.24
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc. (certified claims).....	298.94
Shooting galleries and ranges (certified claims).....	871.75
Medical and hospital department (certified claims).....	32.48
Engineer operations in field (certified claims).....	98,118.32
Ordnance service (certified claims).....	10.06
Civilian military training camps (certified claims).....	28.05
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (certified claims).....	240.27
Headstones for graves of soldiers (certified claims).....	84.27
Increase of compensation, Military Establishment (certified claims).....	236.91
Sodium nitrate storage (certified claims).....	7,961.86
Quarters for hospital stewards (certified claims).....	1,634.26
Commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts, 1920.....	648.33
Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees (certified claims).....	45.08
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Pacific Branch (certified claims).....	214.74
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, clothing (certified claims).....	119.44
Payment of claims for loss of firearms, etc., taken by United States troops during labor strikes in 1914 in Colorado, 1920.....	4.95
Transportation of the Army and its supplies (certified claims).....	6.73
Total, Military Establishment.....	160,476.67
Total, War Department.....	160,518.19

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
31160	Burroughs Adding Machine Co.....	Contingent expenses, Navy Department (certified claims).	1918	\$2,847.50
31161	Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.).....	do.....	1918	8.06
31162	A. B. Dick Co.....	do.....	1918	7.50
Total.....				2,863.06
Total Navy civil.....				2,863.06
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
31202	Grogan, Fred P.....	Increase of compensation, Naval Establishment (certified claims).	1917-18	12.43
31399	Fisher, Roy S.....	do.....	1917	3.02
31283	Lee, James.....	do.....	1918	.12
Total.....				15.57
30156	Noyes, George F.....	Pay miscellaneous (certified claims).	1917-18	20.00
30189	Stahl, Albert W.....	do.....	1917-18	5.85
30879	Werry, John E.....	do.....	1917-18	15.94
30995	Van Syckle, Leon H.....	do.....	1917-18	26.72
Total.....				69.11
31439	Leonard, B. J.....	Contingent, Navy (certified claims).	1917-18	24.00
30215	Calhoun, Arthur B.....	Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).	1917-18	3.05
30255	Clark, Carl E.....	do.....	1917-18	54.29
30294	McCartin, Alexander, jr.....	do.....	1909	14.10
30422	Mullen, Alfred G.....	do.....	1917-18	80.00
30424	Hauy, Edward F.....	do.....	1917-18	10.00
30486	Appiebee, Edward George.....	do.....	1917-18	2.20
30526	Fairweather, James M.....	do.....	1917-18	17.28
30582	Hamann, Elser M.....	do.....	1917-18	26.28
30690	Smith, Robert Timothy.....	do.....	1918	47.25
30787	Losh, Ray R.....	do.....	1917-18	12.91

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
30871	Edge, Floyd.....	Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).	1917-18	\$66.24
31067	Bernberg, Henry.....	do.....	1917-18	72.82
31143	Shepherd, Lemuel C.....	do.....	1917-18	150.00
31144	Robinson, Fielding S.....	do.....	1917-18	150.00
29685	Porter, C. P.....	do.....	1881-87	619.17
31198	Matteson, Clyde P.....	do.....	1917-18	150.00
31216	Anderson, Joseph L.....	do.....	1917-18	61.10
31265	Eitel, Samuel H.....	do.....	1906-1908	55.90
31238	Haslup, Lemuel A.....	do.....	1917-18	150.00
31402	Hobbs, Charles B.....	do.....	1917-18	66.49
31536	Anderson, Otmer Orvell.....	do.....	1917-18	73.94
	Total.....			1,846.02
30252	Dowling, Edward J.....	Maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps (certified claims).	1914-15	116.90
30044	McDonald, Dale L.....	do.....	1917-18	25.60
30686	Jackson, Walter O.....	do.....	1916-1918	24.15
30701	Johnson, Earl Clark.....	do.....	1916-1918	19.60
	Total.....			186.25
30252	Dowling, Edward J.....	Contingent, Marine Corps (certified claims).	1913	56.70
30561	Thomas, Albert B.....	Transportation, Bureau of Navigation (certified claims).	1917-18	21.86
30759	Bergmann, August G.....	Gunnery and engineering exercises, Bureau of Navigation (certified claims).	1917	10.00
30138	Garwood, W. C.....	Outfits on first enlistment, Bureau of Navigation (certified claims).	1917-18	4.63
30496	Thrft, Lula May.....	do.....	1917-18	14.61
31296	Hill, Lloyd D.....	do.....	1917-18	60.00
	Total.....			79.24
31327	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Organizing the Naval Reserve Force (certified claims).	1917	248.00
31054	John A. Roebling's Sons Co.....	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance (certified claims).	1917-18	110.00
30283	Lee, James.....	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).	1917-18	1.15
30040	Schirmer, Harry M.....	Pay of the Navy (certified claims).	1917-18	70.77
30042	Carlettillo, Louie B.....	do.....	1917-18	60.00
30074	Washburn, George H.....	do.....	1917-18	566.40
30083	Holz, Alfred F.....	do.....	1917-18	128.55
30085	Jones, William Earl.....	do.....	1917-18	23.50
30087	O'Brien, John.....	do.....	1917-18	3.91
30121	McKenzie, David.....	do.....	1917-18	970.46
30132	Lehmann, Kurt R.....	do.....	1917-18	.93
30142	Ely, Albert Ed.....	do.....	1917-18	8.77
30161	Branson, George P.....	do.....	1917-18	120.00
30163	Strauss, Irving Francis.....	do.....	1917-18	16.81
30165	Truitt, John A.....	do.....	1917-18	41.00
30177	Hook, Henry.....	do.....	1917-18	30.00
30179	Griffith, Harry Wilson.....	do.....	1917-18	45.00
30181	Young, Stephen T.....	do.....	1917-18	72.97
30183	Sliney, John.....	do.....	1917-18	3.85
30203	Dunham, Bellinger.....	do.....	1917-18	13.43
30221	Younkin, Grover C.....	do.....	1917-18	26.23
30233	Guare, P. P.....	do.....	1917-18	11.46
30234	Scott, Forrester H.....	do.....	1917-18	1.23
30254	Wight, Harley F.....	do.....	1917-18	108.52
30264	Kimberly, George B.....	do.....	1917-18	1,667.79

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
30266	James, William Henry.....	Pay of the Navy (certified claims).	1917-18	\$120.00
30268	Miller, Donald Lee.....	do.	1917-18	102.50
30312	Kimball, Harvey S.....	do.	1917-18	1.57
30314	McConnell, Joseph Marsee.....	do.	1917-18	4.77
30316	Weeks, Maurice Lee.....	do.	1917-18	1.70
30322	Sarmiento, Juan L.....	do.	1917-18	120.00
33326	Lehman, Clyde W.....	do.	1917-18	45.66
30390	Briola, Nicolas.....	do.	1917-18	120.00
30373	Lacy, J. F.....	do.	1917-18	13.81
30375	Ankeny, Robert McA.....	do.	1917-18	166.25
30377	Fox, Thomas L.....	do.	1917-18	75.69
30382	Morris, George Thorn.....	do.	1917-18	14.63
30399	Doane, Harold Parker.....	do.	1917-18	5.00
30406	Tyler, William.....	do.	1917-18	1.41
30407	Greene, Albert Samuel.....	do.	1917-18	6.33
30439	Coates, William J.....	do.	1917-18	78.72
30412	Morris, Paul E.....	do.	1917-18	17.62
30428	Hansen, Rasmus H. P.....	do.	1917-18	3.41
30478	Fackey, John M.....	do.	1917-18	24.54
30487	Burford, Melville O.....	do.	1917-18	14.70
30489	Bartlett, James Warren.....	do.	1917-18	60.00
30491	Davis, Fred Jones.....	do.	1917-18	152.07
30500	Hurst, Frank Frain.....	do.	1917-18	105.00
30530	Franklin, Margaret M.....	do.	1917-18	3.43
30533	Saxon, Francis O.....	do.	1917-18	14.27
30535	Bossert, Andrew R.....	do.	1917-18	14.63
30538	Sharp, John McManus.....	do.	1917-18	73.15
30586	Lightbody, Walter A.....	do.	1917-18	12.37
30596	Morris, James Michael.....	do.	1917-18	38.50
30598	Murphy, John Francis.....	do.	1917-18	540.72
30600	Wellendorf, Theodore Alexander.....	do.	1917-18	1.13
30615	Olcovich, Alden.....	do.	1917-18	34.10
30625	Mills, John A.....	do.	1917-18	22.60
30659	Daurelle, George P.....	do.	1917-18	8.52
30661	McGraw, Charles W.....	do.	1917-18	12.51
30675	Cox, Edward.....	do.	1917-18	65.15
30696	Thornton, Stephen D.....	do.	1917-18	106.29
30698	Perry, William Charles.....	do.	1917-18	79.38
30735	Clew, Edward B.....	do.	1917-18	120.00
30737	Allen, Edward C.....	do.	1917-18	58.00
30790	Neville, C. W. J.....	do.	1917-18	56.95
30792	Pebworth, William P.....	do.	1917-18	33.34
30794	Tinnon, Samuel A.....	do.	1917-18	12.47
30807	Willis, John.....	do.	1917-18	9.19
30838	Tarrant, Timothy F.....	do.	1917-18	23.96
30842	Hamp, Albert-Fletcher.....	do.	1917-18	56.04
30844	Sayles, Percy.....	do.	1917-18	11.44
30846	Melisaac, James.....	do.	1917-18	6.66
30848	Lucas, Ralph.....	do.	1917-18	8.80
30852	Cartwright, J. E.....	do.	1917-18	543.92
30857	Nolan, Gerald.....	do.	1917-18	130.05
30860	Keller, Ernest Walter.....	do.	1917-18	17.71
30861	Hammer, R.....	do.	1917-18	9.88
30883	Gallagher, Roger Jas.....	do.	1917-18	7.73
30884	Haebig, Edwin C.....	do.	1917-18	1.60
30896	Benz, George Edward.....	do.	1917-18	105.00
30900	Handke, Albert Lewis.....	do.	1917-18	51.24
30920	McNamara, Stephen.....	do.	1917-18	6.53
30938	Terlin, Frank.....	do.	1917-18	23.34
30943	Johnson, William.....	do.	1917-18	175.00
30968	Murray, John J.....	do.	1917-18	11.20
30976	Jeffries, John B.....	do.	1917-18	10.23
30980	Sawyer, William H.....	do.	1917-18	7.60
30997	Hornung, Bernard C.....	do.	1917-18	25.60
31000	Burwell, J. T.....	do.	1917-18	183.90
31014	Beal, Calvin B.....	do.	1917-18	44.50
31016	Porter, Robert J.....	do.	1917-18	5.63
31018	Baudry, Jules J.....	do.	1917-18	22.26
31020	Cleaver, Adam.....	do.	1917-18	1.00
31039	Kiefer, Harry A.....	do.	1917-18	1.20
31136	Doebereiner, John Adam.....	do.	1917-18	16.28

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate of claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
31136	Boone, Nathaniel Elias.....	Pay of the Navy (certified claims).	1917-18	38 88
31147	Bullock, Commodore E.....	do	1917-18	107.44
31161	Dyson, John.....	do	1917-18	3.79
29625	Rieu, Frederick J.....	do	1917-18	40.99
31187	Brooks, James Henry.....	do	1917-18	23.10
31189	Porter, James O.....	do	1917-18	276.52
31203	Johnson, Clarence H.....	do	1917-18	.93
31212	Fitzgerald, Vance O.....	do	1917-18	96.32
31229	Carlson, John S.....	do	1917-18	13.83
31234	Lipsecomb, B. B.....	do	1917-18	7.99
31247	Boye, Louis Wm.....	do	1917-18	73.75
31255	Matel, Joe L.....	do	1917-18	11.13
31256	Fleury, Joseph E.....	do	1917-18	2.07
31322	Schaeffer, Herbert R.....	do	1917-18	12.63
31329	Scott, Earl Claude.....	do	1917-18	40.00
31333	Cornell, Walter.....	do	1917-18	7.31
31335	Wickham, Claude E.....	do	1917-18	15.27
31337	Nicholls, George Allerado.....	do	1917-18	26.40
31370	Miller, Charles W.....	do	1917-18	31.21
31437	Grimes, Edward Joseph.....	do	1917-18	30.00
31111	Gumbok, Vincent R.....	do	1917-18	17.02
31422	Schmitz, John B.....	do	1917-18	9.91
31426	Heffernan, Edward Francis.....	do	1917-18	114.73
31442	Le Tourneau, Edward H.....	do	1917-18	265.42
31451	Savage, William Milton.....	do	1917-18	2.60
31453	Baker, William Dooley.....	do	1917-18	33.43
31459	Gardner, Nevins P.....	do	1917-18	2.91
31460	Gallagher, Stephen A.....	do	1917-18	5.70
31461	Smith, Lester Hoyt.....	do	1917-18	4.57
31462	Peet, Olin F.....	do	1917-18	14.70
31463	Robbins, William Marion.....	do	1917-18	7.33
31465	Barry, Richard Andrew.....	do	1917-18	29.50
31474	Wadlington, Elmer.....	do	1917-18	24.10
31477	Hansen, Hans.....	do	1917-18	50.95
31485	Kern, John.....	do	1917-18	90.00
31487	Lewitzke, Arthur G.....	do	1917-18	36.00
31489	Bell, Joe.....	do	1917-18	.59
31526	McDermott, Joseph D.....	do	1917-18	2.21
31529	Haines, Edwin A.....	do	1917-18	13.97
31530	Burkhart, Harry F.....	do	1917-18	14.67
31531	Huey, Joseph Clark, jr.....	do	1917-18	12.67
31532	Daly, John J.....	do	1917-18	2.43
31562	Riddick, Horace J.....	do	1917-18	109.24
31563	McCurry, A. C.....	do	1917-18	13.76
30200	Ackerbauer, Stephen.....	do	1916	227.99
30217	Deyoung, Wilfred.....	do	1918-1918	45.61
30219	Koch, Frederick William.....	do	1913-1918	257.75
30282	Ricketts, George Francis.....	do	1916-17	6.51
30302	Feaster, Joseph.....	do	1916-1918	472.93
30318	Sharp, David V.....	do	1913-1918	52.53
30320	Velandria, Andres.....	do	1914-1918	49.92
30406	Sing, Ah.....	do	1916-1918	8.42
30402	Elkins, Charles Leonard.....	do	1916-1918	20.99
30426	Janizewska, Stephen J.....	do	1913-1918	27.86
30430	Hopkins, Charles W.....	do	1918	9.05
30460	Dever, Joseph F.....	do	1918	15.27
30493	Furin, Andrew.....	do	1914-1918	44.76
30504	Malloy, William E.....	do	1915	11.30
30536	Inai, Nakaza.....	do	1914-1918	41.01
30540	Aflague, Justo Pangelinan.....	do	1918	41.50
30570	Harrison, Howard W.....	do	1913	100.00
30600	Kesler, Perry.....	do	1914	15.03
30670	Johns, Jesse C.....	do	1914-15	21.75
30694	Burch, John Shilladay.....	do	1918	62.89
30739	Parks, Charles J.....	do	1918	37.54
30831	Sticht, John L.....	do	1914-1918	380.75
30850	Culling, Charles.....	do	1915-1918	40.62
30898	Hubert, Leslie Grant.....	do	1916-1918	25.08
30941	King, Ralph.....	do	1909-1918	498.74
30945	Crepeau, Jos. Frank.....	do	1918	6.52
30982	Dahl, Ludwig Wilhelm.....	do	1902-1918	168.97

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
31012	MacMillan, Ronald A.	Pay of the Navy (certified claims).	1918	\$45.00
31153	McDonald, Hugh I. G.	do.	1912-1918	384.89
31155	Peters, Bates Arthur.	do.	1916-1918	40.90
31157	Rothing, Bert G.	do.	1916-1918	24.26
31251	McDermid, Curtis A. J.	do.	1913-1918	48.72
31253	Kingi, Inomata.	do.	1915-1918	35.22
31424	Lavallie, Alexander.	do.	1914-1918	339.57
31440	Driscoll, Francis H.	do.	1918	37.00
31449	Willis, Clay Seery.	do.	1916-1918	27.18
	Total.			13,536.35
30343	Mason, Stanley E.	Provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).	1917-18	12.50
30663	Farrington, Marcus R.	do.	1917-18	13.75
30902	James, Samuel Clifford.	do.	1917-18	22.50
30904	Hansen, Walter Frederick.	do.	1917-18	12.00
30906	Zimmerman, Ernest Herman.	do.	1917-18	22.50
30964	Huttenhower, Daniel James.	do.	1917-18	23.75
30966	Brighton, Colen Ellis.	do.	1917-18	12.50
31043	Casey, William J.	do.	1917-18	44.75
31249	Hardcastle, Willis H.	do.	1917-18	13.75
	Total.			178.00
30603	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).	1917-18	6.50
2687	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	40,433.66
4253	do.	do.	1920	6,051.33
2722	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.	do.	1920	54.01
3853	do.	do.	1920	1.35
2795	American Ry. Express Co.	do.	1920	16.70
3296	do.	do.	1920	1.35
5170	do.	do.	1920	.86
2905	Boston & Maine R. R.	do.	1920	416.92
3634	do.	do.	1920	49.89
3622	do.	do.	1920	156.66
3535	Boston & Albany R. R.	do.	1920	20.80
3155	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	do.	1920	6.07
3082	do.	do.	1920	220.53
2874	do.	do.	1920	131.76
4222	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	do.	1920	1,360.40
2930	Chicago & North Western R. R.	do.	1920	66.13
2632	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.	do.	1920	1,531.69
3586	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	do.	1920	19.49
2856	do.	do.	1920	670.56
2855	do.	do.	1920	206.87
2724	do.	do.	1920	88.74
3608	Eastern Steamship Lines (Inc.).	do.	1920	.44
3255	Erie R. R.	do.	1920	62.65
2929	do.	do.	1920	246.39
2902	Great Northern R. R.	do.	1920	5,488.13
3916	Matson Navigation Co.	do.	1920	40.68
3832	do.	do.	1920	466.65
3834	do.	do.	1920	348.26
3819	do.	do.	1920	20.59
3812	do.	do.	1920	15.50
3738	do.	do.	1920	28.89
3686	do.	do.	1920	333.25
3613	do.	do.	1920	19.40
3226	do.	do.	1920	1,290.19
3091	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.	do.	1920	183.68
2713	Matson Navigation Co.	do.	1920	651.33
3395	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.	do.	1920	44.39
2607	New York Central R. R.	do.	1920	88.67
3217	do.	do.	1920	4.85
3086	do.	do.	1920	1,231.57
2759	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	do.	1920	251.07

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
4582	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$9.72
3882	do.	do.	1920	4.04
3592	do.	do.	1920	22.50
3445	Northern Pacific R. R.	do.	1920	131.23
3312	New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.	do.	1920	5.96
4592	Pennsylvania Railroad (eastern lines).	do.	1920	1.93
4438	do.	do.	1920	9.00
3833	do.	do.	1920	2.00
3842	do.	do.	1920	24.00
3521	do.	do.	1920	142.46
3511	do.	do.	1920	823.28
3443	do.	do.	1920	620.21
3257	do.	do.	1920	839.77
2935	do.	do.	1920	4,332.54
2737	do.	do.	1920	618.91
2697	Philadelphia & Reading R. R.	do.	1920	695.26
5214	Long Island R. R. Co.	do.	1920	50.93
2918	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	do.	1920	320.67
4914	Southern Pacific Co.	do.	1920	618.67
3970	Southern Pacific R. R.	do.	1920	35.10
3718	do.	do.	1920	132.05
3526	do.	do.	1920	867.70
3437	Southern Pacific Co.	do.	1920	77.25
3203	St. Louis, Southwestern R. R. of Texas.	do.	1920	1,144.77
2626	Southern R. R.	do.	1920	169.06
4242	Washington Southern R. R.	do.	1920	15.57
2806	Wharton & Northern R. R. Co.	do.	1920	165.96
3520	Pacific Steamship Co.	do.	1920	26.98
3619	do.	do.	1920	3.96
3995	do.	do.	1920	75.75
5122	do.	do.	1920	34.65
5345	do.	do.	1920	28.72
3640	Pacific Electric Ry. Co.	do.	1920	59.23
3991	do.	do.	1920	11.02
4025	do.	do.	1920	118.42
4298	do.	do.	1920	3.86
4391	do.	do.	1920	19.95
4986	do.	do.	1920	1.91
3286	Pioneer Truck Co.	do.	1920	266.20
4174	do.	do.	1920	205.85
4673	do.	do.	1920	27.02
4203	Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans Ry. Co.	do.	1920	4.03
5116	Philadelphia & Reading R. R.	do.	1920	9.50
2872	do.	do.	1920	737.77
4024	Pere Marquette Ry. Co.	do.	1920	2.10
4362	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	do.	1920	8.00
2702	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do.	1920	913.70
2990	do.	do.	1920	57.16
3149	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	do.	1920	19.00
3283	do.	do.	1920	112.23
3434	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do.	1920	2,653.74
3952	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	do.	1920	267.35
3956	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do.	1920	45.75
3959	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	do.	1920	20.67
3972	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do.	1920	182.53
3986	do.	do.	1920	1,312.73
3994	do.	do.	1920	1,291.67
3909	do.	do.	1920	2,365.65
4003	do.	do.	1920	993.09
4037	do.	do.	1920	101.54
4053	do.	do.	1920	295.32
4055	do.	do.	1920	656.35
4056	do.	do.	1920	58.18
4135	do.	do.	1920	2,065.24
4350	do.	do.	1920	890.22
4766	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	do.	1920	9.00
5245	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do.	1920	60.60
4473	Old Dominion Steamship Co.	do.	1920	1.00
5157	do.	do.	1920	1.41
3160	Oregon Short Line R. R.	do.	1920	237.80

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
4023	Ocean Shore R. R. Co.....	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$4.22
3407	Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Lines.	do.....	1920	43.91
2881	do.....	do.....	1920	320.52
3233	Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.	do.....	1920	1,098.35
3304	do.....	do.....	1920	734.14
3942	do.....	do.....	1920	3,598.77
4046	do.....	do.....	1920	8.40
4237	do.....	do.....	1920	99.16
4937	do.....	do.....	1920	341.04
2909	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.	do.....	1920	745.72
3222	do.....	do.....	1920	115.41
3362	do.....	do.....	1920	400.10
4051	do.....	do.....	1920	564.74
4113	do.....	do.....	1920	443.03
4184	do.....	do.....	1920	.95
4485	do.....	do.....	1920	1.33
2890	Atlantic City R. R.	do.....	1920	257.50
3184	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	do.....	1920	3,718.01
3975	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (coast lines).	do.....	1920	1,894.00
3090	Spokane, Portland & Seattle R. R.	do.....	1920	250.21
3126	do.....	do.....	1920	7.25
3150	do.....	do.....	1920	2.01
4020	do.....	do.....	1920	120.63
3375	Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	273.69
4014	Southern Pacific Co.	do.....	1920	499.00
4543	Seaboard Air Line, R. R.	do.....	1920	89.42
3333	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	54.25
3997	do.....	do.....	1920	25.29
4083	do.....	do.....	1920	3.77
4114	do.....	do.....	1920	207.00
3325	St. Louis Southwestern R. R. of Texas.	do.....	1920	216.77
4302	St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	149.41
4360	do.....	do.....	1920	93.80
3024	St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico R. R.	do.....	1920	847.47
30576	H. A. Stiles & Co.	do.....	1920	42.53
29664	Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Co.	do.....	1920	30.71
2924	Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. of Texas	do.....	1920	531.06
3963	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas.	do.....	1920	163.87
3281	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	67.10
3161	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	58.25
4028	Michigan Central R. R.	do.....	1920	.84
4134	do.....	do.....	1920	12.19
2692	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & Steamship Co.	do.....	1920	207.27
3292	do.....	do.....	1920	211.38
4346	do.....	do.....	1920	190.10
4359	do.....	do.....	1920	861.54
4605	do.....	do.....	1920	177.86
4526	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.	do.....	1920	33.54
3639	do.....	do.....	1920	12.50
3672	do.....	do.....	1920	5.11
4634	do.....	do.....	1920	37.34
5227	do.....	do.....	1920	79.87
2904	Matson Navigation Co.	do.....	1920	45.62
3363	do.....	do.....	1920	1,662.47
3597	do.....	do.....	1920	65.48
4219	do.....	do.....	1920	137.61
4246	do.....	do.....	1920	3,196.27
4462	do.....	do.....	1920	45.77
4487	do.....	do.....	1920	23.62
4933	do.....	do.....	1920	579.17
4006	Maine Central R. R.	do.....	1920	3.72
5115	do.....	do.....	1920	2.00
3604	Northwestern Pacific R. R.	do.....	1920	2.86
4158	do.....	do.....	1920	18.58
1103	Northern Pacific R. R.	do.....	1920	2,442.16
3093	do.....	do.....	1920	77.40

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
3152	Northern Pacific R. R.	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$1,137.62
4930	do.	do.	1920	13.14
3151	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	do.	1920	1.88
3484	do.	do.	1920	539.67
3950	do.	do.	1920	299.60
3940	do.	do.	1920	3,077.86
4442	do.	do.	1920	673.03
4436	do.	do.	1920	35.78
5020	do.	do.	1920	1,079.92
3507	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	do.	1920	137.04
3904	do.	do.	1920	2.01
3976	do.	do.	1920	211.38
4226	do.	do.	1920	.90
4990	do.	do.	1920	.12
3162	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	do.	1920	38.01
4668	do.	do.	1920	103.47
5043	do.	do.	1920	117.95
5088	do.	do.	1920	478.73
5120	do.	do.	1920	174.75
4635	Wharton & Northern R. R. Co.	do.	1920	15,132.36
4959	do.	do.	1920	6.00
5033	do.	do.	1920	.91
5064	do.	do.	1920	7.68
5077	do.	do.	1920	29.59
5078	do.	do.	1920	13.77
5079	do.	do.	1920	24.27
5080	do.	do.	1920	47.27
5081	do.	do.	1920	13.50
2728	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1920	886.83
2342	do.	do.	1920	3,746.94
3504	do.	do.	1920	10.00
3967	do.	do.	1920	2,168.98
3999	do.	do.	1920	555.30
3984	do.	do.	1920	389.76
4000	do.	do.	1920	9.68
4233	do.	do.	1920	97.80
4370	do.	do.	1920	1.50
4876	do.	do.	1920	1.50
5117	do.	do.	1920	2.00
5123	do.	do.	1920	39.84
5172	do.	do.	1920	4.46
1086	The Pennsylvania R. R. (eastern lines).	do.	1920	4,692.93
1146	do.	do.	1920	182.90
1269	do.	do.	1920	2,687.33
1326	do.	do.	1920	9,687.69
1484	do.	do.	1920	9,703.92
1915	do.	do.	1920	7,125.20
2023	do.	do.	1920	5,762.93
2330	do.	do.	1920	3,050.28
2460	do.	do.	1920	5,997.39
2912	do.	do.	1920	3,688.28
3489	do.	do.	1920	805.62
3712	do.	do.	1920	7.00
3966	do.	do.	1920	539.64
4060	do.	do.	1920	10.00
4073	do.	do.	1920	244.00
4133	do.	do.	1920	34.10
4191	do.	do.	1920	1.50
4202	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1920	3.20
4294	The Pennsylvania R. R. (eastern lines).	do.	1920	20.50
4334	do.	do.	1920	167.28
4340	do.	do.	1920	.25
4341	do.	do.	1920	413.30
4418	do.	do.	1920	26.82
4431	do.	do.	1920	3.01
4461	do.	do.	1920	5.88
4496	do.	do.	1920	17.00
4508	do.	do.	1920	8.37
4771	do.	do.	1920	21.11
4814	do.	do.	1920	258.79
4917	do.	do.	1920	3.00

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
4978	The Pennsylvania R.R. (eastern lines).	Freight Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$77.48
5101	do.....	do.....	1920	5.00
5242	do.....	do.....	1920	.92
5288	do.....	do.....	1920	54.51
3036	The Pennsylvania R.R. (western lines).	do.....	1920	148.43
3198	American Ry. Express Co.	do.....	1920	4.24
3329	do.....	do.....	1920	5.38
5143	do.....	do.....	1920	.98
5144	do.....	do.....	1920	1.59
5155	do.....	do.....	1920	.49
5202	do.....	do.....	1920	4.00
5210	do.....	do.....	1920	12.18
5225	American Express Co.	do.....	1920	171.56
5285	American Ry. Express Co.	do.....	1920	4.58
5361	do.....	do.....	1920	.80
5413	do.....	do.....	1920	7.76
1353	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	do.....	1920	150.71
3499	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	5.13
3601	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	do.....	1920	17.75
3739	do.....	do.....	1920	40.92
3809	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	3.11
3826	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	do.....	1920	14.99
3831	do.....	do.....	1920	171.00
3840	do.....	do.....	1920	59.49
3846	do.....	do.....	1920	27.71
3903	do.....	do.....	1920	4.20
4081	do.....	do.....	1920	5.07
4235	do.....	do.....	1920	2.98
4816	do.....	do.....	1920	10.31
5112	do.....	do.....	1920	1.05
5186	do.....	do.....	1920	12.50
1478	New York Central R. R.	do.....	1920	499.52
1560	do.....	do.....	1920	1,417.89
1694	do.....	do.....	1920	407.10
2005	do.....	do.....	1920	1,925.37
2350	do.....	do.....	1920	242.30
2900	do.....	do.....	1920	501.88
3441	The New York Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	19,115.91
3449	do.....	do.....	1920	3,159.97
3941	do.....	do.....	1920	8,375.64
3943	do.....	do.....	1920	6,768.60
3998	New York Central R. R.	do.....	1920	90.08
4026	do.....	do.....	1920	22.00
4221	do.....	do.....	1920	75.24
4218	New York Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	1,445.49
4342	New York Central R. R.	do.....	1920	5.30
4472	do.....	do.....	1920	3.00
4660	do.....	do.....	1920	156.16
4712	do.....	do.....	1920	10.00
4724	do.....	do.....	1920	36.00
4735	New York Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	120.69
4824	do.....	do.....	1920	15.85
4825	New York Central R. R.	do.....	1920	76.80
5075	do.....	do.....	1920	15.00
1104	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	do.....	1920	1,319.95
1343	do.....	do.....	1920	12,898.84
2867	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	628.54
2880	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	do.....	1920	1,438.18
2911	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast line)	do.....	1920	10,804.62
3083	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	677.59
3084	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	do.....	1920	82.20
3153	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	do.....	1920	1,626.35
3200	do.....	do.....	1920	19,245.10
3205	do.....	do.....	1920	481.62
3324	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	do.....	1920	182.33
3344	do.....	do.....	1920	2,689.37
3403	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	do.....	1920	996.37
3436	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines)	do.....	1920	40.00
3440	do.....	do.....	1920	1,384.80
3476	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	64.70

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
AVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
3502	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$2,701.63
3505	Southern Pacific Co.	do.	1920	4,892.74
3530	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	do.	1920	21,266.34
3863	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	do.	1920	8.61
3964	do.	do.	1920	1,448.09
3962	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	do.	1920	8,100.33
4017	do.	do.	1920	184.01
4146	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	do.	1920	150.03
4258	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	do.	1920	15,169.83
4272	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	do.	1920	2.20
4301	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	do.	1920	3.50
4306	do.	do.	1920	859.88
4377	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	do.	1920	3,732.35
4390	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	do.	1920	4.95
4420	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	do.	1920	19.50
4435	do.	do.	1920	46.18
4715	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (coast lines).	do.	1920	5,679.62
4989	do.	do.	1920	503.98
4206	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.	1920	1,764.80
4295	do.	do.	1920	566.61
4629	do.	do.	1920	10.71
4630	do.	do.	1920	143.69
4631	do.	do.	1920	128.34
5014	do.	do.	1920	127.53
5017	do.	do.	1920	447.69
5019	do.	do.	1920	14.81
5425	do.	do.	1920	1.25
27318	The Grabler Manufacturing Co.	do.	1920	56.42
8164	Grand Trunk Ry. System.	do.	1920	93.46
3370	Gulf & Ship Island R. R.	do.	1920	197.60
4363	do.	do.	1920	23.35
4385	do.	do.	1920	2.57
4401	do.	do.	1920	16.82
4403	do.	do.	1920	50.40
1923	Gulf Florida & Alabama R. R.	do.	1920	1,028.54
3165	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R. R.	do.	1920	21.32
3372	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry.	do.	1920	27.58
4304	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co.	do.	1920	7.12
2693	Great Northern R. R.	do.	1920	1,709.26
3096	do.	do.	1920	1,819.28
3207	do.	do.	1920	1,492.17
4452	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do.	1920	1,562.81
4681	do.	do.	1920	2,546.33
3448	do.	do.	1920	2,019.52
3478	Great Northern R. R.	do.	1920	419.74
4002	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do.	1920	2,453.89
2848	James Hughes, Jr.	do.	1920	600.00
3158	Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	do.	1920	8.36
3147	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R.	do.	1920	21.36
3747	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Co.	do.	1920	.51
5296	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R.	do.	1920	4.00
5394	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Co.	do.	1920	52.87

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
3306	Rio Grande Ry. Co.....	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$2.75
4525	do.....	do.....	1920	6.72
3603	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	do.....	1920	8.00
3620	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	82.33
3897	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	do.....	1920	8.71
4098	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	473.32
4686	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	do.....	1920	356.86
4849	do.....	do.....	1920	11.00
5009	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	263.34
5011	do.....	do.....	1920	19.74
5054	do.....	do.....	1920	296.74
3366	Florida East Coast Ry. Co.....	do.....	1920	27.41
4843	do.....	do.....	1920	13.88
5118	do.....	do.....	1920	.40
4444	Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Co.....	do.....	1920	50.00
4535	do.....	do.....	1920	430.82
3501	Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	1.50
5424	Eastern Steamship Lines (Inc.).....	do.....	1920	72.88
3593	Virginian Ry. Co.....	do.....	1920	3.00
3675	do.....	do.....	1920	6.92
4013	do.....	do.....	1920	8.56
4531	do.....	do.....	1920	6.00
3015	Illinois Central R. R.	do.....	1920	391.65
3219	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	324.99
4638	Illinois Central R. R.	do.....	1920	126.55
3944	Foss Launch & Tug Co.....	do.....	1920	106.75
3979	M. H. Tracy & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	1920	187.15
4244	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R.	do.....	1920	182.36
3644	Quebec Steamship Co.....	do.....	1920	6.93
5103	Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	355.43
3397	Texas & Pacific R. R.	do.....	1920	5.44
3236	James W. Elwell & Co.....	do.....	1920	140.71
4018	E. V. Rideout Co.....	do.....	1920	21.64
3418	Export Steamship Corporation.....	do.....	1920	1,835.49
3591	Erie R. R.	do.....	1920	3.05
5244	do.....	do.....	1920	15.00
3617	Eastern Steamship Lines (Inc.).....	do.....	1920	1.75
4700	do.....	do.....	1920	85.74
2755	Canadian Express Co.....	do.....	1920	798.30
2124	Chicago & North Western Ry.	do.....	1920	2,532.88
2635	do.....	do.....	1920	177.93
2877	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.	do.....	1920	1,790.13
3028	do.....	do.....	1920	840.84
3148	do.....	do.....	1920	176.21
3282	do.....	do.....	1920	80.03
3481	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	1,094.08
3687	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.	do.....	1920	155.78
2871	Chicago & North Western R. R.	do.....	1920	142.24
3154	do.....	do.....	1920	265.82
3331	do.....	do.....	1920	427.93
3958	do.....	do.....	1920	270.97
4395	do.....	do.....	1920	5.33
4001	Chicago & North Western Ry.	do.....	1920	2,585.35
4155	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	1,837.38
4869	do.....	do.....	1920	71.55
4944	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	659.57
2723	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.	do.....	1920	16,146.67
3220	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	50.36
3224	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.	do.....	1920	4,330.45
4627	do.....	do.....	1920	58.66
4654	do.....	do.....	1920	65.12
3442	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	1,849.61
3402	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	617.92
3447	do.....	do.....	1920	4,016.95
4159	do.....	do.....	1920	237.80
4228	do.....	do.....	1920	189.79
4312	do.....	do.....	1920	2,384.60
4313	do.....	do.....	1920	668.36

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
4451	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$819.30
4778	do.....	do.....	1920	1,003.89
4782	do.....	do.....	1920	402.62
4786	do.....	do.....	1920	35.51
4787	do.....	do.....	1920	2.54
4788	do.....	do.....	1920	323.97
3308	Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf R. R.	do.....	1920	662.76
4022	Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	319.66
4309	do.....	do.....	1920	178.14
4604	do.....	do.....	1920	62.78
4620	Charleston & Western Carolina R. R.	do.....	1920	28.19
4016	Central R. R. of New Jersey	do.....	1920	75.92
3748	The Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey	do.....	1920	30.26
4300	do.....	do.....	1920	1.25
5145	Clyde Steamship Co.	do.....	1920	412.72
3279	The Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	1,509.45
4352	do.....	do.....	1920	1,090.95
4335	do.....	do.....	1920	4,408.17
4437	do.....	do.....	1920	712.27
4556	do.....	do.....	1920	134.89
4639	do.....	do.....	1920	582.19
4688	do.....	do.....	1920	307.78
4689	do.....	do.....	1920	1,115.29
4991	do.....	do.....	1920	11.04
2700	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.	do.....	1920	239.74
3922	do.....	do.....	1920	4.50
4186	do.....	do.....	1920	2,233.60
4776	do.....	do.....	1920	121.56
5281	do.....	do.....	1920	6.23
4317	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	do.....	1920	16.91
4366	Bliss, Dallet & Co.	do.....	1920	22.12
1117	Boston & Maine R. R.	do.....	1920	1,526.98
3095	do.....	do.....	1920	154.50
3189	do.....	do.....	1920	212.43
3311	do.....	do.....	1920	18.35
3710	do.....	do.....	1920	4.07
3954	do.....	do.....	1920	10.86
4048	do.....	do.....	1920	62.79
4105	do.....	do.....	1920	306.25
4171	do.....	do.....	1920	135.01
4196	do.....	do.....	1920	.70
4225	do.....	do.....	1920	89.58
4343	do.....	do.....	1920	9.00
4432	do.....	do.....	1920	16.67
4458	do.....	do.....	1920	8.40
4459	do.....	do.....	1920	25.20
4512	do.....	do.....	1920	5.69
4705	do.....	do.....	1920	9.98
4810	do.....	do.....	1920	3.40
5065	do.....	do.....	1920	988.32
5119	do.....	do.....	1920	103.93
4682	Boston & Albany R. R.	do.....	1920	11.36
2938	Norfolk & Western R. R.	do.....	1920	142.04
4510	Norfolk Southern R. R.	do.....	1920	147.80
4243	Norfolk & Western R. R.	do.....	1920	30.00
3163	The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.	do.....	1920	34.39
2982	New England Steamship Lines	do.....	1920	356.18
4613	New England Steamship Co.	do.....	1920	18.15
4783	do.....	do.....	1920	7.20
5042	do.....	do.....	1920	30.00
3632	New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.	do.....	1920	40.67
4822	do.....	do.....	1920	58.82
3587	Norfolk & Washington, D. C., Steamboat Co.	do.....	1920	.56
3598	Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.	do.....	1920	5.67
4637	White Star Line	do.....	1920	1,952.84
4190	Walford Forwarding Corporation	do.....	1920	3.75
3367	Wabash Ry. Co.	do.....	1920	52.77
4197	do.....	do.....	1920	38.88
4325	do.....	do.....	1920	32.16

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
5082	Worcester Pressed Steel Co.....	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1920	\$56.08
4351	Western Pacific R. R. Co.....	do.....	1920	1,759.97
4349	do.....	do.....	1920	540.75
4913	Western Pacific R. R.....	do.....	1920	3,900.88
2866	Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.....	do.....	1920	902.10
4777	do.....	do.....	1920	22.20
4160	The Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.....	do.....	1920	178.10
4640	do.....	do.....	1920	43.00
3087	Wharton & Northern R. R. Co.....	do.....	1920	561.11
3221	do.....	do.....	1920	6.06
3616	do.....	do.....	1920	161.03
5124	Wharton & Northern R. R. Co.....	do.....	1920	21.00
5125	do.....	do.....	1920	175.01
5128	do.....	do.....	1920	258.36
3498	do.....	do.....	1920	1,144.58
3841	New York Central R. R.....	do.....	1920	13.65
29547	Ohio Brush Co.....	do.....	1920	22.39
3939	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	do.....	1920	6,678.24
4410	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	do.....	1920	493.38
33.3	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co.....	do.....	1920	638.43
4189	Boston & Maine R. R.....	do.....	1920	712.21
4178	New York Central R. R.....	do.....	1920	160.65
4802	Rio Grande Ry. Co.....	do.....	1920	11.88
4337	Southern R. R.....	do.....	1920	4.00
1111	do.....	do.....	1920	2,252.01
1681	do.....	do.....	1920	403.49
2156	do.....	do.....	1920	1,196.39
3013	Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	1920	328.27
3299	do.....	do.....	1920	5.98
3987	do.....	do.....	1920	544.91
3988	do.....	do.....	1920	17.47
3989	do.....	do.....	1920	574.59
4043	do.....	do.....	1920	9.44
4047	do.....	do.....	1920	11.88
4076	do.....	do.....	1920	540.65
4082	do.....	do.....	1920	207.20
4094	Southern Pacific R. R.....	do.....	1920	138.09
4677	Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	1920	128.43
5098	do.....	do.....	1920	.21
3446	Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	1920	1,098.81
3479	do.....	do.....	1920	2,192.11
3494	do.....	do.....	1920	661.20
3531*	do.....	do.....	1920	3,398.42
3947	do.....	do.....	1920	347.73
3960	do.....	do.....	1920	189.44
4119	do.....	do.....	1920	16,973.73
4338	do.....	do.....		149.65
4722	do.....	do.....		29.64
4807	do.....	do.....		5,265.05
4808	do.....	do.....		2,413.40
4936	do.....	do.....		465.09
5074	do.....	do.....		3.10
5121	do.....	do.....		8.64
5351	do.....	do.....		3.64
1168	Southern Pacific R. R.....	do.....		31,868.01
1321	do.....	do.....		50,725.51
2742	do.....	do.....		11,000.09
2864	do.....	do.....		2,610.52
4847	do.....	do.....		16.55
4794	do.....	do.....		30.73
4439	do.....	do.....		326.39
4480	do.....	do.....		177.32
4481	do.....	do.....		148.53
4675	do.....	do.....		966.25
4692	do.....	do.....		59.85
4152	do.....	do.....		10.80
4200	do.....	do.....		44.00
3985	do.....	do.....		102.33
3605	do.....	do.....		16.67
3606	do.....	do.....		3.01
3615	do.....	do.....		146.25

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
3486	Southern Pacific R. R.	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.		\$1,563.24
3487	do.....	do.....		705.84
3037	do.....	do.....		1,400.51
5434	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	do.....		313.13
5442	New York Central R. R.	do.....		22.50
5460	Southern Pacific R. R.	do.....		2.13
	Total.....			623,283.23
5412	American Railway Express Co.	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1919.		423.00
5041	do.....	do.....		933.87
5038	do.....	do.....		635.63
5110	do.....	do.....		869.00
4966	do.....	do.....		666.75
4610	do.....	do.....		1,031.00
4267	do.....	do.....		730.79
4595	American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.	do.....		12,402.50
5299	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Coast Lines.	do.....		644.50
5302	Bull Insular Line (Inc.)	do.....		389.50
4187	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	do.....		10,327.66
3884	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.	do.....		15,839.57
4192	do.....	do.....		3,579.45
4180	do.....	do.....		1,894.22
5354	do.....	do.....		1,419.91
3495	Chicago & North Western R. R.	do.....		1,631.84
4179	do.....	do.....		1,868.17
3824	Cosmopolitan Shipping Co.	do.....		19,750.50
3584	Clyde Steamship Co.	do.....		1,829.96
3405	Gulf, Florida & Alabama Ry. Co.	do.....		1,190.24
4467	New York Central R. R.	do.....		966.35
5358	do.....	do.....		718.93
5295	do.....	do.....		292.84
5287	do.....	do.....		1,009.61
4881	New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.	do.....		695.00
4505	Norfolk & Western R. R.	do.....		795.60
4095	do.....	do.....		1,932.70
5282	W. F. Hagar & Co.	do.....		6,576.68
4717	Matson Navigation Co.	do.....		599.53
4818	do.....	do.....		864.44
3371	Michigan Central R. R.	do.....		1,589.49
4012	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	do.....		7,249.49
3513	Pennsylvania R. R., Eastern Lines	do.....		1,035.58
4175	do.....	do.....		3,139.60
4193	do.....	do.....		2,056.00
4176	do.....	do.....		941.56
4600	do.....	do.....		503.12
4636	do.....	do.....		1,698.77
4578	do.....	do.....		437.90
4934	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.	do.....		1,969.56
4988	do.....	do.....		5,817.06
4912	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.	do.....		2,160.00
3439	Southern Pacific R. R.	do.....		1,079.41
2987	Southern R. R.	do.....		5,109.29
4454	do.....	do.....		485.33
4169	Struthers & Dixon (Inc.)	do.....		2,650.03
3743	do.....	do.....		1,051.75
2687	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Coast Lines.	do.....		115.99
2722	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.	do.....		3,469.40
3853	do.....	do.....		2.64
2795	American Railway Express Co.	do.....		3,587.53
3296	do.....	do.....		2,194.80
5170	do.....	do.....		.99
2905	Boston & Maine R. R.	do.....		235.04
3634	do.....	do.....		.70
3622	do.....	do.....		647.49
3535	Boston & Albany R. R.	do.....		387.32
3155	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	do.....		30.30
3082	do.....	do.....		63.30
2874	do.....	do.....		8.82

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
4222	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.....	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1919.		\$6.62
2930	Chicago & North Western R. R.....	do.....		306.52
2632	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.....	do.....		605.27
3586	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.....	do.....		16.43
2856	do.....	do.....		1,006.58
2855	do.....	do.....		1,836.88
2724	do.....	do.....		27.00
3608	Eastern Steamship Lines (Inc.).....	do.....		3.90
3255	Erie R. R.....	do.....		1,578.71
2929	do.....	do.....		328.68
2902	Great Northern R. R.....	do.....		9.65
3916	Matson Navigation Co.....	do.....		.50
3832	do.....	do.....		111.68
3834	do.....	do.....		16.32
3819	do.....	do.....		411.73
3812	do.....	do.....		3.57
3738	do.....	do.....		44.79
3686	do.....	do.....		17.04
3613	do.....	do.....		14.96
3226	do.....	do.....		174.41
3091	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.....	do.....		134.97
2713	Matson Navigation Co.....	do.....		113.38
3395	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.....	do.....		146.54
2607	New York Central R. R.....	do.....		750.34
3217	do.....	do.....		355.40
3086	do.....	do.....		800.69
2759	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.....	do.....		184.41
4582	do.....	do.....		249.76
3882	do.....	do.....		155.03
3592	do.....	do.....		66.60
3445	Northern Pacific R. R.....	do.....		17.71
3312	New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.....	do.....		399.44
4592	Pennsylvania R. R., Eastern Lines.....	do.....		1,159.51
4438	do.....	do.....		82.45
3833	do.....	do.....		92.54
3842	do.....	do.....		9.00
3521	do.....	do.....		512.50
3511	do.....	do.....		560.00
3443	do.....	do.....		32.28
3257	do.....	do.....		4,078.36
2935	do.....	do.....		6,818.55
2737	do.....	do.....		1,329.90
2697	Philadelphia & Reading R. R.....	do.....		1,273.02
2918	Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	do.....		32.36
3970	Southern Pacific R. R.....	do.....		972.82
3718	do.....	do.....		7.1.
3526	do.....	do.....		151.26
3437	Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....		311.62
3203	St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas.....	do.....		1,362.20
2626	Southern R. R.....	do.....		882.85
4242	Washington Southern R. R.....	do.....		.54
2806	Wharton & Northern R. R. Co.....	do.....		40.87
3841	New York Central R. R.....	do.....		57.72
4410	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	do.....		2.16
3303	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co.....	do.....		7.17
4189	Boston & Maine R. R.....	do.....		.85
4178	New York Central R. R.....	do.....		414.76
5426	Norfolk & Western R. R.....	do.....		496.00
5432	do.....	do.....		333.00
5437	Pennsylvania R. R., Eastern Lines.....	do.....		220.54
5439	do.....	do.....		220.54
Total.....				173,586.00
31326	Bowser, Sydney.....	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).	1917-18	1,801.04
5291	American Railway Express Co.....	do.....	1917	417.60
5348	Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.....	do.....	1917-18	591.22
5352	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917-18	1.05

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.				
5253	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).	1916	\$2.00
5357	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	do.	1917-18	30.61
5411	American Express Co.	do.	1918	633.28
	Total.....			3,476.80
30723	Green, J. J.	Engineering, Bureau of Steam Engineering (certified claims)	1918	4.13
30727	Jones, E. B.	do.	1918	4.12
	Total.....			8.25
30194	Potter Transportation Co.	Fuel and transportation, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	1919	18,022.27
	Total, Naval Establishment.....			834,765.30
	Total, Navy Department.....			837,628.96

RECAPITULATION OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.**Navy Department:****Civil—**

Contingent expenses, Navy Department (certified claims).....	\$2,863.66
Total, Navy, civil.....	2,863.66

Naval Establishment—

Increase of compensation, Naval Establishment (certified claims).....	15.57
Pay, miscellaneous (certified claims).....	69.11
Contingent, Navy (certified claims).....	24.00
Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).....	1,846.02
Maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps (certified claims).....	186.25
Contingent, Marine Corps (certified claims).....	56.70
Transportation, Bureau of Navigation (certified claims).....	21.86
Gunnery and engineering exercises, Bureau of Navigation (certified claims).....	10.00
Outfits on first enlistment, Bureau of Navigation (certified claims).....	79.24
Organizing the Naval Reserve Force (certified claims).....	248.00
Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance (certified claims).....	110.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).....	1.15
Pay of the Navy (certified claims).....	13,536.35
Provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).....	178.00
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).....	6.50
Engineering, Bureau of Steam Engineering (certified claims).....	8.25
Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1920.....	623,283.23
Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1919.....	173,586.00
Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).....	3,476.80
Fuel and transportation, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1919.....	18,022.27
Total, Naval Establishment.....	834,765.30
Total, Navy Department.....	837,628.96

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Interior Department.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.				
CIVIL.				
66665	Sackett & Wilhelms Corporation.....	Maps of the United States, 1919.		\$4.79
67373	International Bureau of the Union of Industrial Property.	International protection of industrial property, Patent Office (certified claims).		5.05
66880	do.....	International protection of industrial property, Patent Office, 1919.	1918	9.81
67373	do.....	do.....		16.73
	Total.....			26.54
4334	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.....	Investigation of city school administration and education, Bureau of Education, 1919.		1.00
65919	Interior Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	Capitol power plant, 1920.		2,000.00
7024	Southern Pacific R. R.....	Crater Lake National Park, 1919.		527.28
7216	Great Northern R. R.....	Glacier National Park, 1919.		275.10
67290	Kalispell Mercantile Co.....	do.....		442.08
67289	George W. Grubb.....	do.....		307.80
67289	A. D. Jacks.....	do.....		8.40
67289	Harold Larson.....	do.....		2.80
67289	Frank Martin.....	do.....		6.90
67289	Lloyd Bucher.....	do.....		12.00
67289	Glen Bucher.....	do.....		10.00
67289	Nels Hoaglund.....	do.....		20.00
67289	H. E. Jones.....	do.....		226.50
67323	Frank D. Stoop.....	do.....		312.63
67314	Flathead Commercial Co.....	do.....		82.87
	Total.....			1,707.08
67306	Glacier Park Hotel Co.....	Glacier National Park, 1920.		600.90
67295	Kalispell Meat Market.....	do.....		209.64
67294	Polson Creamery Co.....	do.....		124.70
67293	Swift & Co.....	do.....		166.23
67291	E. E. Dow.....	do.....		81.56
67290	Kalispell Mercantile Co.....	do.....		860.29
67289	Louis Myers.....	do.....		225.00
67289	C. N. McGillis.....	do.....		35.20
67305	Glacier Park Trading Co.....	do.....		447.29
67315	Western Electric Co.....	do.....		124.60
67314	Flathead Commercial Co.....	do.....		12.10
67316	T. E. Dawson.....	do.....		3.50
67317	Park Saddle Horse Co.....	do.....		71.00
67318	J. W. Swanson.....	do.....		75.00
67319	John W. Graham & Co.....	do.....		9.90
67322	Jack Gill.....	do.....		176.00
67323	Frank D. Stoop.....	do.....		318.20
67329	Frank Kelly.....	do.....		85.55
	Total.....			3,626.66
4584	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	Grand Canyon National Park, 1920.		63.78
6986	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.	Mount Rainier National Park, 1919.		516.39
7022	Visalia Electric Ry. Co.....	Sequoia National Park, 1919.		666.00
67184	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Protecting public lands, timber, etc. (certified claims).	1918	.24
67094	H. P. Cummock.....	Expenses of hearings in land entries (certified claims).	1917	104.76
6743	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	Surveying the public lands, 1920.		89.70
6893	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.....	do.....		5.24
66965	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....		1.01

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Interior Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Con.				
CIVIL—continued.				
6491	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.....	Surveying the public lands, 1920.		\$133. 87
6492	White Pass and Yukon Route.....	do.....		279. 61
6533	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co..	do.....		49. 03
6560	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	do.....		142. 71
6968	American Railway Express Co.....	do.....		8. 71
7020	Denver & Rio Grande R. R. A. R. Baldwin, receiver.	do.....		7. 52
7041	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rv. Co. (coast lines).	do.....		16. 74
7047	Uintah Ry.....	do.....		48. 46
67205	Uintah Ry. Co.....	do.....		. 44
7280	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	do.....		119. 92
7371	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. (coast lines).	do.....		111. 95
7383	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.....	do.....		46. 52
67227	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....		12. 41
67260	Nevada Transfer Co.....	do.....		22. 63
7375	Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co.....	do.....		2. 18
67184	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....		. 55
Total.....				1,099. 20
7181	American Railway Express Co.....	Geological Survey (certified claims).	1918	21. 38
66565	John Wetherill.....	do.....	1916-1918	159. 26
7043	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.....	do.....	1918	1. 10
7291	American Railway Express Co.....	do.....	1917-18	21. 18
Total.....				202. 92
67084	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co..	General expenses, Bureau of Mines (certified claims).	1918	. 60
67113	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	. 59
Total.....				1. 19
5560	American Railway Express Co.....	Enforcement of the act to regulate explosives, Bureau of Mines, 1919.		. 38
4404	Norfolk & Western R. R.....	do.....		21. 16
4451	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas..	do.....		40. 41
4601	St. Louis Southwestern R. R.....	do.....		1. 53
3927	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.....	do.....		14. 86
3928	do.....	do.....		4. 47
3670	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	do.....		36. 46
3744	Pennsylvania R. R. (eastern lines).....	do.....		1. 81
3917	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	do.....		7. 05
4259	Hand Bros. Bus Line.....	do.....		2. 00
65536	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	do.....		. 49
65474	do.....	do.....		. 30
65478	do.....	do.....		. 40
65921	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....		. 30
66043	do.....	do.....		5. 46
60004	do.....	do.....		2. 57
65963	do.....	do.....		4. 25
66108	do.....	do.....		. 56
Total.....				144. 46
Total, Interior, civil.....				10,697. 34
INDIANS.				
65003	Estate of Amos R. Frank.....	Indian schools, support (certified claims).	1918	11. 03

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Interior Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Con.				
INDIANS—continued.				
3040	American Railway Express Co.....	Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies (certified claims).	1918	\$0.84
2803	Ann Arbor R. R.....	do.....	1918	290.37
2822	Arizona Eastern R. R. Co.....	do.....	1918	\$49.90
2801	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co..	do.....	1917-18	2.57
2971	Chicago & North Western R. R.....	do.....	1918	171.00
3043	do.....	do.....	1918	2.07
2337	Deep Creek R. R. Co.....	do.....	1918	11.44
2859	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	do.....	1918	4.29
2952	The Uintah Ry. Co.....	do.....	1918	2.30
Total.....				1,334.78
3066	American Railway Express Co.....	Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees (certified claims).	1918	.78
65129	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico (certified claims).	1918	.38
Total, Indians.....				1,346.97
Total, Interior Department.....				12,044.31

RECAPITULATION OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**Civil:**

Maps of the United States, 1919.....	\$4.79
International protection of industrial property, Patent Office (certified claims).....	5.05
International protection of industrial property, Patent Office, 1919.....	26.51
Investigation of city school administration and education, Bureau of Education, 1919.....	1.00
Capitol power plant, 1920.....	2,000.00
Crater Lake National Park, 1919.....	527.28
Glacier National Park, 1919.....	1,707.08
Glacier National Park, 1920.....	3,626.66
Grand Canyon National Park, 1920.....	63.78
Mount Ranier National Park, 1919.....	516.39
Sequoia National Park, 1919.....	666.00
Protecting public lands, timber, etc. (certified claims).....	.24
Expenses of hearings in land entries (certified claims).....	104.75
Surveying the public lands, 1920.....	1,093.20
Geological survey (certified claims).....	202.92
General expenses, Bureau of Mines (certified claims).....	1.19
Enforcement of the act to regulate explosives, Bureau of Mines, 1919.....	144.46
Total, Interior, civil.....	10,697.34

Indians:

Indian schools, support (certified claims).....	11.03
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies (certified claims).....	1,334.78
Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees (certified claims).....	.74
Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico (certified claims).....	.34
Total, Indians.....	1,346.97
Total, Interior Department.....	12,044.31

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
LEGISLATIVE.				
PUBLIC PRINTER.				
24600	Samuel Cupples Envelope Co.....	Public printing and binding (certified claims).	1918	\$10,623.34
37551	American Railway Express Co.....	do.....	1918	7.14
	Total, Public Printer.....			10,630.38
EXECUTIVE.				
WAR TRADE BOARD.				
24302	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	National security and defense, Executive (certified claims).	1918	7.45
24282	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	.40
	Total.....			7.85
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.				
24609	Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.).....	National security and defense, Executive (certified claims).	1918	4.77
BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.				
24759	Leet Bros. Co. (Inc.).....	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Efficiency (certified claims).	1918	1.45
	Total, Executive.....			14.07
STATE DEPARTMENT.				
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.				
26510	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	Contingent expenses, foreign missions (certified claims).	1918	407.82
26440	do.....	Post allowances to diplomatic and consular officers (certified claims).	1918	1,000.00
26582	do.....	Salaries, Consular Service (certified claims).	1915	196.54
26535	do.....	Contingent expenses, United States consulates (certified claims).	1918	74.10
7782	A. L. V. Hutt.....	do.....	1917	3.54
	Total.....			77.64
26448	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	Expenses of consular inspectors (certified claims).	1918	203.02
7723	Jose Jordi.....	Transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, 1919.		2.20
26424	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....		79.06
7739	do.....	do.....		294.34
7739	E. D. Lujan.....	do.....		51.88
	Total.....			427.48
26535	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	Salaries, Consular Service, 1919.		745.00
26535	do.....	Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1919.		38.29
26448	do.....	do.....		56.85
	Total.....			95.14
26535	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	Relief and protection of American seamen, 1919.		27.74
26430	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1920.		151.07
26443	do.....	do.....		281.90
	Total.....			432.97

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
STATE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE—continued.				
26430	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	Relief and protection of American seamen, 1920.		\$112.75
7720	Barber Steamship Lines (Inc.)	do.		80.48
7721	United Fruit Co.	do.		21.80
7731	International Freighting Corporation.	do.		40.00
7746	Nils E. Anderson	do.		120.00
7747	O. Drotning	do.		46.46
7748	Pife Shipping Co.	do.		1,545.70
26425	State Department, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		14.22
26426	do.	do.		723.58
26441	do.	do.		262.36
26457	do.	do.		30.54
26458	do.	do.		2,343.99
26479	do.	do.		1.46
26543	do.	do.		1,694.74
Total				7,038.08
Total, State Department				10,651.43
INDEPENDENT OFFICES.				
STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.				
37347	Pennsylvania R. R., eastern lines	Salaries, office of superintendent of State, War and Navy Department Buildings (certified claims).	1918	174.79
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.				
36671	Shearwood Ry. Co.	Interstate Commerce Commission (certified claims).	1918	.65
37061	American Railway Express Co.	do.	1918	2.46
24500	Bellefonte Central R. R.	do.	1918	5.00
37211	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	do.	1918	43.20
37213	New York, Ontario & Western Ry. Co.	do.	1917	.40
37215	Pullman Car Lines	do.	1918	2.00
24562	Western Union Telegraph Co.	do.	1918	18.34
24717	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.	do.	1918	45.00
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission.				99.05
FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.				
24797	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Salaries and expenses, Federal Board for Vocational Education (certified claims).	1918	.77
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.				
24459	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration (certified claims).	1918	62.10
24563	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	do.	1918	.20
24582	Western Union Telegraph Co.	do.	1918	6.15
24648	Thos. W. Smith Lumber Co. (Inc.)	do.	1918	120.26
Total				188.71
24215	George A. Fuller Co.	National security and defense, Food and Fuel Administrations building (certified claims).	1918	41.59
24270	Underwood Typewriter Co.	National security and defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, educational (certified claims).	1918	2.10
24270	Barber & Ross	do.	1918	183.95
24271	Hill & Tibbitts	do.	1918	26.37

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Con.				
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION—continued.				
24271	New York Telephone Co.....	National security and defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, educational (certified claims).	1918	\$12.00
24272	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.	1918	45.06
24275	do.....	do.	1918	19.98
37550	American Railway Express Co.....	do.	1918	12.50
Total.....				303.05
Total United States Food Administration.				508.35
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.				
23433	G. E. Stechert & Co.....	Library, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	1915-16	36.95
24605	do.....	do.	1916-18	55.94
Total.....				92.89
34085	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	1918	2,233.52
24279	American Ice Co.....	do.	1918	11.39
Total.....				2,244.91
34120	Southern Ry. Co.....	General expenses, Weather Bureau (certified claims).	1917	4.60
34128	do.....	General expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry (certified claims).	1918	49.31
24143	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	do.	1917	74.60
24246	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.	1918	.24
24764	do.....	do.	1918	.77
Total.....				124.92
34143	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	Meat inspection, Bureau of Animal Industry (certified claims).	1917	1.67
23433	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	General expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry (certified claims).	1917	.32
34086	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.....	do.	1918	67.80
37355	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.....	do.	1918	6.10
37356	Bangor & Aroostook R. R.....	do.	1918	15.93
37377	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Co.....	do.	1918	2.45
37505	American Railway Express Co.....	do.	1918	.79
24667	Union Envelope Co.....	do.	1918	132.60
Total.....				225.99
24279	N. W. Burchell.....	Stimulating agriculture and facilitating distribution of products (certified claims).	1918	8.60
24346	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.	1918	40.00
34196	Pennsylvania R. R., eastern lines.....	do.	1918	6.59
37266	do.....	do.	1918	2.16
37392	American Railway Express Co.....	do.	1918	18.33
37486	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R.....	do.	1918	1.25
24606	Samuel Cupples Envelope Co.....	do.	1918	108.60
Total.....				110.62

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.				
34084	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.....	General expenses, Forest Service (certified claims).	1918	\$140.50
34099	Kansas City Southern R. R.....	do.....	1918	1.25
34131	Southern R. R.....	do.....	1913	13.91
23423	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1917	.55
37109	Mount Hood R. R. Co.....	do.....	1918	.88
24460	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	.26
24607	Chas. Vagias.....	do.....	1914	10.00
24764	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1917	1.11
	Total.....			168.46
34111	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	General expenses, Bureau of Chemistry (certified claims).	1918	2.50
34112	do.....	do.....	1917	8.11
24438	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	do.....	1918	.26
	Total.....			10.87
34160	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.	General expenses Office of Markets and Rural Organization (certified claims).	1916	.36
23437	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	do.....	1917	.39
	Total.....			.75
36893	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....	General expenses, Bureau of Markets (certified claims).	1918	52.73
24346	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	.75
37505	American Railway Express Co.....	do.....	1918	.67
24438	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	do.....	1918	.24
	Total.....			54.39
24607	The Will Corporation.....	Enforcement of the food and drugs act (certified claims).	1915	14.80
34104	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.....	Enforcement of the United States grain standards act (certified claims).	1918	2.12
37388	Southern Pacific Co., Atlantic steamship lines.	do.....	1918	1.16
	Total.....			3.28
37393	American Express Co.....	General expenses, Federal Horticultural Board (certified claims).	1918	27.77
24716	St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry. Co.	Suppressing spread of pink boll worm of cotton (certified claims).	1918	.08
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....			3,156.00
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.				
24318	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce (certified claims).	1918	1.42
24319	do.....	do.....	1916	.20
	Total.....			1.62
24537	Weston Electrical Instrument Co.....	National security and defense, Department of Commerce (certified claims).	1918	69.38
24733	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	.27
	Total.....			69.65
24461	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Contingent expenses, Steamboat Inspection Service (certified claims).	1917	.40

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued.				
24320	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	Investigation of public-utility standards, Bureau of Standards (certified claims).	1917-18	\$12.22
37337	American Railway Express Co.....	Military research, Bureau of Standards (certified claims).	1817-18	7.98
24219	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	do.....	1917-18	.67
24632	Electric Storage Battery Co.....	do.....	1917-18	66.90
	Total.....			75.55
24733	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	General expenses, Bureau of Standards (certified claims).	1918	.21
37003	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.....	Testing railroad scales, etc., Bureau of Standards (certified claims).	1915	15.60
	Total.....			15.81
37446	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.....	Party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims).	1918	51.30
37450	Pennsylvania R. R., eastern lines.....	do.....	1918	12.92
	Total.....			64.22
36844	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.....	General expenses, Lighthouse Service (certified claims).	1917	5.74
26854	Pennsylvania R. R., western lines.....	do.....	1918	636.20
24447	Department of Commerce, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	1918	5,326.68
24513	Western Spar Co.....	do.....	1918	3,100.00
24738	American Gas Accumulator Co.....	do.....	1918	965.60
	Total.....			10,040.22
24461	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries (certified claims).	1918	.69
24733	do.....	do.....	1918	.64
	Total.....			1.33
	Total Department of Commerce...			10,281.02
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.				
24301	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation (certified claims).	1918	17.38
24604	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	do.....	1918	9.67
24636	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	1.80
24637	do.....	do.....	1918	.87
24638	do.....	do.....	1918	3.83
24639	do.....	do.....	1918	64.10
24728	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....	do.....	1918	3.61
24740	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	1.35
	Total.....			92.61
24604	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	Expenses of regulating immigration (certified claims).	1917-18	15.97
24606	The Great North Western Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	2.18
24637	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	do.....	1918	.20
24639	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	do.....	1918	10.16
	Total.....			34.51
24696	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	National security and defense, Department of Labor (certified claims).	1918	.20
24636	do.....	do.....	1918	5.21
24637	do.....	do.....	1918	2.97
24638	do.....	do.....	1918	8.22

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Con.				
24639	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	National security and defense, Department of Labor (certified claims).	1918	\$8.93
24740	Western Union Telegraph Co.	do.	1918	.46
	Total.			26.99
24638	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Enforcement of the child labor law (certified claims).	1918	.83
24728	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	do.	1918	.93
	Total.			1.26
24728	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	Investigation of child welfare, children's bureau (certified claims). ¹	1918	.63
24638	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Contingent expenses, Department of Labor (certified claims).	1918	.88
	Total, Department of Labor.			156.88
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
33439	Northwestern Fidelity Co.	Detection and prosecution of crimes (certified claims).	1918	120.00
33526	Western Union Telegraph Co.	do.	1918	3.62
33526	Underwood Typewriter Co.	do.	1918	8.00
33526	Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.	do.	1918	5.00
33526	Exchange Building Co.	do.	1918	60.00
33537	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	do.	1918	42.86
	Total.			268.98
10620	Department of Justice for adjustment of appropriations.	National security and defense, Department of Justice (certified claims).	1918	3.23
33440	Western Union Telegraph Co.	do.	1918	1.95
33526	Western police station.	do.	1918	2.50
33538	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	do.	1918	20.30
33539	Western Union Telegraph Co.	do.	1918	44.22
	Total.			72.20
10504	Department of Justice, for adjustment of appropriations.	Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts (certified claims).	1918	2.95
33474	R. A. J. Stout.	Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (certified claims).	1918	10.00
33475	J. M. Stewart.	do.	1915	10.00
33476	Isaac Koski.	do.	1918	6.50
	Total.			26.50
33547	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1920.	1920	.85
33547	Walton & James.	do.	1920	1,949.75
	Total.			1,950.10
5312	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	Supplies for United States courts (certified claims).	1918	.55
5331	Southern Ry. Co.	do.	1917	.84
	Total.			1.39
33526	Frank Shepard Co.	Books for judicial officers (certified claims).	1918	7.50
33533	W. A. Robertson.	Fees of commissioners, United States courts (certified claims).	1918	\$97.95
33550	Charles E. Benson.	do.	1918	14.40
	Total.			\$22.35

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Con.				
33424	A. P. McCormick.....	Fees of commissioners, United States Courts, 1919.	1919	\$145.30
33424	Judson G. R. Smith.....	do.....	1919	54.35
33451	John H. Klein.....	do.....	1919	10.15
33486	D. L. Carter.....	do.....	1919	12.65
33502	Alexander Wheeler.....	do.....	1919	7.75
33550	Charles E. Benson.....	do.....	1919	6.50
33533	W. A. Robertson.....	do.....	1919	330.05
33549	J. P. Douglas.....	do.....	1919	1,078.15
33541	D. L. Carter.....	do.....	1919	3.45
83541	Wm. Neilson.....	do.....	1919	93.20
	Total.....			1,741.55
33057	King County, Wash.....	Support of prisoners, United States Courts, 1919.	1919	1,716.30
33421	F. W. Hargett.....	Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1920.	1920	10.10
33426	Thomas W. Hammond.....	do.....	1920	209.95
33426	Howard J. Lowell.....	do.....	1920	28.70
33426	A. P. McCormick.....	do.....	1920	393.10
33426	Judson G. R. Smith.....	do.....	1920	39.00
33459	Frederick H. Drake.....	do.....	1920	526.55
33450	Ray C. Haner.....	do.....	1920	23.25
33450	Floyd A. Johnston.....	do.....	1920	14.40
33450	Charles R. Lilly.....	do.....	1920	188.35
33450	Frank L. Pinola.....	do.....	1920	13.30
33450	Marion P. Wheeler.....	do.....	1920	7.30
33460	Mrs. M. Van D. Bell.....	do.....	1920	389.85
33460	W. A. Blackburn.....	do.....	1920	1.20
33460	Arthur G. Bush.....	do.....	1920	16.80
33460	George N. Davis.....	do.....	1920	13.40
33460	H. H. Diens.....	do.....	1920	39.40
33460	Joseph H. Dunnebacke.....	do.....	1920	.50
33460	Isaac R. Hitt.....	do.....	1920	.75
33460	W. G. Landers.....	do.....	1920	5.00
33460	Lawrence M. Larson.....	do.....	1920	8.45
33460	Hugh J. Lavery.....	do.....	1920	163.85
33460	Bernard E. Lynch.....	do.....	1920	230.60
33460	Archibald C. Matteson.....	do.....	1920	.50
33460	L. B. Morris.....	do.....	1920	2.30
33460	Geo. A. Petrie.....	do.....	1920	3.00
33460	C. M. Quillian.....	do.....	1920	14.80
33460	Chas. H. Reid, jr.....	do.....	1920	1.90
33460	J. G. Rollins.....	do.....	1920	12.35
33460	Alexander Wheeler.....	do.....	1920	36.30
33460	E. M. Whitney.....	do.....	1920	15.15
33487	D. L. Carter.....	do.....	1920	23.75
33487	Rodney S. Dimmick.....	do.....	1920	7.05
33487	Z. T. Halferty.....	do.....	1920	25.17
33487	John Henson.....	do.....	1920	17.15
33487	R. H. L. Noaks.....	do.....	1920	249.51
33487	George F. Marsh.....	do.....	1920	3.00
33487	John T. Reed.....	do.....	1920	32.15
33487	Henry Sethmann.....	do.....	1920	9.20
33487	Urban A. Sontheimer, J. P.....	do.....	1920	31.95
33487	Geo. L. Stanley.....	do.....	1920	12.25
33487	J. F. Warder.....	do.....	1920	62.55
33487	Herbert W. Wilson.....	do.....	1920	29.70
33524	Irvine Mitchell.....	do.....	1920	8.25
33504	Department of Justice, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	1920	142.40
33531	J. B. Barnes.....	do.....	1920	270.15
33531	L. J. Benckenstein.....	do.....	1920	53.75
33531	Guy F. Ellett.....	do.....	1920	16.90
33531	A. M. Lee.....	do.....	1920	7.85
33531	Howard M. Long.....	do.....	1920	218.50
33531	Harry A. Luck.....	do.....	1920	909.00
33531	H. B. Manley.....	do.....	1920	873.20
33531	Thomas H. Moore.....	do.....	1920	8.45
33531	Thomas J. O'Brien.....	do.....	1920	131.70

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Con.				
33531	Peter Saunders.....	Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1920.	1920	\$190. 40
33533	W. A. Robertson.....	do.....	1920	82. 50
33535	Mrs. M. Van D. Bell.....	do.....	1920	511. 10
33536	John Pearce Cann.....	do.....	1920	19. 40
33537	Joseph H. Dunnebalke.....	do.....	1920	7. 05
33538	W. S. Frary.....	do.....	1920	45. 25
33539	James Frost.....	do.....	1920	123. 30
33540	H. T. Smith.....	do.....	1920	117. 20
33541	W. K. Steele.....	do.....	1920	263. 80
33542	D. A. Utter.....	do.....	1920	8. 05
33543	Howard J. Whitmore.....	do.....	1920	1. 50
33544	Frederic J. Corbett.....	do.....	1920	319. 20
33545	Ralph M. Jinkins.....	do.....	1920	149. 55
33546	J. P. Major.....	do.....	1920	3. 15
33547	J. P. Douglas.....	do.....	1920	735. 15
33550	Charles E. Benson.....	do.....	1920	3. 00
33552	Guy F. Ellett.....	do.....	1920	17. 30
33553	John H. Klein.....	do.....	1920	17. 80
33552	Judson G. B. Smith.....	do.....	1920	16. 70
33552	Leroy G. Stump.....	do.....	1920	53. 25
Total.....				8, 242. 23
Total, Department of Justice.....				14, 352. 05

RECAPITULATION OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Public Printer—Public printing and binding (certified claims).....	\$10, 530. 38
War Trade Board—National security and defense, Executive (certified claims).....	7. 85
Committee on Public Information—National security and defense, Executive (certified claims).....	4. 77
Bureau of Efficiency—Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Efficiency (certified claims).....	1. 45
State Department, foreign intercourse:	
Transportation of Diplomatic and Consular officers, 1919.....	427. 48
Contingent expenses, foreign missions (certified claims).....	407. 82
Contingent expenses, foreign missions, 1920.....	432. 97
Salaries, Consular Service (certified claims).....	196. 54
Salaries, Consular Service, 1919.....	745. 00
Post allowances to Diplomatic and Consular officers (certified claims).....	1, 000. 00
Contingent expenses, United States consulates (certified claims).....	77. 64
Contingent expenses, United States consulates, 1919.....	95. 14
Expenses of consular inspectors (certified claims).....	203. 02
Relief and protection of American seamen, 1919.....	27. 74
Relief and protection of American seamen, 1920.....	7, 088. 08
Total, State Department.....	10, 651. 43
State, War, and Navy Department buildings—Salaries, office of Superintendent of State, War, and Navy Department buildings (certified claims).....	174. 79
Interstate Commerce Commission—Interstate Commerce Commission (certified claims).....	99. 05
Federal Board for Vocational Education—Salaries and expenses, Federal Board for Vocational Education (certified claims).....	. 77
United States Food Administration:	
Salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration (certified claims).....	188. 71
National security and defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, building (certified claims).....	11. 59
National security and defense, Food and Fuel Administrations, educational (certified claims).....	308. 05
Total, United States Food Administration.....	508. 35
Department of Agriculture:	
Library, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).....	92. 89
Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).....	2, 944. 91
General expenses, Weather Bureau (certified claims).....	4. 80
General expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry (certified claims).....	124. 92
Meat inspection, Bureau of Animal Industry (certified claims).....	1. 07
General expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry (certified claims).....	225. 99
Stimulating agriculture and facilitating distribution of products (certified claims).....	180. 63
General expenses, Forest Service (certified claims).....	165. 46
General expenses, Bureau of Chemistry (certified claims).....	10. 87

Department of Agriculture—Continued.

Enforcement of the food and drugs act (certified claims).....	\$14.80
General expenses, Office of Markets and Rural Organization (certified claims).....	.75
General expenses, Bureau of Markets (certified claims).....	54.39
Enforcement of the United States grain standards act (certified claims).....	3.28
General expenses, Federal Horticultural Board (certified claims).....	27.77
Suppressing spread of pink boll worm of cotton (certified claims).....	.08

Total, Department of Agriculture..... 3,156.00

Department of Commerce:

Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce (certified claims).....	1.62
National security and defense, Department of Commerce (certified claims).....	69.65
Contingent expenses, Steamboat Inspection Service (certified claims).....	.40
General expenses, Bureau of Standards (certified claims).....	.21
Investigation of public utility standards, Bureau of Standards (certified claims).....	12.22
Military research, Bureau of Standards (certified claims).....	75.55
Testing railroad scales, etc., Bureau of Standards (certified claims).....	15.60
Party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims).....	64.22
General expenses, Lighthouse Service (certified claims).....	10,040.22
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries (certified claims).....	1.33

Total, Department of Commerce..... 10,281.02

Department of Labor:

Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation (certified claims).....	92.61
Contingent expenses, Department of Labor (certified claims).....	.38
National security and defense, Department of Labor (certified claims).....	25.99
Expenses of regulating immigration (certified claims).....	34.51
Enforcement of the child labor law (certified claims).....	1.26
Investigation of the child welfare, Children's Bureau (certified claims).....	.63

Total, Department of Labor..... 155.38

Department of Justice:

Detection and prosecution of crimes (certified claims).....	268.98
National security and defense, Department of Justice (certified claims).....	72.20
Books for judicial officers (certified claims).....	7.50
Salaries, fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts (certified claims).....	2.95
Fees of commissioners, United States courts (certified claims).....	322.35
Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1919.....	1,741.55
Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1920.....	8,242.23
Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (certified claims).....	26.50
Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 1920.....	1,950.10
Supplies for United States courts (certified claims).....	1.39
Support of prisoners, United States courts, 1919.....	1,716.30

Total, Department of Justice..... 14,352.05

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.				
POSTAL SERVICE.				
33765	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	Railroad transportation.....	1917	\$3.45
33766	do.	do.	1917	11.55
33767	do.	do.	1917	161,224.28
33768	do.	do.	1917	2,980.06
33769	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1.12
33770	do.	do.	1917	32,185.79
33771	do.	do.	1917	49,238.32
33772	Big Fork & International Falls Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1.15
33773	Minnesota & International Ry. Co.	do.	1917	39.71
33774	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	do.	1917	18.63
33775	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	do.	1917	560.18
33776	Rutland R. R. Co.	do.	1917	14.77
33777	New York Central R. R. Co.	do.	1917	5.13
33778	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1917	8.33
33779	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	do.	1917	6.86
33780	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co.	do.	1917	1.00
33781	Southern Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1,128.10
33782	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.	1917	60.15
33783	do.	do.	1917	100.00
33784	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.	do.	1917	54.72

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
33785	Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. Co.....	Railroad transportation.....	1917	\$14,389.39
33786	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	45.49
33787	do.....	do.....	1917	10.00
33788	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co..	do.....	1917	10.00
33789	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	3.00
33790	Copper Range R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	356.70
33791	Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	1917	33,728.02
33792	do.....	do.....	1917	2,535.49
33793	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co...	do.....	1917	150.03
33794	do.....	do.....	1917	30,185.70
33795	do.....	do.....	1917	5,016.23
33796	Union Pacific R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	155.39
33797	do.....	do.....	1917	50.78
33798	do.....	do.....	1917	83.47
33799	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	22,121.81
33800	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co..	do.....	1917	32,037.83
33801	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	883.96
33802	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co..	do.....	1917	18,294.34
33803	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	8,233.17
33804	Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	7,986.25
33805	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co...	do.....	1917	191.96
33806	Union Pacific R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	617.96
33807	Arizona Eastern R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	373.96
33808	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	1,076.71
33809	Virginia & Truckee Ry.....	do.....	1917	10.00
33810	Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	1917	129,132.91
33811	do.....	do.....	1917	8,798.62
33812	do.....	do.....	1917	3.88
33813	do.....	do.....	1917	33,739.00
33814	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	4,301.71
33815	do.....	do.....	1917	223.00
33816	Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	231.08
33817	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co...	do.....	1917	96,970.13
33818	do.....	do.....	1917	395.29
33819	Union Pacific R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	400.45
33820	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	1.01
33821	do.....	do.....	1917	101.57
33822	do.....	do.....	1917	413.79
33823	do.....	do.....	1917	255.59
33824	do.....	do.....	1917	1,179.11
33825	do.....	do.....	1917	2,703.10
33826	do.....	do.....	1917	10,312.75
33827	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	11,007.33
33828	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	22,073.91
33829	do.....	do.....	1917	57.82
33830	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	5,623.72
33831	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	34.00
33832	do.....	do.....	1917	33.67
33833	do.....	do.....	1917	159,191.02
33834	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	54.02
33835	do.....	do.....	1917	5.98
33836	do.....	do.....	1917	6,259.65
33837	do.....	do.....	1917	277.00
33838	Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	108.20
33839	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	1.50
33840	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co..	do.....	1917	108.52
33841	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co..	do.....	1917	.44
33842	Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	7.62
33843	do.....	do.....	1917	10.26
33844	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	2,905.69
33845	Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	303.50
33846	San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co....	do.....	1917	7.96
33847	Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	5,084.74
33848	Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	.75
33849	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	644.65
33850	Central of Georgia Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	9.55
33851	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	1,053.85
33852	Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.....	do.....	1917	.08
33853	Wabash Ry. Co.....	do.....	1917	50.20

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
33854	Munising, Marquette & Southeastern Ry. Co.	Railroad transportation.....	1917	\$9.95
33855	Michigan Central R. R. Co.	do.	1917	3.00
33856	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.	1917	376.67
33857	San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co.	do.	1917	5,054.14
33858	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co.	do.	1917	608.69
33859	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.	1917	201.94
33860	Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co.	do.	1917	.20
33861	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1917	.35
33862	Manistee & North Eastern R. R. Co.	do.	1917	70.99
33863	do.	do.	1917	686.16
33864	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	do.	1917	201.62
33865	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1917	39.39
33866	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. Co.	do.	1917	.55
33867	Central of Georgia Ry. Co.	do.	1917	2.00
33868	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.	1917	1.00
33869	Wabash Ry. Co.	do.	1917	93.12
33870	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.	1917	4.86
33871	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	do.	1917	300.00
33872	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.	1917	10.00
33873	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do.	1917	3.96
33874	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.	1917	16.19
33875	do.	do.	1917	5.38
33876	do.	do.	1917	1.56
33877	do.	do.	1917	1,716.62
33878	Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.	do.	1917	642.07
33879	do.	do.	1917	6.89
33880	do.	do.	1917	13.72
33881	Wabash Ry. Co.	do.	1917	210.63
33882	Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.	do.	1917	175.09
33883	Tuckerton R. R. Co.	do.	1917	1,367.25
33884	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1917	10.82
33885	do.	do.	1917	2,786.40
33886	Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont R. R. Co.	do.	1917	596.36
33887	do.	do.	1917	.59
33888	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	do.	1917	544.99
33889	South Georgia Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1,609.10
33890	Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.	do.	1917	531.12
33891	Central of Georgia Ry. Co.	do.	1917	94.95
33892	Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co.	do.	1917	2.00
33893	do.	do.	1917	177.25
33894	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1.26
33895	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co.	do.	1917	5.13
33896	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.	1917	23.26
33897	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1,333.34
33898	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.	do.	1917	453.70
33899	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.	1917	10.19
33900	Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.	do.	1917	737.91
33901	do.	do.	1917	.50
33902	Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co.	do.	1917	.36
33903	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1,592.71
33904	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co.	do.	1917	312.00
33905	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do.	1917	100.60
33906	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	do.	1917	.22
33907	do.	do.	1917	5.31
33908	do.	do.	1917	11.13
33909	do.	do.	1917	138.67
33910	do.	do.	1917	170.92
33911	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.	1917	1.00
33912	do.	do.	1917	56.30
33913	do.	do.	1917	248.60
33914	do.	do.	1917	7.57
33915	do.	do.	1917	5.31
33916	do.	do.	1917	.30
33917	do.	do.	1917	.76

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
33918	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	Railroad transportation.....	1917	\$40.91
33919	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	.54
33920	do.	do.....	1917	1.12
33921	do.	do.....	1917	10.07
33922	do.	do.....	1917	18.79
33923	do.	do.....	1917	2,689.63
33924	do.	do.....	1917	.84
33925	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	9.85
33926	do.	do.....	1917	11.56
33927	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	2.03
33928	do.	do.....	1917	23.57
33929	Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	.43
33930	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	29.33
33931	Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	3.16
33932	Camas Prairie R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	1.00
33933	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	1.00
33934	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	530.23
33935	do.	do.....	1917	30.76
33936	Southern Pacific Co.	do.....	1917	22.64
33937	do.	do.....	1917	24,370.54
33938	do.	do.....	1917	2,872.89
33939	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	9.00
33940	do.	do.....	1917	9.00
33941	Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	2.65
33942	Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	.10
33943	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas.	do.....	1917	53.50
33944	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	5.81
33945	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	5,244.06
33946	Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	238.25
33947	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	.06
33948	Secretary of the Treasury, assignee, Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co., now Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	1,422.50
33949	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	3.00
33950	do.	do.....	1917	47.21
33951	do.	do.....	1917	6.86
33952	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	1,303.49
33953	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	2.70
33954	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	6.63
33955	Colorado & Southern R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	1.34
33956	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	.10
33957	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	3.57
33958	Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	477.13
33959	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	4.33
33960	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	60.60
33961	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	4.24
33962	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	801.94
33963	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	2.65
33964	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	847.45
33965	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	23.10
33966	Great Northern Ry. Co.	do.....	1917	82,361.04
33967	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co.	do.....	1917	73.32
33968	do.	do.....	1917	483.33
33969	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	1.00
33970	New York Central R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	105.53
33971	Pittsburg, Shamut & Northern R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	204.80
33972	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	2.75
33973	Franklin & Fittsylvania R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	\$13.94
33974	Missouri & North Arkansas R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	9,918.98
33975	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....	1918	694.34
33976	Denver & Salt Lake R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	1,708.84
33977	Denver, Boulder & Western R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	601.95
33978	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	460.08
33979	Arizona Eastern R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	203.75
33980	Yosemite Valley R. R. Co.	do.....	1918	922.98

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
33981	Yosemite Valley R. R. Co.	Railroad transportation	1918	\$14.17
33982	Manistee & Northeastern R. R. Co.	do.	1918	166.14
33983	Pittsburg, Shamut & Northern R. R. Co.	do.	1918	920.09
33984	Manistee & Northeastern R. R. Co.	do.	1918	217.08
33985	do.	do.	1918	951.97
33986	do.	do.	1918	.63
33987	Denver & Salt Lake R. R. Co.	do.	1918	176.56
33988	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1918	108.94
33989	Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont R. R. Co.	do.	1918	450.12
33990	do.	do.	1918	887.88
33991	South Georgia Ry. Co.	do.	1918	1,300.08
33992	do.	do.	1918	3.86
33993	do.	do.	1918	1,376.54
33994	Southern Ry. Co.	do.	1918	5.74
33995	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.	1918	38.05
33996	do.	do.	1918	21.84
33997	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	do.	1918	99.55
33998	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.	1918	100.00
33999	Colorado Midland Ry. Co.	do.	1918	3,274.67
34000	Spokane International Ry. Co.	do.	1918	3,174.42
34001	do.	do.	1918	9.27
34002	Southern Pacific Co.	do.	1918	106.10
34003	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.	do.	1918	51.99
34004	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do.	1918	149.22
34005	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co.	do.	1918	38.48
34006	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. Co.	do.	1918	2.37
34007	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	do.	1918	21.21
34008	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do.	1918	23.07
Total.....				1,107,136.56
34009	Director general of posts, Christiania, Norway.	Balances due foreign countries.	1914-1918	150,299.75
34010	The director general of posts, Stockholm, Sweden.	do.	1914-1918	188,974.59
Total.....				339,274.34
34011	Matilda J. Ellis, former postmaster, Ellis, Ark.	Compensation to postmasters.	1918	8.96
34012	Daniel McSweeney, former postmaster, South San Francisco, Calif.	do.	1918	475.00
34013	T. L. Hancock, former postmaster, Berryton, Ga.	do.	1917	776.19
34014	Cary E. Clendenny, former postmaster, Mozier, Ill.	do.	1918	20.10
34015	Frank Garvin, former postmaster, Reeder, Ky.	do.	1918	9.19
34016	Victor C. Richardson, former postmaster, West Georgetown, Me.	do.	1918	47.30
34017	Lyle M. Godfrey, former postmaster, Napoleon, Mich.	do.	1918	143.59
34018	Henry O. J. Lucas, postmaster, Barr, Mont.	do.	1918	10.26
34019	Annie T. Harned, former postmaster, Toston, Mont.	do.	1918	117.83
34020	William D. Slattery, former postmaster, Cascade, N. Y.	do.	1918	8.03
34021	J. B. Dickinson, former postmaster, Millneck, N. Y.	do.	1917	233.41
34022	Clarence C. White, former postmaster, New Baltimore Station, N. Y.	do.	1918	111.80
34023	L. O. Huff, postmaster, East Bend, N. C.	do.	1918	94.98
34024	E. D. Hellwig, former postmaster, Seneca, S. Dak.	do.	1918	31.65
34025	do.	do.	1917	47.27

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—Continued.				
34026	Grover C. Kee, former postmaster, Buena Vista, Tenn.	Compensation to postmasters.	1918	\$9.56
34027	John M. Hombre, former postmaster, Cross Plains, Tex.	do.....	1918	238.33
34028	H. P. Bailey, former postmaster, Hansford, Tex.	do.....	1918	6.70
34029	Ike T. Boyles, former postmaster, Stiles, Tex.	do.....	1917	140.42
34030	J. F. Griffith, former postmaster, Ken-na, W. Va.	do.....	1918	40.99
34031	Geo. S. Allen, former postmaster, Fisher, Wash.	do.....	1918	8.12
34032	Carl E. Frykholm, former postmaster, Scandia, Wash.	do.....	1918	14.74
34033	Mabel Wenrick, postmaster, Palouse Falls, Wash.	do.....	1918	18.97
Total.....				2,613.39
34034	Mrs. Sultana Jemaiel.....	Indemnities, international mail.	1910	9.65
34035	Haifrenik Press.....	do.....	1911	9.65
34036	George Zaharias.....	do.....	1912	9.65
34037	Elizabeth Gallogly.....	do.....	1912	3.50
34038	A. Pappas.....	do.....	1912	2.00
34039	Geo. Ellio Kumis.....	do.....	1912	6.00
34040	Mr. V. Skuffis.....	do.....	1912	9.65
34041	Mrs. A. A. Osterman.....	do.....	1913	4.00
34042	George Kasiaras.....	do.....	1913	8.00
34043	Alex Nikoloff.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34044	S. Calos.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34045	Althanasine Marapoulos.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34046	Alex Naledois.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34047	Alires Demetres.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34048	Antony Daskabakis.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34049	S. Murdjiff.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34050	Marco Nicolau.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34051	Nik D. Bogas.....	do.....	1913	7.00
34052	Otto Rezakes.....	do.....	1913	9.65
34053	Nicola Mihailoff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34054	Viden T. Kirichoff.....	do.....	1914	5.25
34055	Yervent Byadjean.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34056	Mike Tonkoff.....	do.....	1914	1.00
34057	Jean Jacques.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34058	Luca Naum.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34059	Petro G. Petrica.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34060	Simos Samos.....	do.....	1914	5.00
34061	Michel Dimoff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34062	Ose Angeloff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34063	J. H. Papes.....	do.....	1914	8.00
34064	Minco V. Shahakoff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34065	Angel Mutkoff.....	do.....	1914	5.00
34066	Krist S. Gencheff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34067	Petko M. Obreshkoff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34068	Stephen Velleff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34069	John G. Hosmer.....	do.....	1914	2.50
34070	Marin Doneff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34071	Dimitar Maskoff.....	do.....	1914	4.00
34072	Zaharia Doncheff.....	do.....	1914	9.25
34073	Hristo Serafimoff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34074	Mercer Cleaning Works, John Esaian, proprietor.	do.....	1914	9.65
34075	Ivan Staniff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34076	Dennis Calathas.....	do.....	1914	9.50
34077	Robert Ellenberg.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34078	Ivoim Kitoff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34079	R. Rusoff.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34080	A. Paspalas.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34081	Miss Mabel H. Titus.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34082	do.....	do.....	1914	9.65
34083	Condel Demetri.....	do.....	1914	9.50
34084	Ignac Malzski.....	do.....	1915	9.65

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
34085	Michele Lepore.....	Indemnities International mail.	1915	\$8.00
34086	Leo Choklot.....	do.	1915	3.00
34087	Wm. Hawkins.....	do.	1915	9.65
34088	Dora Stoulovitz.....	do.	1915	9.65
34089	Christ Stavrides.....	do.	1915	9.65
34090	H. Wagner.....	do.	1915	7.50
34091	Pete Popoff.....	do.	1915	9.65
34092	do.....	do.	1915	9.65
34093	A. Manzavinos.....	do.	1915	9.65
34094	M. Harrison.....	do.	1915	5.00
34095	L. Guggenhime.....	do.	1915	9.65
34096	A. Tsakiras.....	do.	1915	9.65
34097	John Mieziako.....	do.	1915	2.00
34098	Andrew T. Fatseas.....	do.	1916	9.65
34099	Husney Rasul.....	do.	1916	9.65
34100	Eltimios Xanthow.....	do.	1916	7.00
34101	Ben Donkerwalke.....	do.	1916	5.00
34102	Royal Restaurant.....	do.	1916	9.65
34103	do.....	do.	1916	9.65
34104	Floravanta Pedata.....	do.	1916	3.00
34105	A. Dikstaal.....	do.	1917	5.00
34106	B. Van Dyk.....	do.	1917	3.00
34107	John Nont.....	do.	1917	9.65
34108	Sam Spada.....	do.	1917	9.65
34109	Frank Amorosino.....	do.	1917	9.65
34110	S. Gerner.....	do.	1917	9.65
34111	Postmaster, Washington, D. C.	do.	1918	9.75
34112	R. Trucecone.....	do.	1918	3.00
34113	Cetaldo Cerillo.....	do.	1918	9.65
34114	Mr. Sell Angelo.....	do.	1918	9.65
34115	Bruno Police.....	do.	1918	9.65
34116	Guillermo Guglio.....	do.	1918	2.00
34117	John Mast.....	do.	1918	9.65
Total.....				683.50
34118	Ernest J. Wideman, Altamont, N. Y.	Star Route Service.....	1920	200.00
34119	Osce T. Mulbury, Cooksburg, N. Y.	do.	1920	40.35
34120	William Pass, Duboistown, Pa.	do.	1920	40.00
34121	James C. Bishop, Woodridge, Va.	do.	1920	8.33
34122	Geo. Sylvester Brown, Plato, Mo.	do.	1920	9.36
34123	Wm. Monroe Suit, Meyers, Ark.	do.	1920	4.10
34124	H. C. White, Summersville, W. Va.	do.	1920	711.75
34125	Peter Canblas Henderson, Benedict, Md.	do.	1920	69.57
34126	Thomas F. Goins, Backus, W. Va.	do.	1920	299.03
34127	Oscar Galloway, Murphy, S. C.	do.	1920	13.86
34128	Will Orten, Meeker, Colo.	do.	1920	111.85
34129	Frank McGinnis, Moores, Pa.	do.	1920	60.54
34130	J. R. Crocker, Miami, Tex.	do.	1920	66.67
34131	George D. Gatewood, Brierfield, Miss.	do.	1920	35.00
34132	Clarence Wain, Ten Sleep, Wyo.	do.	1920	65.00
34133	Henry E. Coburn (surety), Circle, Mont.	do.	1920	74.71
34134	Adolphus Kimball, Arkansas City, Ark.	do.	1920	2.80
34135	Ralph J. Wilcox, Kildeer, N. Dak.	do.	1920	8.72
34136	G. S. Halliday, Winona, W. Va.	do.	1920	57.71
34137	Clisto D. Dedman.....	do.	1920	5.77
34138	Lane Blankenship, Justice, W. Va.	do.	1920	395.57
34139	J. E. Cook, Bald Knob, W. Va.	do.	1920	12.64
34140	Frank W. Calhoun, Midland, S. Dak.	do.	1920	29.80
34141	F. J. Hye, Casper, Wyo.	do.	1920	37.94
34142	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, A. R. Baldwin, receiver, Denver, Colo.	do.	1920	81.56
34143	Lee H. Rayner, Kingsley, Mont.	do.	1920	126.22
34144	James Carney, Twitcheil, Mont.	do.	1920	3.17
34145	Harm B. Schmidt, Dandale, Nebr.	do.	1920	10.25
34146	Continental Oil Co., Price, Utah.	do.	1920	14.68
34147	American Fuel Co. of Utah, Sego, Utah.	do.	1920	106.56
34148	Alfred E. Ferreira, Keahua, Hawaii.	do.	1920	63.82
Total.....				2,767.33

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
34149	Rogers, David A., Jacksonville, Fla.	City Delivery Service	1916-17	\$100.00
34150	Barkley, Washington H., Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	162.32
34151	Witte, Henry A., Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	154.98
34152	Merguson, Walter, Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	212.16
34153	Lau, Adolph G., Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	223.89
34154	Eastman, Hiram D., Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	155.80
34155	Smock, I. N., Indianapolis, Ind.	do.	1916-17	206.83
34156	Carson, Robert C., Ann Arbor, Mich.	do.	1916-17	96.30
34157	Berger, Morris H., Kansas City, Mo.	do.	1916-17	175.23
34158	Schnatz, P., New York, N. Y.	do.	1916-17	85.95
34159	Barre, Luther C., Columbia, S. C.	do.	1916-17	225.27
34160	Forde, Wm. Allen, Columbia, S. C.	do.	1916-17	225.27
34161	Ketterer, Edward, Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	193.35
34162	Reynolds, Walter G., Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	222.56
34163	Concannon, Patrick H., Waltham, Mass.	do.	1916-17	131.72
34164	Judson, James A., Rochester, N. Y.	do.	1916-17	224.25
34165	Joseph Fischer, Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	178.03
34166	Frank J. Papineau, New Orleans, La.	do.	1916-17	178.31
34167	William F. Goodwin, Boston, Mass.	do.	1916-17	166.13
34168	Oliver, Wm. H., Washington, D. C.	do.	1916-17	213.31
34169	Wright, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	184.95
34170	Syme, John H., Chicago, Ill.	do.	1916-17	72.47
34171	Young, D. C., Burlington, Iowa.	do.	1916-17	225.00
34172	Boyd, Wm. R., New Orleans, La.	do.	1916-17	83.06
34173	Jordan, Ellis A., Boston, Mass.	do.	1916-17	88.83
34174	Diehl, Harry L., Reading, Pa.	do.	1916-17	15.06
Total				4,201.13
34175	Victor C. Richardson, former postmaster, West Georgetown, Me.	Special delivery fees	1918	.24
34176	Lyle M. Godfrey, former postmaster, Napoleon, Mich.	do.	1918	.32
34177	John M. Hombre, former postmaster, Cross Plains, Tex.	do.	1918	.95
Total				1.52
34178	Jefferson Johnson, postmaster, Austin, Tex.	Rural delivery service	1915	54.00
34179	W. J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.	do.	1916	316.67
34180	Chas. M. McCabe, postmaster, Nashville, Tenn.	do.	1917	44.00
34181	C. W. Fay, postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.	do.	1918	110.00
34182	do.	do.	1918	40.00
34183	George C. Rogers, acting postmaster, Atlanta, Ga.	do.	1918	4.10
34184	do.	do.	1918	4.10
34185	Chas. M. McCabe, postmaster, Nashville, Tenn.	do.	1918	48.00
34186	H. T. Thornton, postmaster, Richmond, Va.	do.	1918	2.90
Total				623.77
34187	Daniel McSweeney, former postmaster, South San Francisco, Calif.	Rent, light and fuel	1918	120.00
34188	G. F. Treat, former postmaster, Chisholm, Me.	do.	1918	12.00
34189	Frances W. Kimball, late postmaster, Thatcher, Ariz.	do.	1918	7.20
34190	Beatrice F. Donaldson, former postmaster, Hughson, Calif.	do.	1918	6.00
34191	John M. Hombre, former postmaster, Cross Plains, Tex.	do.	1918	33.50
Total				178.70
34192	W. J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.	City delivery carriers, substitute, auxiliary, and temporary.	1916	19.95
Total				19.95

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
34193	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	Freight on stamped paper and mail bags.	1917	\$18.59
34194	Southern Pacific Co.	do.	1917	1.10
34195	Michigan Central R. R. Co.	do.	1917	7.45
	Total			27.14
34196	New York Central R. R. Co.	Shipment of supplies.	1916	4.80
34197	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	do.	1917	7.98
34198	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., U. S. R. A., trustee.	do.	1918	7.37
34199	Southern Pacific Co.	do.	1917	29.38
34200	New York Central R. R. Co.	do.	1918	2.80
34201	Gulf & Ship Island R. R. Co.	do.	1918	5.90
	Total			58.23
34202	W. J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.	City delivery carriers.	1916	197.59
34203	do.	do.	1914	104.77
	Total			302.36
34204	David T. Horn, French Village, Mo.	Payment of rewards.	1918	75.00
34205	James F. Berry, Sheriff, Sainte Genevieve, Mo.	do.	1918	50.00
34206	C. A. Smith, Lockport, N. Y.	do.	1918	200.00
	Total			325.00
34207	John M. Hombre, former postmaster, Cross Plains, Tex.	Separating mails, third and fourth class post offices.	1918	24.56
	Total			24.56
34208	W. J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.	Temporary and auxiliary clerks.	1916	18.00
	Total			18.00
34209	J. B. Riddle, postmaster, Wichita, Kans.	Railway Mail Service, salaries.	1917	2.42
	Total			2.42
34210	W. J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.	Clerks, first and second class post offices.	1916	1,097.85
	Total			1,097.85
34211	W. J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.	Watchmen, messengers, and laborers.	1916	1.94
	Total			1.94
34212	Mark Swedberg, former postmaster, Luverne, Minn.	Temporary clerk hire.	1917	116.67
34213	Jesse J. Rascoe, Jr., postmaster, Morenci, Ariz.	do.	1918	116.90
34214	do.	do.	1918	449.42
34215	Mark Swedberg, former postmaster, Luverne, Minn.	do.	1918	519.23
34216	A. Anthony, former acting postmaster, Hereford, Tex.	do.	1918	9.10
	Total			1,211.32
34217	W. J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.	City delivery horse hire.	1915	178.40
34218	do.	do.	1916	1,111.36
	Total			1,289.76
34219	Ruth V. McCauley, former postmaster, Lopez, Wash.	Mail messenger service.	1916	60.00
34220	V. M. Porter, former postmaster, Hollywood, Del.	do.	1917	21.00
34221	Ruth V. McCauley, former postmaster, Lopez, Wash.	do.	1917	60.00

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department—Continued.

No. of certificate or claim.	Name of claimant.	Appropriation from which payable.	Fiscal year in which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued.				
POSTAL SERVICE—continued.				
34222	L. B. Perry, mail messenger, Cambridge, Mass.	Mail messenger service.....	1918	\$8.00
34223	Lyle M. Godfrey, former postmaster, Napoleon, Mich.	do.....	1918	80.00
34224	Henry F. Hudson, former postmaster, Vista, N. C.	do.....	1918	63.63
34225	Samuel B. Brockwell, former postmaster, Carboro, N. C.	do.....	1918	18.00
34226	Althina O. Smith, former postmaster, Egeland, N. Dak.	do.....	1918	17.42
34227	W. J. Delaney, former postmaster, Alden Station, Pa.	do.....	1918	5.50
34228	Ruth V. McCauley, former postmaster, Lopes, Wash.	do.....	1918	60.00
	Total.....			363.55
34229	Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C.	Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses.	1918	18.29
34230	do.....	do.....	1918	.41
34231	The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., Washington, D. C.	do.....	1918	.20
34232	The Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C.	do.....	1918	.21
34233	do.....	do.....	1918	.72
34234	do.....	do.....	1918	.40
34235	do.....	do.....	1918	.41
	Total.....			20.64

RECAPITULATION OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Railroad transportation.....	\$1,107,136.58
Balances due foreign countries.....	539,274.34
Compensation to postmasters.....	2,613.39
Indemnities, international mails.....	683.80
Star route service.....	2,767.33
City delivery service.....	4,201.13
Special delivery fees.....	1.52
Rural delivery service.....	623.77
Rent, light and fuel.....	178.70
City delivery carriers, substitute, auxiliary, and temporary.....	19.95
Freight on stamped paper and mail bags.....	27.14
Shipment of supplies.....	58.23
City delivery carriers.....	802.36
Payment of rewards.....	825.00
Separating mails third and fourth class post offices.....	24.56
Temporary and auxiliary clerks.....	18.00
Railway Mail Services, salaries.....	2.42
Clerks first and second class post offices.....	1,097.85
Watchmen, messengers and laborers.....	1.94
Temporary clerk hire.....	1,211.32
City delivery horse hire.....	1,289.76
Mail messenger service.....	363.55
Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses.....	20.64

Total "Deficiency in Postal Revenues (certified claims)" payable from General Treasury..... **1,462,242.96**

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS.

Legislative.....		\$10,630.38
Executive:		
National Security and Defense.....	\$12.62	
Bureau of Efficiency.....	1.45	
		14.07
Department of State:		
Foreign intercourse.....		10,651.43
Treasury Department:		
Internal revenue.....	90,126.35	
Miscellaneous.....	806.27	
		90,932.62
Independent offices:		
State, War, and Navy Department buildings.....	174.79	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	99.05	
Food Administration.....	503.35	
Federal Board for Vocational Education.....	.77	
		777.96
War Department:		
Civil.....	41.52	
Military Establishment.....	160,476.67	
		160,518.19
Navy Department:		
Civil.....	2,863.66	
Naval Establishment.....	834,765.30	
		837,628.96
Interior Department:		
Civil.....	10,697.34	
Indians.....	1,346.97	
		12,044.31
Department of Agriculture.....		3,156.00
Department of Commerce.....		10,231.02
Department of Labor.....		155.38
Department of Justice.....		14,352.05
Post Office Department:		
Postal Service.....		1,462,242.96
Total.....		2,613,385.33



DAMAGES CAUSED BY COLLISIONS WITH LIGHTHOUSE-
SERVICE VESSELS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO LAW, A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE
ACTING SECRETARY OF COMMERCE REPORTING CLAIMS DETER-
MINED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF LIGHTHOUSES ON ACCOUNT
DAMAGES CAUSED BY COLLISIONS WITH LIGHTHOUSE-SERVICE
VESSELS.

JANUARY 26, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

FEBRUARY 14, 1921.—Committee on Commerce discharged and referred to Commit-
tee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 24, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress, copy of a communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, dated the 21st instant, reporting under the provisions of section 4 of the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 537), claims which have been considered, adjusted, and determined to be due the claimants by the Commissioner of Lighthouses as authorized in the above-cited act, on account of damages caused by collisions for which vessels of the Lighthouse Service have been found responsible, in the sum of \$73.27.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 21, 1921.

SIR: 1. Supplemental to this department's letter of December 1, 1920, and pursuant to section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 537), authorizing the Commissioner of Lighthouses,

subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine all claims for damages occasioned by collisions for which vessels of the Lighthouse Service shall be found responsible, wherein the amount of the claim does not exceed \$500, and report the amounts so ascertained and determined to be due claimants to Congress at each session thereof, through the Treasury Department.

2. I have to state the following additional claims which have since been received, and which the Commissioner of Lighthouses has considered and adjusted, and in which there are ascertained and determined the amounts stated to be due the claimants named:

The Harkins Transportation Co., foot of Alder Street, Portland, Oreg., for damage to steamer <i>Undine</i> , owned by said company, by collision of lighthouse tender <i>Heather</i> , October 30, 1920.....	\$50. 47
Crossett Western Lumber Co., Wauna, Oreg., for damage to piling on dock front, by collision of lighthouse tender <i>Manzanita</i> , December 13, 1920.....	22. 80

3. It is respectfully requested that the above stated claims be transmitted to Congress with a view to securing appropriation, if practicable, at the present session of Congress.

Respectfully,

SAM L. ROGERS,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.



JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BY DISTRICT
COURTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW, A LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY
GENERAL SUBMITTING A LIST OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY THE DISTRICT COURTS OF
THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 14, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 11, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: In accordance with the provision contained in the deficiency act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 422), I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of judgments rendered against the Government by the district courts of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 505), as amended by section 297 of the act March 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1168), as submitted by the Attorney General, and which require an appropriation for their payment, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on said judgments at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date thereof until the time the appropriation is made, provided that the judgments herein provided for shall not be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, as follows:

Under the Navy Department.....	\$2, 962. 50
Under the Department of Justice.....	537. 43

3, 499. 93

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 10, 1921.

HON. DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the statute, I transmit herewith a list of judgments rendered against the United States by the district courts of the United States under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stats. L., 505), as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911 (36 Stats. L., 1087).

I have the honor to request that these judgments be certified to Congress for appropriation of the principal named therein, as well as the 4 per cent interest provided in section 10 of the act of March 3, 1887.

For the Attorney General.

FRANK DAVIS, JR.,
Assistant Attorney General.

Name.	Judgment.	Costs.	Date of judgment.	Nature of claim.	Exhibit.
Sidney E. Mudd, Eleanor V. Wilmer, J. Carlisle Wilmer, her husband, W. Griffith Mudd, and Thomas B. R. Mudd, v. The United States.	\$2,962.50	\$69.57	June 30, 1920	Compensation for land requisitioned by Navy Department.	I.
O. W. Yeargain v. the United States.	537.43	.....	Dec. 6, 1920	Compensation for services rendered as crier in Circuit Court of Appeals from 1917 to 1920.	II.

EXHIBIT I.

SIDNEY E. MUDD, ELEANOR V. WILMER, J. CARLISLE WILMER, HER HUSBAND, W. GRIFFITH MUDD, AND THOMAS B. R. MUDD V. THE UNITED STATES. NO. 1852.

It is thereupon the verdict and judgment of this court that a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs be entered in this case in the sum of two thousand nine hundred sixty-two and 50/100 dollars (\$2,962.50), with costs; and the clerk of the District Court is instructed to make such entry as of June 30, 1920, together with interest on the said aggregate sum at the rate of four per cent (4%) per annum from the date of this decree until an appropriation is made for the payment of this judgment or decree as provided in the act of March 3rd, 1887, chapter 359, section 10, 24 Statutes at Large, 505, 507, and acts amendatory thereof.

Costs: \$69.57.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.
JUNE 30, 1920.

EXHIBIT II.

O. W. YEARGAIN V. THE UNITED STATES. NO. 1900.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the law and by reason of the findings aforesaid, it is considered by the court that O. W. Yeargain, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from the United States of America, defendant, the sum of five hundred thirty-seven and 43/100 dollars (\$537.43), together with interest on the said aggregate sum at the rate of four per cent (4%) per annum, from the date of this decree until an appropriation is made for the payment of this judgment or decree as provided in the act of March 3rd, 1887, chapter 359, section 10, 24 Stats. L., 505, 507, and acts amendatory thereof.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

DECEMBER 6, 1920.



ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED BY THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT TO ENABLE THE ACCOUNTING OFFICERS OF THE
TREASURY TO CREDIT CERTAIN SUMS IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 14, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 10, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for favorable consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation of \$454.95 required by the Treasury Department to enable the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to credit said sum in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, that amount now being carried in the accounts of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, San Francisco, Calif., representing loss in current and uncurrent silver dollars, and a further loss of \$165.95, the amount of a disbursing officer's check paid on forged indorsement.

The accompanying statements of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco show that the cash shortage in silver dollars is not on hand and never was in his possession, the discrepancies being found in silver dollars which were bagged prior to the time he assumed the office.

The disbursing officer's check paid on forged indorsement was paid over the counter, after what appeared to be proper identification, and the loss was not owing to any fault or negligence on the part of the Assistant Treasurer, and I am of the opinion, and so recommend, that he be relieved of the charge standing against him in his accounts.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY,
San Francisco, Calif., August 12, 1920.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Complying with the request in your letter of June 28, 1920, for a complete statement relative to the discrepancies found in the sacks of standard silver dollars, I respectfully submit the following:

On assuming my duties as assistant treasurer in San Francisco in September, 1913, I was advised by Mr. W. C. Ralston, my predecessor in office, and by the committee appointed from the department to make the transfer of the office to me, that in the assets of the office were tags representing discrepancies said to have been discovered by Ralston and his predecessors in bags of standard silver dollars sacked between the years 1878 and 1893; or, in other words, put up in bags prior to the date on which Mr. Ralston and his predecessors, who discovered the discrepancies, assumed their duties of office as assistant treasurer.

Herewith is a statement of these discrepancies:

Mutilated dollars.....	\$114
Counterfeit dollars.....	71
Foreign dollars.....	10
Trade dollars.....	78
Short in count.....	8
Total.....	281

The receipt given by me for the assets of the office set forth the above discrepancies.

During my incumbency of the office of Assistant Treasurer, the following discrepancies have been found in bags of silver dollars sacked between the years 1878 and 1893:

Mutilated dollars.....	\$55
Counterfeit dollars.....	61
Foreign dollars.....	9
Trade dollars.....	33
Short in count.....	15
Total.....	173

This amount added to the amount found prior to my term of office makes a total discrepancy of \$454.

Pursuant to instructions contained in your letter of June 28, 1920, I delivered to the superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, the following coins:

Trade dollars.....	\$111
Foreign dollars.....	19
Mutilated dollars.....	169
Total.....	\$299

I received from the mint for this transfer \$209.80 and deposited 20 cents to make the amount even in dollars, to wit, \$210.

This amount deducted from the total discrepancies stated leaves a net discrepancy of \$244 in standard silver dollars.

It is respectfully requested that I be relieved from responsibility for the loss of this \$244.

The greater portion of this loss, as above indicated, arose prior to my term of office and for which I disclaimed responsibility when the office was transferred to us. When the committee from the department checked the office at the end of my predecessor's term, there were over twenty thousand \$1,000 sacks of silver on hand; these sacks, with few exceptions, were not opened, inspected, and counted, as that would have required months of labor; each sack, however, was carefully weighed and when a sack, perhaps one in several hundred, did not indicate the correct weight, it was opened for inspection and count; mutilated, counterfeit, foreign, and trade dollars in sacks can not be discovered by weighing only.

During the seven years I have been in charge of this office practically all of the standard silver dollars I received from my predecessor have been disbursed; in a total of over 20,000 sacks of over \$20,000,000 the actual shortage discovered was but 15 pieces; this silver was not put up during my term of office and the sacks were actually short these 15 pieces when I assumed office and receipted for them.

I am advised by San Francisco bankers that the net shortage of 15 pieces in 20,000 sacks of silver is a much less ratio than is usually found in handling such coin.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. MCGEE,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

The balance of \$248 as shown in the attached statement is not on hand and never was in the possession of the undersigned.

When I assumed this office in September, 1913, and gave my predecessor receipts for the assets, it was stated in said receipt that said assets included mutilated, counterfeit, foreign, and trade dollars in the sum of \$273 and \$8 short, making a total shortage of \$281.

During my administration similar discrepancies were discovered in the sacks of silver dollars bagged previous to my administration, amounting to \$173, making a total of \$454.

Pursuant to instructions of the Secretary of June 28, 1920, the above mutilated, foreign, and trade dollars were sent to the mint, for which this office received \$210, leaving a balance of \$244.

On the final check of this office to-day an additional shortage of \$4 was found by the committee in the sacks of uncurrent silver dollars which were bagged previous to the time I took this office, making a total discrepancy of \$248.

It is respectfully suggested that Congress be requested to cover this discrepancy by appropriation.

Respectfully,

W. J. MCGEE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., December 20, 1920.

JANUARY 29, 1921.

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to letter written by me as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, August 12, 1920, and letter of September 18, 1920, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, copy of which is inclosed, it is respectfully stated that the sub-treasury office in San Francisco was discontinued on December 21, 1920.

On January 17, 1921, the count of the gold and silver coin transferred from the subtreasury in San Francisco to the United States Mint at San Francisco, by the committee from the Treasury Department, was completed and on said date I was advised by the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint that the count of silver dollars uncurrent showed three pieces short and that the count of the standard silver dollars current showed 38 pieces short, making a total shortage of \$41.

This additional shortage of \$41 is in the same category as shortage reported in my letter of August 12, 1920.

Reference is also made to memorandum attached to my final report of December 20, 1920, showing an additional shortage of \$4 in sacks of uncurrent silver dollars which were bagged previous to the time I assumed office. It is shown by the copies inclosed that the silver dollars short were never in my possession and that these shortages were found in sacks bagged previous to the time I assumed office.

The forged check referred to in my letter to the Treasurer of the United States was paid over the counter by the paying teller as his notation on the back of the check shows, upon the payee's duplicating the signature that appeared on the furlough discharge which he presented; this signature being attested to on the discharge in the usual manner. The operative from the Secret Service Division who was assigned to this case has submitted an example of the payee's genuine signature which corresponds with the indorsement on the check; it will be seen that the paying teller used all due diligence in satisfying himself as to the identity of the payee in paying the check.

The total shortage as shown in letter of August 12, 1920, and said memorandum is \$248. The shortage discovered at the United States Mint at San Francisco in silver dollars is the sum of \$41, making a total of \$289. The payment on the forged check to Thomas Gill, referred to in my letter to the Treasurer of the United States on September 18, 1920, was \$165.95, making a total shortage of \$454.95.

It is respectfully suggested that Congress be requested to cover this discrepancy by proper appropriation.

Respectfully,

W. J. MCGEE.

○

UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 20,

Washington, D. C.

He as Assistant
August 12, 1902
Treasurer of the
stated that the
ed on December

d silver coin
the United States
Treasury Department
by the Superintendent
of silver deposits
of the statement
making a statement

every as short

my final report
of \$4 in said
to the time
at the silver
se shortage
ed office.
surer of the
teller as the
yee's duplicate
large which
large in the
division who
he payee's
ent on the
illegence in
the check.
and said
ed States
making a
as Gill
ates at
454.95
covered

SEE.



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS

Memorial Services

Held in Honor of

**Major General
William Crawford Gorgas**

By the SOUTHERN SOCIETY
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.



PAN AMERICAN BUILDING
JANUARY 16, 1921

PRESENTED BY MR. HEFLIN . . . FEBRUARY 14, 1921—Ordered to be printed
FEBRUARY 24 (calendar day MARCH 2), 1921—Illustration ordered printed

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1921

Memorial Services for Surgeon General Gorgas

[From the proceedings of the Senate, Monday, February 14, 1921]

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, on the night of January 16, 1921, at the Pan American Building in this city, memorial services in honor of the late General Gorgas were held under the auspices of the Southern Society of Washington, D. C. The eloquent and splendid tributes paid to General Gorgas by Cabinet officers, other officials of the Government, and others, as well as by officials and diplomats of foreign countries, are worthy to be published and preserved in the archives of the Nation that he served so faithfully and well. It was his splendid skill and genius that freed the American Continent from the scourge and curse of yellow fever. He led in driving this yellow plague from the lakes and lagoons of Louisiana, and he destroyed it in the swamps and marshes of the Panama Canal Zone. He has rendered signal service not only to the people of America but to mankind the world over. This great man, born at Mobile, Ala., became not only a national but an international character.

Mr. President, to the end that the speeches and messages to which I have referred may be printed and preserved, I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered printed in the form of a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON,
1000 Vermont Avenue, January 31, 1921.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN:

I have the honor to transmit to you the addresses delivered at the Memorial Service in tribute to the late Major General William Crawford Gorgas in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union Building, on Sunday evening, January 16, 1921. The material includes also the messages received from Presidents of certain Republics of South and Central America and extracts from communications bearing upon the life and character of General Gorgas.

This material is submitted on behalf of the Southern Society of Washington with the request that you present it to the Congress of the United States for publication as a Senate document.

With sentiments of esteem, I beg, sir, to remain,

Cordially and sincerely,

CLARENCE J. OWENS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Senator J. THOS. HEFLIN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Report of the Committee on Program

Pursuant to appointment by President William H. Saunders, of the Southern Society of Washington, on a memorial to the late Major General William Crawford Gorgas, the undersigned committee hereby decides upon the following program of action, namely:

First, to memorialize the Congress of the United States in the name of the Southern Society of Washington to set apart a site and erect a monument to the late General Gorgas, commemorative of his service to humanity:

Second, to conduct a memorial service in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union, on January the sixteenth, the anniversary of his appointment to the office of Surgeon General of the United States Army, the memorial to be of a most formal and sacred character, to be participated in by the officials of all branches of the Government of the United States and foreign representatives, the addresses for the occasion to be delivered by the high officials representing the United States and by representatives of the foreign countries that had been recipients of direct benefits from the work of General Gorgas; the addresses together with a complete biography to be presented to the Government of the United States through Congress for publication as a public document.

Third, to ascertain if there is a painting of General Gorgas that is approved by his family and endeavor to secure a copy to be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in one of the public buildings of the United States in Washington.

PETER C. HARRIS, *Chairman*,
CLARENCE J. OWENS, *Vice Chairman*,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
CLARENCE C. CALHOUN,
CLAUDE N. BENNETT,

Committee.

Memorial Services

Held in Honor of

Major General William Crawford Gorgas

IN THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS, PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1921



Address of William H. Saunders

President Southern Society of Washington

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is most appropriate that the Southern Society of Washington should wish to come here and, in this beautiful hall, in this building of international import, do honor to the memory of its late member and former president, General William C. Gorgas. The Society is grateful that it has been so eagerly joined in this memorial by the distinguished men and women of the United States and from abroad, who best know the perpetual value of his services to mankind.

He left us in the serene Indian Summer of his life, at the meridian of his fame; a life replete with humanitarian effort and accomplishment; a fame, born of those continuing attributes, which shall make it endure until time has ceased to carry its record of human achievement.

It is fitting that one bound to him by ties of relationship, who was his warm personal friend, his companion in arms, a native of the South, a member of this Society, should have been chosen to preside at this meeting.

Ladies and gentlemen: I have the honor to present Major General Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the United States Army.

Opening Address of Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris

The Adjutant General, United States Army, Presiding

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Southern Society of Washington has invited you here this evening to pay tribute to one of the most distinguished sons of the South—distinguished not only in the South, but throughout the Union and over all the World. Every civilized nation has been benefited, either directly or indirectly, by his work, and when fatally stricken in London last summer, he was on his way to Africa to study yellow fever among savage tribes and to make recommendation for the elimination of the disease from the west coast of that continent, where it has prevailed intermittently for three hundred years.

William Crawford Gorgas was the son of Josiah Gorgas and Amelia Gayle, the talented and beautiful daughter of Judge John Gayle, an eminent jurist and statesman of Mobile, Alabama.

Josiah Gorgas, the father of William Crawford, was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1841, standing No. 6 in his class, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Ordnance Department, at that time and still one of the scientific departments of the Army. While yet a young officer he was granted leave of absence in order that he might go to Europe and make a study of foreign arms and arsenals.

In the War with Mexico he rendered distinguished service during the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. After the close of that war he served at Watervliet Arsenal and other arsenals in the United States as Assistant Ordnance Officer until 1853, when he was placed in command of Mount Vernon Arsenal, near Mobile, Alabama. Here occurred the first of a series of coincidences connected with the life of William Crawford Gorgas. I am not so

sure that it was simply a coincidence. It may have been a controlling factor in the son's life, for no doubt as a child he often heard stories of yellow fever epidemics, and very probably began early in life to search for some means of combating the disease.

The surgeon at Mount Vernon Arsenal was a young Dr. Gayle, son of Judge John Gayle, who had served his State as justice of the supreme court, speaker of the State house of representatives, and governor, and the United States as Member of Congress and district judge. Soon after the arrival of Lieutenant Josiah Gorgas at Mount Vernon, the city of Mobile was visited by a terrible epidemic of yellow fever, forcing many to flee. Miss Amelia Gayle, with a little niece and a little nephew, sought safety in the home of her brother, Dr. Gayle, at Mount Vernon Arsenal, which was, at the time, free from the terrible disease. There she became acquainted with young Gorgas, an acquaintanceship which soon ripened into love, resulting in their marriage in December, 1853. It thus transpired that yellow fever, the disease he so successfully combated, was responsible for bringing together the mother and father of William Crawford Gorgas.

In 1855 Josiah Gorgas was promoted to the grade of captain and in 1856 he was transferred to the command of Kennebec Arsenal, Maine. In 1858 he was ordered to command the arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina, serving there until 1860, when he was transferred to the command of Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia.

In April, 1861, he resigned from the Regular Army of the United States and moved with his wife and children to Alabama. Soon afterwards he was appointed by President Davis Chief of Ordnance of the Confederacy, a position which he filled with credit and distinction during the entire period of the Civil War. Speaking of General Josiah Gorgas, General Joseph E. Johnston said: "He

MEMORIAL SERVICES

created the Ordnance Department out of nothing." General Bragg said: "I have always asserted that you, General Gorgas, organized the only successful Military Bureau during our National existence, and this is the more surprising, as you had less foundation to go on than any other."

Soon after the close of the Civil War, General Josiah Gorgas was appointed head master, and afterwards vice chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he exhibited the same administrative ability which had characterized his control of the Ordnance Department of the Confederacy.

In 1877 he was elected president of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, but, his health failing, he resigned shortly afterwards and the trustees, with great delicacy, made him librarian and his wife matron and provided a house for them. He died May 15, 1883, at Tuscaloosa, surrounded by his family and friends.

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Amelia Gayle Gorgas was elected librarian and for 30 years thereafter her services to the University and her influence in the community and State were such as to win for her the admiration and affection, not only of the faculty, the students, and alumni of the University, but of citizens throughout the State. Added to her genius for friendship and instinct for service, Mrs. Gorgas possessed, in a rare degree, the distinctive charm and grace that characterized the best social life of her generation. Her death, at a ripe old age in 1913, was deeply mourned and her memory is still cherished by all who knew her or came in contact with her. William Crawford Gorgas inherited from his parents not only genius but that courteous and gracious manner and sympathetic nature which won for him the admiration and even affection of all who knew him.

William Crawford Gorgas was born October 3, 1854, at the home of his maternal grandfather in Mobile, Alabama,

and spent his early boyhood, from 7 to 11, at Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy, where he attended a private school. His education was continued at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, and later at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now part of New York University, where he received his degree in 1879. After another year at Bellevue as an interne, he was, on June 16, 1880, appointed Assistant Surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant in the United States Army, and assigned to station at Fort Clark, Texas.

On August 3, 1882, this young medical officer was ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, adjacent to the town of Brownsville, where an epidemic of yellow fever was raging, though he himself, at the time, had never had the disease.

A few nights after his arrival at Fort Brown he was called to the bedside of Miss Marie Doughty, who had been suddenly stricken with yellow fever, Miss Doughty being at the time a guest in the home of her brother-in-law, Captain William J. Lyster. She rapidly grew worse and all hope of her recovery was abandoned. Her grave had actually been dug, and, there being no chaplain at the post, Dr. Gorgas was selected to read the services at her funeral. Fortunately, under the treatment of Dr. Gorgas, Miss Doughty rallied, but before she had completely recovered, Dr. Gorgas himself was stricken with the terrible disease. Dr. Gorgas's quarters were adjacent to those of Captain Lyster, and during the period of their convalescence a friendship between Dr. Gorgas and the attractive Miss Doughty began, which three years later culminated in their marriage.

Thus yellow fever, which in 1853 had driven the beautiful Amelia Gayle from her home in Mobile, Alabama, to the near-by military station where she first met Lieutenant Josiah Gorgas, 29 years later called the son of this couple to Fort Brown, where he met and saved from that scourge

the young girl who was to share his life and who now mourns his loss.

The life work of the man to whom we pay tribute this evening will be eloquently portrayed by other speakers, including the Honorable Secretary of War, and the distinguished representatives of foreign countries he personally served.

Born and reared in the South and of distinguished Southern lineage, it is not surprising that General Gorgas, upon taking up his residence in this city, became an active member of the Southern Society of Washington, of which he was later elected president.

Another distinguished Southerner and Past President of this Society is vice chairman and has been the moving spirit of the committee in charge of the services to-night in memory of General Gorgas. It is fitting that he should tell us something of General Gorgas's life and of his connection with the Southern Society. It affords me much pleasure to present Dr. Clarence J. Owens.



Address of Dr. Clarence J. Owens

William Crawford Gorgas, an Alabamian, a son of the South, an American, known and beloved by many nations of the earth; as gallant as his heroic father; as gentle as his southern mother; he became a citizen of the Empire of Humanity and the Kingdom of Man. Now, since from the field of service he has reported to the Commander in Chief of the Universe and is now a citizen of the Kingdom of God, his spirit lingers and his life is a benediction and an inspiration not only to his friends but also to his Southland and the Nation that he loved and to the peoples of the earth that had been healed by his ministrations.

May we visualize the young surgeon in the United States Army reporting for duty at the risk of his life at the

yellow-fever-stricken Army post on the Texas frontier; ministering not only as physician but in giving spiritual comfort to the dying; pronouncing the funeral ritual over their bodies and finally himself stricken with the dread disease? During this period, Mrs. Gorgas, then Miss Doughty, visiting her sister, the wife of an Army officer at the post, was herself believed to be dying of yellow fever. Her grave was selected with tender care by the then Captain Gorgas and he was to read the funeral ritual over her body. She lived; they were convalescent in the same hospital; were married and through life moved side by side in the great service of mankind. I heard this romance from the lips of Mrs. Gorgas as I sat with her one afternoon in Panama looking out upon the Bay of Panama on the Pacific.

Contrast, if you will, with this experience from the sunrise hour of the professional career of General Gorgas that other hour of "sunset and evening star," when with the highest honors of his native land and the decorations of the great Governments of the world, he was on a mission of humanity at the call of the British Government; his death in London; the memorial service in historic St. Paul's; the voyage across the Atlantic on an American transport; the interment with highest military honors at Arlington; and through it all the tender presence of his noble wife, sad in her loss but proud, no doubt, that her own had wrought so well and had so honorably won his Nation's plaudit: "He is one of my jewels." In paying tribute to the memory of the dead we join in honoring Mrs. Gorgas, the gentle colaborer in the achievements that will be the theme of statesmen and diplomats in this memorial service.

The Southern Society takes a just pride in the fact that General Gorgas was a faithful member and officer, having served as an active member of the Executive Committee

during the administration of President Claude N. Bennett and for two years as President of the Society.

The Society in simple loyalty, following the purest dictates of the heart, has conferred upon a committee under the chairmanship of Major General Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the United States Army, himself a son of the South, the threefold plan of honoring the name of Gorgas. The first is fulfilled in this memorial service. The second will be carried out on the afternoon of March 3, during the annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, when a painting of General Gorgas by Mr. Alexander Robertson James, appointed for the service by Director C. P. Minnigerode, of the Corcoran School of Art, will be presented to the library of the Surgeon General's office of the War Department by the Southern Society and officially received by the Government. The committee, in the name of the Society, will memorialize the Congress of the United States to select a site and make adequate appropriation for the erection of a monument to General Gorgas in the city of Washington interpreting his service to the United States and to the cause of humanity.

Tennyson in his "In Memoriam" sang:

*Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we can not prove;*

*Thine are these orbs of light and shade;
Thou madest Life in man and brute;
Thou madest Death; and lo, thy foot
Is on the skull which thou hast made.*

*Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man, he knows not why,
He thinks he was not made to die;
And thou hast made him: thou art just.*

Among the names "not made to die" is that of Gorgas.

Fame herself might have risen from her throne and placed the laurel with her own hands upon the immortal brow of William Crawford Gorgas.



General HARRIS. No international tribute to an American officer would be complete without some remarks from the representative of our ally and supporter in our infancy and our companion in arms during the World War which threatened the destruction not only of the Republic France assisted us to establish, but of all other existing democracies throughout the world.

We are honored by the presence this evening of the eminent Ambassador of the French Republic, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you, His Excellency, Mr. J. J. Jusserand.



Address of the French Ambassador

MADAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I consider it a high privilege to bring the homage of France to a great memory. France, whose contribution to medical sciences goes back to the very Middle Ages, has ever known how to appreciate merit in this line, not only that of her own sons, but that also of the sons of other countries. Our admiration for Gorgas was profound, and I bring here the expression of it.

Men of note who perform during their lives great tasks are of two sorts, those who, in the span of their existence, have wanted to serve their country and also themselves, and those who have desired to serve nothing but their country and mankind. Those of the first category usually draw more attention in their lifetime; they have, to be sure, like the others, much merit, but their merit

is better advertised. The others have only merit without advertising. When death overtakes both sorts, then it infallibly happens that the fame of the first dwindles and that of the others increases. Of the latter category was among us French Pasteur and is among you American Gorgas.

He had, throughout life, no thought but to serve. The intensity of his desire to help and the magnitude of his work left him no time for personal consideration. That work was of immense import. The discoveries which made it possible began with a son of France, Laveran, and his studies on paludism in 1880 and with those of Finlay in Cuba on yellow fever, in 1881. It seemed an impossible battle to wage, that fight against the innumerable, ever-increasing, omnipresent, intangible enemy, the mosquito. How could one get rid of an inaccessible pest? That means was found by Gorgas. Where there had been pestilence, after he came there was health and prosperity. Where so many Frenchmen died in their effort to dig the Panama Canal, Americans lived in health and security after Gorgas had established his wise regulations. His firm and gentle hand acted as if endowed with a magical power, the magic of good will, kindness, warm-heartedness.

When his public task was finished, his life's task was not, for his duties were not dictated to him by any power above him, but from a power within himself, his ever-exacting conscience. He told me so when I saw him in that city of Panama, which he had caused to be what it now is, the beautiful, radiant capital of the recently born Republic. One of the worst plague spots remaining in the world was Guayaquil, and I remember an entertainment given when we were on the Isthmus, in which took part the handsome young officers of an American destroyer. The ship was ordered, the next day, to

Guayaquil, and we heard, three days later, that the commander and several of his men were dead of yellow fever. Gorgas has been there since, and provided his regulations are well observed, no one will any more die of yellow fever in those parts.

He died in full activity, tended by the one who was throughout his life his devoted companion and mainstay, and when he closed his eyes on the world, of which he had been such a useful citizen, he could, with a serene heart, say the *Nunc dimittis servum tuum*; and think, my day is passed, but, to the best of my ability, it has been well filled.



General HARRIS. Upon the organization of the Rockefeller Foundation, General Gorgas was made a permanent member of its Board of Directors and served in an advisory capacity to the Foundation on all matters pertaining to health and sanitation. On his retirement from the Army he was appointed director of the Yellow Fever Commission of the International Health Board of the Foundation, which had for its object the elimination from the world of this disease. While serving in this capacity he visited Peru, where yellow fever was epidemic in several centers. The President of Peru, appreciating the great benefits to be derived from improvement in the health conditions of his country, requested General Gorgas to accept the position of sanitary advisor to the Government and to supervise all sanitary and health work to be undertaken in that Republic. He accepted the offer and would have assumed the duties on January 1, 1921, but for his untimely death.

The eminent Ambassador of Peru is here this evening to deliver the tribute of his country to the memory of General Gorgas. I have the honor of introducing to you, His Excellency, Señor Don Federico Alfonso Pezet.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Address of Señor Don J. A. Pérez

Ambassador of Peru

"To live in the hearts of those we leave behind, is not to die."

"A servant of Mankind and a benefactor to Humanity."

The first quotation expresses the veneration for the memory of the man to whom at this moment we are paying the homage of respect and admiration. It shows that death is not the end and that a great and useful life can not be forgotten, for the goodness it has accomplished lives forever in the hearts of those who remain, while the effect of its goodness endures for all time.

The second quotation could in all accuracy be inscribed as a fitting epitaph to the man whose memory we are honoring to-night. Perhaps more than any other it would embrace in a single expression the life of William Crawford Gorgas; for verily this man was a servant of mankind, and his work has proved him to be a benefactor to humanity.

It was my privilege to become acquainted with this man shortly after he arrived in Panama to undertake the cleaning up of the Isthmus as a first step to make the cutting of the great waterway feasible, and the great undertaking a positive success. Fresh from his achievements in Cuba Dr. Gorgas brought to the Isthmus of Panama some of his associates and collaborators in the great work, and with the modesty that ever remained his great outstanding virtue he organized his forces and set himself to the task of duplicating what had been done in Cuba, but on a larger scale and under conditions more strenuous because of the increased difficulties and obstacles to be encountered and of the grave responsibility that the enterprise in hand created.

The sanitation of the Canal Zone and of the terminal cities of Panama and Colon was the preliminary step

towards the building of the maritime canal. And I venture to say—and I feel that I am well qualified to so declare it because without undue presumption on my part or desire for notoriety, I may safely claim to be one of the very few persons in this city who lived in official life in Panama both during the years when de Lesseps, the great but much misunderstood French engineer, was directing the cutting of the Isthmus and years after when the work of the American engineers was successfully executed—and so I venture to say and can attest to the fact that one of the most insurmountable obstacles the French canal company had to contend with was the unhealthfulness of the territory in which the great work was being done.

In those terrible days during the eighties, man, with all his intelligence and learning, all his skill, all his courage, was as a frail boat tossed upon the waves of the mighty ocean with but very small chance of reaching in safety the distant shore. From 1884 to 1889 I saw men arrive from France full of energy, enthused with the desire to accomplish even the impossible, impregnated with the national trait of a courage that knows no fear, with a pride of nation and race, having a long tradition of achievements legendary in its character but in effect positive and real, I saw these men, many of them young engineers, doctors, and service men, arrive one day to become stricken on the next and but a few days later to be laid in their resting place. And notwithstanding this most terrible toll I saw each succeeding steamer from France bring in a new contingent eager to take up the work where their unfortunate brothers had left off. Of my own colleagues in the consular service I accompanied to their resting places about a score. Yellow fever, black-water fever, and every possible tropical disease was rampant and no one knew in those days how to fight against the terrible unknown

enemy of mankind. The scourge of the Tropics more than any other cause served to defeat the French in their attempts to construct the canal.

And as an eyewitness of these facts, as a chronicler in a way of what happened on the Isthmus in the two epochs and under the two administrations, I wish to testify here to the fact that the failure of France was the incentive that made possible the victory of America. While the conditions existing during the French days were permitted there was no human possibility of carrying on the work successfully. Therefore it became imperative to first attend to the proper sanitation of the Isthmus.

But even the practical American mind did not grasp all the value of this until the effects of the neglect to properly safeguard the lives of the workers was brought to the attention of the American people by the sudden recrudescence of the tropical scourge, as a result of the influx to the Isthmus of a great number of unacclimated peoples of the white race.

It was then that the genius of the man to whose memory we are tendering this tribute of respect and admiration revealed itself. For while his work in Cuba had been noteworthy, it was in Panama that he reached the pinnacle of greatness because of the marvelous manner in which he accomplished what had before seemed to be an impossibility. Not only did he eradicate yellow fever and the other scourges of the Tropics, but he actually gave to the forces under him an efficient organization so as to obtain results in the shortest time and make possible the great engineering feat that this country had obligated herself to carry out for the good of the world.

I have already given testimony to the manner in which William Crawford Gorgas did his work. May I be permitted to add that it was done with true modesty, as only a man of his temperament could do it; always giving

credit to his collaborators, stimulating and encouraging his subordinates, utilizing brains and energy wherever he found them, and thereby proving himself to be a true leader, a conscientious guide, and wise administrator. This trait of modesty and his conscientious acknowledgment of the worth of others is manifest in the pages of his book, *Sanitation in Panama*. In it he reveals his true nature, and in doing this he leaves to posterity the hall mark of his undeniable right to be classed among the world's truly great men.

Speaking in this book of the discovery of the propagation of yellow fever by the *stegomyia* mosquito he says, with characteristic loyalty:

There has been a great deal of discussion as to who deserves the credit for this great discovery. Undoubtedly Reed and his board brought all the threads together and actually made the great discovery, but Finley, Sternberg, Carter, and others started the spinning of many of these threads. Like all great discoveries everywhere it was gradually led up to by many workers.

But if others made the discovery it was Dr. Gorgas who gave it the first practical application in his work as health officer of Habana, and to this Dr. Walter Reed has given public testimony in his correspondence with Dr. Gorgas. Writing from Washington on July 29, 1901, he says:

That you have succeeded in throttling the epidemic appears to be beyond question, and it is to your everlasting credit as an energetic health officer who saw his opportunity and grasped it. A man of less discretion, enthusiasm, and energy would have made a fiasco of it, whereas you, my dear Gorgas, availing yourself of the results of the work at Camp Lazear, have rid that pesthole, Habana, of her yellow plague. All honor to you, my dear boy.

To which Gorgas replied later as follows:

I think this yellow-fever work will reflect great credit on our corps. Certainly the work of proving the mosquito to be the transmitter of yellow fever is as important a piece of work as has been done since Jenner's time, and as far as the United States is concerned, probably of more importance; and as yours was the guiding hand in the whole matter, I hope that some suitable reward will come to you more substantial than the general pro-

MEMORIAL SERVICES

fessional recognition which you are now getting from all quarters. I am very happy to shine in the more humble rôle of being the first to put your discovery to extensive practical application.

After Cuba and Panama other nations invited Gorgas to give them the assistance of his genius in fighting against endemic diseases, in establishing sanitary conditions, in making whole regions suitable to the white man as he had done in the tropical jungle of Panama. Among these nations my country, Peru, was one, and at the instance of President Leguía, General Gorgas was invited to come there and he was consulted on a general and broad plan of sanitation. He made recommendations and his counsels were followed to the extent that the Government of Peru contracted with American firms for the thorough sanitation of 32 principal cities and arranged the enforcement of a regular sanitary and hygienic program, realizing that nothing could be more helpful to the development of the country than the making habitable to the white man all of its extensive territory.

It was while in the service of my country that General Gorgas's end came. He was to have returned to Peru after his visit abroad and there to have taken up his residence to carry out his all-important work.

President Leguía in his annual message to Congress paid tribute to the memory of General Gorgas and gave expression to the grief of the Peruvian nation. And to-day the President sends me the following cablegram, which he asks me to embody in my tribute to the memory of one who in Peru we learned to love, admire, and respect:

Please express in my name at the memorial service in honor of General Gorgas the profound sorrow with which I share in the mourning over the death of the man who, during his exemplary life, filled the world with admiration for his unparalleled work in favor of humanity. Peru, who had the fortune of securing his services to carry out the sanitation of its principal thirty-two cities, has been moved to the heart by his sad loss and joins me in reverencing the memory of the greatest benefactor the suffering world has ever had.

MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS

In conclusion, may I say that mine has been a personal acquaintance of the most intimate nature with this great man, that I have known him not only as a worker but in his home, in his everyday life, and I can give testimony to the fact that no more lovable nature, no more sympathetic friend, no more true man and perfect gentleman ever graced a high position and shed around him such a light of kindness and fellow-feeling toward his neighbor as did our departed friend.

A noble life well lived, which has enriched the world with deeds and examples well worthy of imitation, was that of William Crawford Gorgas: "Servant of mankind and benefactor of humanity."

"To live in the hearts of those we leave behind, is not to die."



General HARRIS. In 1898 our Army under Shafter, with the assistance of the Cuban troops, defeated and forced the surrender of the Spanish Army in Cuba, while our Navy, under Dewey, Sampson, and Schley, destroyed the Spanish fleets on the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. There remained, however, in Cuba, an enemy more to be dreaded than the Spanish troops, firmly entrenched across the path of progress of the new Republic. How the forces under Major Gorgas met and destroyed this insidious enemy of humanity will be related to you by the distinguished Minister of Cuba. For his work in Cuba Major Gorgas was made a Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General of the Regular Army by a special act of Congress in March, 1903.

I have the honor of presenting the Hon. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.

Address of Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes

Mrs. GORGAS, Mr. CHAIRMAN, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Republic of Cuba that I have the honor of representing here to-night is united in history to the world-wide fame of General William Crawford Gorgas, and fulfills a duty by taking part in these solemn ceremonies in honor of her great benefactor.

It was in Cuba where his brilliant career, so full of notable and useful achievements, reached that high point at which he ceased merely to be a distinguished servant of his own beloved country to become a benefactor of all the human race.

General Gorgas, with whom it was my privilege to maintain for many years the best personal friendship, came to us with the glorious legions of the United States of America that with the Cuban Army of Independence struck the last, decisive blow for the freedom of Cuba.

While he was performing his great work among us, we had numerous opportunities of admiring the many beautiful aspects of his splendid character which his innate modesty and unfailing kindness enhanced to such a superlative degree.

It is very pleasant to remember that one of his most remarkable qualities, so equally shared with him by his good wife, was the enviable power to make sincere friends and to bind them to his life by the irresistible charm of rare virtues.

When he bade us farewell, he went forth as a knight-errant, to continue his task of sanitation in many other countries that also are indebted to him, like Cuba, for their liberation from yellow fever made possible by Dr. Finlay's, a Cuban doctor's, theory and the sacrifice, to prove it, of a few young and generous Americans offered up for the welfare of humanity.

We may say, without any exaggeration whatever, that on his departure he took away with him not only the official recognition of his exalted services, but also the real affection and everlasting gratitude of the entire Cuban people.

Though he marched in an army and, therefore, with those whose stern mission it is to destroy human life, and may it always be as then for the triumph of right and justice, his part was to save and guard and multiply the days of his fellow creatures.

No more gallant and brave commander than he ever defied and vanquished the foe under the form of pain or plague or suffering.

In the highest and noblest sense General Gorgas was a great warrior and a great liberator. Wherever he went his vast general knowledge of men and things, as also his scientific skill, always at the bidding of his generous heart, gave aid and hope to the afflicted and alms and Christian comfort to the poor.

The consequences of his great life's work in opening up to the sunlight of health and to the blessings of intercourse with the world many erstwhile infected, though rich and beautiful, regions, can never be overestimated nor forgotten. Gorgas honored the United States of America; but his fame and his work now belong to the world, and his living soul may well look down upon them with serene contentment. His untimely death called forth the deepest manifestations of universal sorrow.

Assuming to express, in part, my country's debt of gratitude to General Gorgas in this modest manner, once again I shall say to-night that his memory is dearly cherished by the Cuban people and his name revered even as those of our own great national heroes and liberators. Blessed be that name for all time, for General Gorgas was in truth a most noble and glorious emancipator.

General HARRIS. Colonel Gorgas's achievements in combating yellow fever in Cuba and the Panama Canal Zone attracted the attention and won the admiration of the civilized world, placing him foremost in the ranks of leading sanitarians.

In 1913 he received an invitation from the Ecuadorian Government to visit Guayaquil, for the purpose of investigating health conditions, submitting plans, and making recommendations for improvements. After having obtained the authority of the Congress of the United States to do so, he accepted the invitation and spent about two months in Guayaquil studying the situation. He submitted his plans and recommendations, which were adopted, and as a result of the work that was done immediately afterwards, and the anti-yellow fever campaign in 1919 conducted under his personal supervision, Guayaquil to-day is free of yellow fever and has a death rate comparable to that of other cities of South America.

The distinguished Minister of Ecuador has kindly consented to describe the work of Colonel Gorgas in the great seaport and metropolis of that Republic. I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. Señor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde.



Address of Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde

Minister of Ecuador

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Southern Society of Washington has honored me with a place on this program and has requested me to add a few words to the many eloquent tributes already pronounced in homage of the great human benefactor in whose memory we are gathered here to-night.

I first met Major General William Crawford Gorgas in Chile, at the First Pan American Scientific Congress, in 1908. He had visited Ecuador before that date, and was

interested in conditions there. When we met the next time I was Minister of Foreign Relations in my country and General Gorgas arrived as the head of an expedition sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to survey the ground in order to formulate a plan of action for eradicating yellow fever from our beautiful seaport, Guayaquil. This was about the middle of 1916. It is a well-known matter of history how he sketched out the plan and mapped out the campaign which was carried into effect in 1918-19 under the joint direction of his disciple, Dr. M. E. Connor, and Dr. Becerra, of Ecuador's Public Health Department. In some four months after the work began actively the ancient scourge, which had held Guayaquil captive for several centuries and made her name a terror to travelers and commerce, had been exterminated, and now, since May, 1919, this city is as safe for human life as any on the American Continent.

I shall not attempt to adequately state the magnitude of the debt which Ecuador owes to the scientific achievements of General Gorgas, under the beneficent Rockefeller Foundation. Words would fail to tell the story. But if General Gorgas had never accomplished any other work besides that, he would have merited the grateful tribute of the world as having brought about a wonderful humanitarian relief.

Our Government has voiced its recognition of all this in official manner and the record is inscribed in the annals of our nation.

But standing here to-night, as I recall the success of the work done by General Gorgas, I can not think of the celebrated hero of science or the famous military figure who won the plaudits of the world. For the true secret of it all is borne in on me, and I can think only of William Crawford Gorgas—the man. That quiet, sympathetic, noble gentleman, whose sincerity and crystal honesty

MEMORIAL SERVICES

inspired admiration in all who met him. He came among us with outstretched hand and purity of purpose, winning our hearts. We are proud to owe a great national debt to him.

And so I bring no massive crown of laurel to deck the hero's tomb. Many others can do that. From the Republic of Ecuador, where his work lives after him, I bring a simple wreath of blue forget-me-nots to place around the name of the friend we love, knowing that "we shall not look upon the like again," William Crawford Gorgas.



General HARRIS. His father having been graduated with distinction from the United States Military Academy and having served with credit as an officer of the Regular Army for twenty years, it was natural for young Dr. Gorgas to select the Army as his life profession.

He entered the Army as a Lieutenant and had attained the grade of Major General and Surgeon General of the Army, the highest position in his Department, before reaching the statutory age for retirement.

We are fortunate in having with us the head of our Military Establishment, the Secretary of War, to relate the military career of General Gorgas.

It is with great pleasure that I present the Hon. Newton D. Baker.



Address of Hon. Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War

Two sons of Æsculapius were renowned alike as soldiers and surgeons. Throughout the ages which have intervened military medicine has struggled for recognition, reaching its great triumphs only in modern times and under modern conditions.

Both the art of war and the science of medicine have changed the art of war by the substitution of long-range weapons for hand-to-hand conflict, thus affording an opportunity for surgical relief to the wounded which was not present on a field of battle where of each two combatants one not only wounded but slew the other. The science of medicine has changed from an empirical application of simples and herbs to a great and systematic science with prevention as its motto and a body of knowledge about the human body and the possibilities of surgical and medical relief undreamed of even in the early years of men now living. In the history of war deaths from disease have always greatly outnumbered the casualties of battle, and as armies in close contact moved swiftly in pursuit or in flight care for the wounded was too great a handicap; they were left to shift for themselves with such chance ministrations as the compassion of civilians might supply when their companions had passed on without them. No really effective system for the evacuation of wounded from the battle field antedates that of our own Colonel Letterman in the Civil War, while really adequate field and hospital service to marching and fighting armies can not be said to have been fully installed until the World War.

There is not time, however tempting the subject, to illustrate these statements, but those who have read Tolstoi's *War and Peace* and remember the condition of the sick and wounded after the battle of Borodino, or who remember Florence Nightingale's description of the hospitals at Sebastopol, and at the same time are even casually familiar with the amazing triumphs of the medical profession in the American Army in France, will need no further evidence of the fact that both in war and in medicine we are the children of a new age, and that, terrible as has been the increase in the effectiveness of the

lethal instruments of war, a more than corresponding compensation has been effected by the medical profession in the protective agencies whereby they have stamped out plague and contagion and in the curative procedures which they have devised to relieve and restore the stricken soldier.

The conditions under which armies live present a peculiarly favorable environment both for the development and spread of disease and for its prevention. They are made up of large numbers of men in close contact, undergoing exposure to the elements and often debilitated by severe exertion. On the other hand, they are for the most part men in the prime of life with resistance to disease at its best, and living a disciplined life which brings them under the observation and, if necessary, the control of medical officers who can enforce measures necessary for their protection. It is not singular, therefore, that as both the military and medical arts developed and generated an atmosphere congenial to research and discovery great advances should be made in the sum of human knowledge available for the relief not only of the Army but of mankind everywhere as well.

It was into this period of the development of military medicine that William Crawford Gorgas was born, and it was singularly fortunate that his scientific tastes and education were superimposed upon a character which was by birth and instinct that of a soldier. His father was an officer of distinction in the Confederate Army; he was, as it were, born under the sound of the bugle; his youth and young manhood were spent among the veterans of a great war in a country devastated by the wastes of war. He told me in France, in 1918, that throughout his whole life he had been fascinated and thrilled by military things, and that his favorite reading was of the exploits of great military men. He was able, therefore,

always to understand the soldier and adapt himself to the disciplinary coordinations which Army life entails and which, otherwise, might have made impatient and less fruitful his genius as a man of science and research.

General Gorgas entered the Army on the 15th day of June, 1880. He passed through the various subordinate grades until the 16th of January, 1914, when he became Surgeon General with the rank of Brigadier General, which was increased to Major General by the provision of the Act of March 4, 1915. He retired from active service on the 3d of October, 1918, but was recalled and remained in active service until the 1st of December, 1918. In September, 1918, he accompanied me on a visit to our Army in France, and on his sixty-fourth birthday was actually under shell fire at the front with the American Army, to the interests of which he had devoted practically his entire professional life and upon which and through which he had conferred services of inestimable value.

In 1898, during the American Occupation of Cuba, Major Gorgas was sent to Habana in charge of the sanitation of that city. For more than a century the island had been scourged by yellow fever, which broke out in frequent, violent, and deadly epidemics, and which never really wholly abated. This plague at that time affected the whole archipelago and littoral of the Caribbean Sea, and every now and then crept north into the United States with dreadful mortality, as in 1878, when I myself remember its ravages as far north as Memphis. At about the time General Gorgas went to Cuba, the suggestion originating with Dr. Carlos Finlay that yellow fever was carried by mosquitoes had been taken up for serious investigation, and the heroic demonstration made, which cost the life of Lazear and placed his name, with that of Walter Reed and Carroll, high on the scroll of

MEMORIAL SERVICES

those who have offered their lives for their fellow men. The response which General Gorgas made to this discovery seems so simple to us that its daring is not easy to realize. Instead of protecting persons against mosquitoes, he at once started out to exterminate the pest, perfecting methods and procedures to such an extent that in 1904 he was sent to the Canal Zone to protect those undertaking the construction of the Canal. Possession of the Zone was taken in May, 1904. The last case of yellow fever there occurred in December, 1905. Thus in sixteen months yellow fever was eradicated from the swamps and jungles of the Isthmus; the native population freed from its decimating attacks; the workers of the Canal Zone protected; and the actual building of the Canal made possible. As one looks at the Panama Canal now, and sees the ships of the world steaming in stately procession through the continental divide, making in eight hours a journey which saves the rounding of the Horn in forty-eight days, he both marvels at and rejoices in the superb industrial triumph with which the genius of man has imposed this economy upon the provisions of nature. The great engineers who carried this work to a successful conclusion will doubtless be honored as long as the memory of man retains the names of the great constructing geniuses of the race, and with them surely will be recalled the name of the great doctor who made the building possible and saved its construction from being marred by having along its banks the graves of tens of thousands of victims to the pestilence of the jungle, which for ages had imposed the sentence of death upon those who sought to join the two oceans.

These triumphs of course made General Gorgas a marked man in the scientific world. He was called upon by learned societies, and even by nations, to supervise their efforts to eradicate yellow fever. In 1918, as he

and I were crossing the ocean, he described to me one day, with an impersonal enthusiasm which delighted in the result and seemed to forget his own great part in its accomplishment, that there were only two or three remaining places in the world where the yellow-fever germ still lived, that he was in process of extinguishing it in those places, and that when he had succeeded, this dread destroyer, which had levied tolls of millions of human lives, would be extinct and would be unknown except as works of medical history described the virulence with which it used to rage. After the cessation of hostilities, in association with the Rockefeller Foundation General Gorgas went to South America in the interest of his plan for the complete extinction of yellow fever.

In 1913 General Gorgas went to South Africa at the request of the British Government to supervise the sanitation of the diamond mines and to protect the Kaffir employees in those great industrial properties. In 1920, again with the cooperation of the British Government, he started on a visit to the west coast of Africa, but died in London on the way.

I have not the technical knowledge which would be needed to describe the ingenuity or even the success of the activity of this great physician. I had the high privilege of daily association with him from 1916 through 1918; I saw him summon the men of mark in the medical profession and organize them into a great agency to minister to young America, which we were then collecting into training camps and sending overseas to fight our battles. With him, I had the high privilege of visiting the installations on the other side and noting not only the adequate material provision for the sick and wounded soldiers, but the eminent professional skill and the tenderness with which the sick soldiers were surrounded. He remained to the last hospitable to new ideas and patient

of suggestions from inexperienced persons, always willing to weigh a new idea, and as little trammelled by preconceived ideas or traditions as any man I have ever known. Those who are to speak of General Gorgas in a personal way will doubtless describe his genial and gracious manners, his courtesy and considerate treatment of all with whom he came in contact. I prefer to dwell upon the youthfulness of his spirit. If indeed, as was the fact, he was born in one age and lived into another, he became the adopted child of the younger age and was as elastic as any youth in it, both in his appreciation of the things that were new and practical and his acceptance of the better for the things with which he had once been accustomed.

It was appropriate that he should die on foreign soil, for he had become a citizen of the world. It is appropriate that his remains shall lie here, for this was his country; and in all this country there is not a fitter place to set up his final tent than Arlington, once the home of the commander under whom his father fought, now the Westminster Abbey of America's heroic military dead, overlooking the Capital of the Nation which he served. I like to think that his death was as he would have wished it to be—on the battle field; not, it is true, in a shell-torn no man's land, but pressing forward with his face to the front, seeking still to pursue and conquer the enemies of human happiness and health; retired, but not resting; full of years, but still full of energy; almost unaware of the laurels he had won, in his eager impatience to render further service to his fellow men. Physician and Soldier—he fought a good fight and won the only kind of victory that counts; he added years to the length of human life; he freed countless multitudes from sickness and premature death; he served his generation and won a place in the lasting memory of all mankind; and withal, he was a modest gentleman—this Physician, this Soldier.

General HARRIS. It has been truly said that the opening of the Panama Canal has doubled the effective strength of our Navy by making it possible for the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets to concentrate on either ocean.

Colonel Gorgas's work in Panama made possible the completion of the Panama Canal.

The Navy is represented this evening by the distinguished Secretary of the Navy, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you, the Hon. Josephus Daniels.



Extract from Address of Hon. Josephus Daniels

Secretary of the Navy

The battles of physicians are won in the quiet sick chamber against disease and death. For them no martial music, no glamor, no glory of battle, no inspiration of the elbow-to-elbow touch of comrade, no public applause, no national honor, no monument, no memorial. And yet in the hearts of all children and all women and many men there is erected a heart altar where gratitude and affection minister.

The visitor to Washington is attracted by many monuments and statues to men who won glory in war, a few to distinguished statesmen, and fewer to scientists and scholars. But, great as is our debt to the medical profession, the American people through their Congress have provided no bronze figure, no memorial of the skilled surgeon in our National Capital. A ride through the miles of streets and avenues and parks and visits to Capitol and galleries will show the figure of only three men of this noblest of professions—Dr. John Gorrie, in Statuary Hall, erected by the State of Florida; Dr. Samuel D. Gross, in Smithsonian Grounds, erected by American physicians and surgeons; and Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, at Scott Circle, erected by the American Institute of Home-

opathy. It remains for Congress, the representatives of the American people, to give suitable honor to a surgeon of world repute, the same honor given to general and admiral and President.

An isthmian canal was the dream of centuries. Its construction awaited a medical triumph where engineering skill had failed. We can not honor Gen. Goethals and the other able engineers too highly. But the world recognizes the truth that if De Lesseps had been preceded by a Gorgas the canal might have been dug by France instead of America. Important as engineering skill and modern machinery were in this enterprise, the genius and skill of Gorgas were essential to drive out the disease which had made all previous workers its victims.

We have in Washington the Walter Reed Hospital, a living memorial of an eminent surgeon who defeated the scourge of yellow fever. Our next privilege and high duty is for all the people, through Congress, to erect a monument or memorial in commemoration of the victory of Dr. Gorgas over the enemies of man in Panama and all other tropical countries. He was indeed the forerunner of canal builders. He was more than that; he was the preserver of life and the pioneer in preventive medicine which will save millions unborn.

There are two notable tombs in Paris—one of Napoleon, one of Pasteur. The one is seen by all visitors, royally placed and lighted as seems to become a conqueror who rides to fame on the chariot of death. The other must be looked for in a by street, simple and dignified and modest as becomes the scientist who made impotent the jaws of destruction. On the same day I visited both tombs, and my solemn reflection was that one day France would give first place to Pasteur and second place to Napoleon. When the world thinks more of the genius of science which saves life than the military genius who

regards humans as pawns in his dream of imperialism—when that hour comes, Pasteur and Gorgas and their fellow preservers of health and life will tower above all who gained fame by the sword. A monument to Gorgas in the National Capital will lead the way to national appreciation of science and medicine.



General HARRIS. It was not engineering difficulties that ultimately baffled the indomitable De Lesseps and his coworkers from France in the early efforts to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The French found the Isthmus a veritable death trap, and during the nine years of their occupancy they lost 22,819 laborers from disease, with the result that Panama came to be known as "The White Man's Grave."

After his success in Cuba, our country turned naturally to Colonel Gorgas to blaze the way for our engineers and laborers when we undertook the completion of that canal in 1907. He was made a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and as such remained in charge of the sanitation of the Canal Zone until the winter of 1913, when he was called to other fields.

The honorable *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of Panama has kindly consented to tell us something of Colonel Gorgas's work on the Isthmus.

It affords me great pleasure to present the Hon. Señor Don J. E. Lefevre.



Address of Señor Don J. E. Lefevre

Chargé D'Affaires of the Republic of Panama

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It will be a difficult task for me to pay an adequate public tribute to the memory of my beloved friend, the illustrious scientist, the great American, the perfect gentleman, whom we are honoring here to-night.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

His famous and unblemished name is forever linked with that of my country, which considers itself under so great an obligation to him, that his death was declared a national loss; so that during the three days of official mourning the emblem of our small nation floated at half-mast from the top of every public building throughout the whole Republic, showing thus the sincere grief of a grateful people for the loss of its noble benefactor.

Were his remains not buried at Arlington, I can affirm that, with the exception of his native land, Panama would never have waived its legitimate claim to that sacred guardianship, feeling sure that he could not rest among better friends than he would right there in the Isthmus, where he could be so near to the Panama Canal—that wonderful achievement of American genius and enterprise, made possible by the conquest of yellow fever by William Crawford Gorgas, a nobler man than whom never was.

I mentioned before three days of official mourning declared by my Government on the sad occasion of the untimely death of General Gorgas. I used the word *official*, referring to the specific time of *three days*, to emphasize that the real national mourning, the one within our souls, has never ended. We of the present generation can not and will not forget him.

I speak for the President of our Republic, Dr. Porras, and for myself when I assure you that although we are earnestly endeavoring to further honor the memory of our illustrious friend by the establishment of the Gorgas Tropical Institute for Research at Panama, we are doing it as a national tribute, as a fitting monument complimentary of his wonderful work in the Tropics, as an opportunity to all Americans and to Humanity to erect a temple to science and a shrine to the great sanitarian right in the center of the field of his victories in the realms of peace,

for his triumphs were not in the cause of war. He fought malaria and yellow fever instead of men; he saved countless human lives instead of destroying a single one.

We intend to create that memorial to remind the future generations of the brilliant General who never knew what it was to retreat; who did not subdue nations but won their hearts; who was a conqueror, although he did not conquer peoples but disease; and whose character was so sterling and so pure that it was pictured in his noble face, full of personal charm as well as radiant with the intelligence of his genius. We do not need such a memorial to remind us of the work he did for civilization and for the world, which he made better by the mere fact that he lived. Deep in our hearts we have in Panama, each one of us, the sweet memories that he left therein through many years' association; through his unlimited kindness; through his unbounded gentleness; through his brilliant mind; and through the greatness of his noble soul which, it seems to us, is still floating over the Isthmus as a Guardian Angel to the Panama Canal and to the Republic of Panama.



General HARRIS. Upon his return to London in March, 1914, after serving the British people in South Africa, General (then Colonel) Gorgas was entertained by the medical profession of Great Britain at a banquet at Hotel Cecil. It has been stated that this was the most notable gathering of British professional men ever assembled on such an occasion.

On his way to West Africa in 1920, to serve again the British people, His Majesty the King of England appointed a day on which to invest General Gorgas with the Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The General having been stricken and unable to present himself at Buckingham Palace on the

date set, it was suggested that a later date be designated to which His Majesty replied: "If General Gorgas can not come to me I will go to him." Accordingly, the King went to the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital at Millbank, and there invested General Gorgas with the honorary order of knighthood. His Majesty talked for some time with the General, and thereafter took personal interest in his condition, receiving daily reports and sending messages of cheer.

After his death on July 4 the Royal Society of Medicine made plans for the funeral services at St. Paul's on July 9. The King, however, ordered a State funeral with the Life Guards as escort. The remains of no other American have ever been so signally honored by the British Government as were those of General Gorgas. The services were the first ever held in St. Paul for an American, or, so far as I am aware, for any other non-British subject.

Great Britain's tribute this evening will be delivered by the distinguished Military Attaché to her Embassy in Washington. I have the honor to present to you Major General H. K. Bethell.



Address of Major General H. K. Bethell

Military Attaché of the British Embassy

Mrs. Gorgas, I have to express to you the ambassador's profound regret that he was unavoidably prevented from being present with you here this evening.

Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, the finished orators that have preceded me have left but little, if anything, to say. This evening we honor the memory of a man whose work, whose fame are destined to be remembered and to grow with the years. His is the glory of the savor, not of the destroyer. As a scientist adding to human knowledge, as an administrator making knowl-

edge serve mankind, he stands apart unrivaled and unapproached. As a man, his was the engaging simplicity of the truly great. It was my fortune to know him, and to have known him I count one of my privileges. I saw him in Panama, and there I realized that Panama was his memorial and his monument. There he had achieved what no other man in any other place had had the high courage and constructive imagination to do. There is a glory and a fame of high service on beaten paths; there is a greater glory and a greater fame of high service where no path has been made and no trail blazed. This is the glory and fame of General Gorgas. But his services were not limited to a nation. They were given to mankind. To us who are British they were of peculiar value, for we have many tropical possessions which present difficulties of health maintenance not dissimilar to those he faced and conquered in Panama.

It was a sad privilege, but one that His Majesty the King was proud to seize when on the occasion of General Gorgas's death he was enabled first to honor his memory by arranging to attend in the old cathedral of St. Paul's a service such as he would have accorded to a victorious British general. Again, on this occasion, in the capital of his own country, it is a privilege to me, a Briton, to testify to the high esteem and admiration in which we hold the life work and the memory of General Gorgas as scientist and man.



General HARRIS. Another of our Allies decorating General Gorgas is His Majesty the King of Italy, who made him a grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of his distinguished services in behalf of military sanitation.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

His Majesty has sent a personal tribute which will be read to you by the distinguished Military Attaché to the Italian Embassy in Washington.

I have the honor of presenting to you Colonel Marquis Vittorio Asinari di Bernezzo.



Tribute of His Majesty the King of Italy

Against the miseries caused by the Great War, there stands out as a shining light the noble task undertaken by those who, sparing themselves no trouble, devoted every effort to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Amongst them General Gorgas occupied a leading place, and whilst the slaughter was going on countless precious lives were saved by his endeavors. I consider it a great privilege and honor to be called upon to pay a tribute of recognition to his memory on behalf of my King and of my countrymen.



General HARRIS. While all civilized nations of the world have been benefited either directly or indirectly by the work of General Gorgas, the United States and Latin America are his principal beneficiaries. It is thus peculiarly appropriate that these memorial services should be held in this beautiful classic Hall of the Americas. It is also fitting that our host, the distinguished Director General of the Pan American Union, should deliver the tributes of all the Americas to the memory of General Gorgas.

It gives me great pleasure to present the Hon. Dr. L. S. Rowe.

Abstract of Address of Hon. L. S. Rowe

Director General of the Pan American Union

It is most fitting that this international organization, representing the free nations of America, should to-night bring its tribute to the memory of a great servant of humanity, and it is no less appropriate that these solemn services should be held in the building which typifies the idea of international service. General Gorgas was, in the highest sense, a typical American. I use the word American in its broadest continental connotation, for, if the test of citizenship is service to the community, General Gorgas deserves to be regarded as a citizen of the American Continent. His readiness to respond to any call to serve humanity sets a standard which should serve as the keynote of American policy. The spirit of mutual helpfulness, for which he labored throughout his great career, is to-day the guiding principle of the Republics of this continent.



Address and Benediction

By the Reverend Robert Evans Browning

Of Staff of Associate Clergy of the Church of the Epiphany, of which General Gorgas was a member

Will you pardon me if I ask our honored chairman for the privilege of saying but a word? I came here, in response to the request of the committee, simply to pronounce the benediction. But when I heard, as we all have, such inspiring tributes to the memory of this great and good man, eulogies than which I have never heard any more eloquent or more richly deserved, I feel called upon to say that without which this memorable occasion would be incomplete. We have seen take shape in these noble tributes, stone upon stone, a beautiful arch, symbol-

izing the life and works of General Gorgas. Sitting in the presence, as it were, of the League of Nations, we have listened to the tributes of men, but shall we not also hear God speak? He alone can complete that arch by placing therein the keystone, completing the whole. As we listen in the stillness, we fancy we can hear the divine approbation: "Well done, good and faithful soldier and servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Great as General Gorgas was in all the ways in which men have eloquently portrayed him here to-night, still I feel that he was still greater as a man and a Christian. It is as such that I would speak of him—a man of God, who believed in and followed his Christ. He lived near to the church he loved, and before passing on to higher service, there was placed to his lips by a British chaplain the bread of life. This his widow will, I am sure, treasure in her heart, for out of her heart she revealed it to me—as the most precious memory of her honored and distinguished husband. Rev. Dr. McKim, to whom General Gorgas was bound by warm and affectionate ties as a friend and pastor, said of him:

I regard General Gorgas as America's most distinguished citizen. Jesus said: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." It was of men of the character of William Crawford Gorgas that the Master spoke. He gave himself unselfishly, with love and zeal, to the cause of mankind. As the world's greatest physician, he laid down his life for humanity, that through all the ages humanity might be the legatee, the beneficiary, of his character and work.

Benediction

Grant, O God, that the memory of this sacred hour may be grafted inwardly in our hearts and bring forth in us the fruit of good living; and may the blessing of God Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, rest upon us and fill us with all spiritual benediction and grace, that we may so live in this life in faith, hope, and love that in the world to come we may have life everlasting.

Letters and Cablegrams

U. S. S. "FLORIDA,"

Pernambuco, January 14, 1921.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

Washington, D. C.

One can not contemplate the career of General Gorgas without a sense of enrichment.

The beneficence of his labors reached the confines of the world. His field was humanity. Not this generation alone, but the countless generations of posterity will call his name blessed.

He enriched science. He enriched life. He made his country proud.

COLBY.

■ ■

[Translation]

QUITO, ECUADOR, *January 15, 1921.*

MINISTER OF ECUADOR,

Washington.

Please express to Southern Society, in the name of the President of the Republic, adherence of the Government to the honors being paid in the Memorial Service to the eminent General Gorgas, whose sanitary work in this country made the Ecuadorean Government and people his grateful debtors forever.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LEGATION OF COLOMBIA,

Washington, January 10, 1921.

Dr. CLARENCE J. OWENS,

Vice Chairman, The Southern Society of

Washington City.

DEAR SIR: Having transmitted to my Government, as I intimated to you, the notice of the homage in memory of the late General William Crawford Gorgas, proposed by your Society to be held on the 16th of this month, I have duly received from my Government the following cable, which I have the pleasure to quote, translated into English, as follows:

In the name of the Government and on the occasion of the ceremony which will be dedicated to the memory of General Gorgas, please express the gratitude of Colombia for the great work which General Gorgas rendered in the service of these countries.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very sincerely,

C. A. URUETA.

■ ■

LEGATION OF HONDURAS,

Tegucigalpa, January 13 (via New Orleans, La., 13).

R. CAMILO DIAZ,

Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras,

Washington, D. C.

Please convey to the Committee of the Southern Society of Washington my feelings of sympathy on the occasion of the memorial service in honor of the late Major General William Crawford Gorgas, that great benefactor of humanity, who devoted so much of his life and of his talents to the betterment of the peoples of Central and South America.

RAFAEL LÓPEZ GUTIERREZ,

President of Honduras.

MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS

[Copy of cablegram]

MONTEVIDEO, *January 8, 1921.*

PAN AMERICAN UNION,

Washington.

La iniciativa de la Sociedad del Sur al decidir la conmemoración del Cirujano General Gorgas implica realizar un acto alentador de reconocimiento justiciero al que adhiero sin reservas.

BALTASAR BRUM,

Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay.

■ ■

[Free translation]

LEGATION OF COSTA RICA,

Washington, January 8, 1921.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to state that I have received a cablegram from my Government, in which it particularly charges me, on the occasion of the sacred services to be held on the 16th of this month in memory of Surgeon General William Crawford Gorgas, to convey to your Society the profound gratitude which obtains in the Republic of Costa Rica for the great services rendered to the cause of humanity by that eminent citizen, whose memory it is fitting to perpetuate, in order that his beneficent acts may serve as an example and be conserved in the memory of grateful peoples.

On communicating to you the foregoing, I have the honor to reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

OCTAVIO BEECHE,

Minister of Costa Rica.

Dr. CLARENCE J. OWENS,

Vice President of the Southern Society of Washington.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

[Cablegram—Free translation]

GUATEMALA, *January 16, 1921.*

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY,
Pan American Building, Washington, D. C.

The Government and the people of Guatemala esteem it a just duty to join in the ceremonies in honor of General Gorgas. It is a great honor for me to make known the gratitude of this country toward the eminent man of science and action who always used his great knowledge in favor of suffering humanity, and whom Guatemala will always gratefully remember for his beneficent labors in favor of its public health. I beg your Society to note that the memory of General Gorgas is guarded with imperishable love in this Republic. It gives me great pleasure to present to your Society the assurances of my high esteem.

R. HERRERA,
President of the Republic.



MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *January 14, 1921.*

Dr. ALEJANDRO CÉSAR,
Minister de Nicaragua, Washington, D. C.

On the occasion of the Memorial Service in honor of Major General Gorgas you will please express the deep admiration which the people of Nicaragua feel for the eminent services performed by this great lover of humanity and at the same time to express the appreciation of the Government of Nicaragua as well as my personal tribute to his splendid Pan American achievements.

DIEGO M. CHAMORRO,
President of Nicaragua.

MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS

[Free translation]

PANAMA, *January 16, 1921.*

PANALEGA, *Washington.*

I beg you to convey to the members of the Pan American Union my full and earnest cooperation in the celebration in honor of the memory of General Gorgas. The work of the Canal, considered as a new marvel of modern times, was made possible by the disciplinary and energetic efforts, and the firmness and uprightness of General Goethals. But the accomplishment of such a great monument of wonderful engineering would not have been possible if the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon had not been sanitated, and this was rendered possible because of the vast personal experience which General Gorgas acquired in Cuba. Thanks to General Gorgas the swampy lands and islands were made habitable and permitted men of science and workmen to begin and complete the great undertaking. I shall always retain happy recollections and genuine veneration for Dr. Gorgas, who was full of energy, firmness, goodness, and exquisite accomplishments. In acknowledgment of his noble character and his meritorious work on Isthmian soil, Panama has begun, under my Government, the establishment of an Institute of Tropical Medicine which will be called "Gorgas Institute," and which we hope to carry to successful conclusion with the aid of men of science and American philanthropists which I hope to obtain, because I know the veneration of Americans for their great men.

BELISARIO PORRAS,
President of Panama.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

[Translated]

BLANCHET, *Legation d'Haiti, Washington, D. C.*

The Government of the Republic is happy to be associated in paying homage to the memory of Major General Gorgas.

By their general character and their practical utility, the scientific works of this great citizen of the United States have placed him in the highest rank of the benefactors of humanity. His name will merit all respect and universal admiration.

Honor and glory to Major General Gorgas.

DARTIGUENAVE,
President of Haiti.



BRAZILIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, January 11, 1921.

MY DEAR SIR. It gives me much pleasure to accept your invitation for Sunday evening, January 16, and to join with you in the solemn service in commemoration of General Gorgas. His place in history is unique. It does not often happen that a soldier is distinguished for the saving of life rather than for its destruction, or that his conquests consist in the mastery of natural forces which are hostile to mankind. Such a man places the whole world in his debt. No country has greater reason than Brazil to be gratified for the achievements of General Gorgas. Lying in the Tropics, as much of it does, my country is obliged to combat all those diseases which are peculiar to equatorial regions, and every advance made by General Gorgas in his war upon them contributed to the wealth and prosperity of Brazil. It was the opinion of Humboldt that the valley of the Amazon will sometime become the seat of a great civilization. By showing how the diseases which infect the Tropics can be overcome and the riches of such regions can be made available for the service of mankind, General Gorgas did much to hasten

MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS

the fulfillment of Humboldt's prophecy. Brazil gladly acknowledges the debt which she owes to him, and I shall be gratified to join with you in doing homage to a life of such beneficence and distinction.

Sincerely, yours,

A. DE ALENÇAR,
Brazilian Ambassador.

DR. CLARENCE J. OWENS,
*The Southern Society of Washington,
1100 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

■ ■

THE HIGHLANDS,
Washington, D. C.

MR. WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS,
*President Southern Society of Washington,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SAUNDERS: I am so very glad to have your letter in which you speak so feelingly of Dr. Gorgas, and pay him such wonderful tribute. It was my intention to write you to-day and try to express something of the gratitude that I feel to you and the members of the Southern Society for the very beautiful and impressive memorial service in honor of Dr. Gorgas.

Nothing could have been more beautifully carried out, and the whole service from beginning to end was most dignified and inspiring.

I am filled with pride. Such splendid tributes and the great affection and esteem manifested on all sides for Dr. Gorgas do much to console me in my great desolation.

Accept my profound thanks, and kindly express to the members of the Southern Society my very keen appreciation of the beautiful memorial service. Your letter will always be treasured.

Very sincerely, yours,

MARIE D. GORGAS.

JANUARY 20, 1921.

Ceremonies

At the

Presentation of the Portrait of the Late Major General William Crawford Gorgas TO THE LIBRARY OF THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 3, 1921

■

In the Library of the Surgeon General's Office of the War Department a painting of the late Major General William Crawford Gorgas was presented to the War Department by the Southern Society of Washington, the ceremonies participated in by representatives of the diplomatic corps, the officers and committees of the Southern Society, and by the officers and delegates attending the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress. The ceremonies were under the direction of a committee under the chairmanship of Major General Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the United States Army. His associates on the committee were Dr. Clarence J. Owens, vice chairman; Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Claude N. Bennett and Mr. Clarence C. Calhoun, past presidents of the society.

Mr. William H. Saunders, president of the Southern Society of Washington, presided. The painting was presented on behalf of the committee and society by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, past president. Upon the request of Major General Harris, chairman of the committee, the painting was unveiled by Miss Edna B. Saunders, daughter of President Saunders, and Miss Marie Louise Owens, daughter of Past President Owens.

Address of Mr. William H. Saunders

President of the Southern Society of Washington

The Southern Society of Washington has again the distinguished honor of showing its reverence for the memory of its valued friend and member, General William Crawford Gorgas, by presenting his portrait to the Surgeon General's Office of the War Department.

As we look around this room and see the likenesses of many distinguished men who have served their country, and serving it well, they not only served their country but all mankind, we recognize their influence as they look down to us from the generations that are past, for they still "rule our spirits from their urns."

If there is any one who more than another deserves the tribute of his fellow men, it is he who has warred against invisible forces that are more deadly than all the destructive contrivances of man. When pestilence, ghostlike, walks abroad, then does the King of Terrors reign supreme. In the language of Sargent S. Prentiss (and no one so fully realizes it as the soldier), "In the battle, in the fullness of his pride and strength, little recks the soldier whether the hissing bullet sings his sudden requiem, or the chords of life are severed by the sharp steel"; and may I add to this, that the man who struggles against fatal disease wrestles with an enemy that recognizes no armistice, accepts no surrender, and gives no quarter. It is against this subtle, silent enemy of mankind that General William Crawford Gorgas fought, and where before there was unequal and unsuccessful warfare, he drew courage from despair and victory for mankind.

A committee of the Southern Society, under the chairmanship of The Adjutant General, Peter C. Harris, has selected Dr. Clarence J. Owens, a former president of the Southern Society of Washington, to make the presentation to the department.

I call upon Dr. Owens.

Address of Dr. Clarence J. Owens

Past President of the Southern Society of Washington

No words nor eloquence can add to the name and fame of William Crawford Gorgas. His greatest monument is in the emotions, enshrined literally in millions of hearts in both hemispheres and around the seven seas. An Alabamian by birth, he became a citizen of the world by the grace of God.

The Southern Society planned a threefold tribute to honor the name of Gorgas. The first was carried out on the evening of January 16 when a memorial ceremony was conducted in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union Building. The addresses on that occasion were delivered by Mr. William H. Saunders, president of the Southern Society; Major General Peter C. Harris, chairman of the memorial committee; Clarence J. Owens, past president of the Southern Society; Mr. J. J. Jusserand, ambassador of France; Señor Don Federico A. Pezet, ambassador of Peru; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, minister of Cuba; Señor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, minister of Ecuador; Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Señor Don J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of Panama; Major General H. K. Bethell, representing the ambassador of Great Britain; Colonel Marquis Vittorio Asineri di Bernezzo, military attaché of Italy; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Messages were read from the chief magistrates of many countries of the world in tribute to the achievements of General Gorgas and the benefits of his life work that had gone beyond the limits of his own land. The addresses and messages have been ordered printed by the Senate of the United States by unanimous consent and this memorial volume will be placed in libraries throughout

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT

the United States and will be available for a wide distribution for private libraries.

To-day the second part of the program of the Southern Society is realized. The painting is by Alexander Robertson James, an artist who has attained high distinction in his profession and who entered upon the task with enthusiasm after being commended for the service by Dr. C. P. Minnigerode of the Corcoran School of Art. No higher tribute to his work could be paid than that embodied in the letter addressed to General Harris by Mrs. Gorgas in which she said: "Yesterday by appointment I went to the Corcoran Art Gallery to see Dr. Gorgas's portrait. It pleases me more than I can say. Mr. James has succeeded admirably and the profile is so like Dr. Gorgas and so lifelike that it startled me. I want to thank the members of the Southern Society most heartily for the thought that resulted in this beautiful and artistic portrait of Dr. Gorgas."

The flag used in the unveiling of his portrait is the first United States flag to fly over an organization in Europe after we entered the war, it being the official flag of Base Hospital No. 4, Lakeside Unit, Medical Department, United States Army. This organization sailed from New York May 8, 1917. The flag was carried at the head of this organization as it marched through the city of Liverpool, England, May 18, 1917, and waved alongside the British flag at Base Hospital No. 9, British Expeditionary Forces in France, from May 25, 1917, to November 25, 1917. It is considered fitting that this flag should be used in the unveiling of this portrait as the organization over which it waved was organized and sent into service during General Gorgas's term of service as Surgeon General of the United States Army.

The society plans to promptly carry forward the last part of its program and will, upon the reconvening of the

Congress of the United States during the coming administration, memorialize Congress to select a site and make adequate appropriation for the erection of an enduring monument in bronze or marble to be placed in the Federal Capital. It was but natural that not only the poet's breath but the brush and chisel should be consecrated in interpreting the life and character of so great a man.

There is a legend to the effect that when God, in his eternal council, conceived the thought of man's creation, He called to his assistance the three ministers who constantly wait upon the throne, Justice, Truth, and Mercy, and thus addressed them: "Shall we make man?" Then answered Justice, "O God, make him not, for he will trample upon the laws." And Truth answered, "O God, make him not, for he will pollute the sanctuary." But Mercy, falling upon her knees and looking up through her tears, earnestly exclaimed "O God, make him, and I will watch over him through all the paths he may have to tread." Then God made him and said to him, "O Man, thou art the child of Mercy, go and deal with thy fellows."

The life of Dr. Gorgas was one of mercy and ministration. A great physician, he followed in the footprints of "The Great Physician," the Man of Galilee. He rests in the narrow tenement of the dead in Arlington, but his spirit continues a benediction to humanity.

The temple of civilization has been building through the ages, constructed of the faith, force, sentiment, and love of man, its foundations built of convictions, its pillars of faith, its windows of hope, its cement the blood of suffering, its decoration the love of heroes. In this temple the name and fame of Gorgas is secure from the attacks of time and circumstances.

With tenderest emotions and following the purest dictates of the heart, the Southern Society presents this

painting to the library of the Surgeon General's Office of the War Department. Now, therefore, on behalf of the Southern Society, commissioned by the committee appointed by the Southern Society under the chairmanship of Major General Peter C. Harris and by direction of the president of the Southern Society, Mr. William H. Saunders, I have the honor to formally make the presentation of the painting of the late Major General William Crawford Gorgas to the War Department of the United States.



Address of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro

Secretary of the Interior of Panama

The very unpleasant situation in which my country is at present has kept me so constantly busy and worried that I have not had the time to prepare in an adequate manner a speech of eulogy of the great American in whose honor this presentation takes place. But an invitation to make a few remarks about the illustrious personality of William Crawford Gorgas is one that I, as a Panamanian, would never decline, and I hope that you will consider my poor words not from the standpoint of their literary value but only as words coming from the very bottom of my heart and inspired in the admiration and love which that great man deserved.

Hero worship is something similar to a religion with men. It is a beautiful and noble impulse of human nature. But that impulse becomes a duty when it is a question of honoring those men who have brought renown upon their names and glory upon their country and who, moreover, have showered down on mankind the incalculable benefits of their science, their energies, or their virtues. There are the heroes of war and there are the heroes of peace. The former shine with the

dazzling brilliancy of steel and gold glittering under the rays of the sun and their names resound amidst the thunder of guns and cannon. But how dear we have to pay for military glory; blood and tears, misery and mourning are its forced companions. However, honor is due and is justly given to the brave who fight and suffer and die for their country. The heroes of peace are not so brilliant. Their names do not reach the multitudes so easily. Their work is known and appreciated mostly by the few. But how much greater is their intrinsic merit. Those men who silently and constantly strive and labor in the solitude of their laboratories or cabinets; those who do not fight men but who struggle against the unknown, against nature, against ignorance, against prejudices, and who, armed with microscopes, win against an invisible foe the wonderful battles between science and disease; those men who sacrifice everything to a duty that they alone have imposed upon themselves, those are men whose memory should always be an object of reverence and worship. Bronze and marble and paintings, prose and verse should be for them. Art is or should always be the outburst of a great and deep sentiment. And it is only proper that all the beauties of art and inspiration be devoted to glorify those men, so that their image may find a tangible tribute in pictures and statues and an everlasting altar in the heart of every good citizen.

William Crawford Gorgas has gone down to history as the man who stamped out of the civilized world that dreadful disease, yellow fever. And he was also the man who made possible the quick and efficient termination of that titanic work, wonder of the present century, the Panama Canal. It is only just to say that other men had achieved glory for their work of research in the same field; but Gorgas was the man who after having proved by

experiment the theory of transmission of the disease by the mosquito, jumped from mere experimentation to the practical problem of stamping out the deadly evil, through the annihilation of the mosquito and the destruction of its breeding places.

This great problem of sanitation was undertaken and solved by Gorgas in a most efficient and thorough manner. At the same time he was so careful, so considerate, and so gentle in his methods that notwithstanding being obliged to damage to a certain extent the people's interests, to destroy customs and prejudices that had existed for generations, he succeeded in carrying out without friction his stupendous task. And as the ship crossing the seas leaves behind as a silvery ribbon her beautiful wake of bubbling foam, he left behind his work the love and admiration of everyone who came in touch with him.

Suavity was the predominant trait of his personality. He did not belong to that class of men who believe it is necessary to be rough and harsh for the performance of a great duty. Courtesy was the means that paved the way for the easy going on of his work. His voice was soft; his manners were gracious and dignified, and a kind smile gave a touch of light to the severe regularity of his features. When one looked at that noble head, covered with snow-white hair, and met his eyes—blue as the purest sky of the southern lands—one could not help being irresistibly attracted by the pleasing magnetism of his wonderful personality.

The Republic of Panama was the theater of General Gorgas's greatest achievement, and his memory will be an everlasting one for all of us Panamanians who had the good fortune of knowing him. We propose to have erected in his honor in the city of Panama a fitting memorial to be called the Gorgas Institute of Tropical Diseases, an institution of medical research and experi-

ment, proposed by our distinguished President, Dr. Belisario Porras, who has succeeded in enlisting the valuable aid of every eminent official and citizen of the United States to carry out the project.

I am most thankful for the privilege accorded me in requesting me to talk on this occasion. As time passes on, men like Gorgas become greater and greater. Let us all who knew him have in his life and career, in his private and his public virtues, the finest example and inspiration; and if we want to cause in a name all that is pure and noble and kind on the face of the earth, let us go deep, very deep into the bottom of our hearts, find out our most delicate and gentle sentiments, dip our pen in the gold of those sentiments and then write in glittering characters the name of the great patriot, great scientist, and great man of heart, William Crawford Gorgas.



Address of Surgeon General M. M. Ireland

There is no story in preventive medicine so entrancingly interesting as is the story of the eradication of yellow fever from the Western Hemisphere. What makes it so real to us is the fact that it has been accomplished within our own time. It was but a few years ago that yellow fever was claiming an enormous toll in human life every year and was costing the governments of the western world millions of dollars annually.

It may be interesting to recount the conditions that surrounded us when the Army was to go to Cuba in 1898. We assembled at Tampa and Port Tampa, and the medical men of the country who were supposed to be experts in handling yellow fever through years of experience were sent there. Dr. John Guiteras, of Habana, Cuba, was the leader of these men and instructed us by lectures in the

history and vagaries of this disease and the methods which had sometimes proved effective in handling it. We were told that it appeared to be a place infection, and to substantiate this theory it was cited how certain epidemics had been stopped by removing the inhabitants but a short distance to new camps. It all seems strange now that we had not learned that it was the mosquito which carried this trouble, but you must remember that it was only the year before that Ronald Ross proved the transmission of malaria by the mosquito. Indeed, for many many years, even as early as 1848, the belief had been advanced that yellow fever did not exist except where mosquitoes were in abundance.

When we landed in Cuba our plans for protecting the command from yellow fever were soon annihilated, for the first night on the island thousands of our troops were compelled to sleep in marshy places where mosquitoes were in abundance and within 10 days we had many cases of the disease in our hospitals. You all know the story of the Fifth Army Corps, how it was almost disorganized, after it had completed its campaign, by the inroads made on its personnel by yellow fever and pernicious malaria.

It was in this campaign that I first met Major Gorgas. He landed at Siboney from the hospital ship *Relief* on the afternoon of July 7, 1898, and had the advantage of the rest of us in being an immune to yellow fever and in having seen a great deal of this disease during his career in the Army. He immediately took charge of the yellow-fever hospital just above Siboney and at a later date he came to Siboney and assumed charge of the hospital there, for we had learned there was no necessity of isolating patients with yellow fever, as those at Siboney were coming down with this disease. It was here that Major Gorgas showed to me that gentleness and consideration which was one of his marked characteristics.

As you recall, the type of yellow fever our troops had in Cuba was very mild, but during the first few days of August a man died of a virulent form of the disease, and it was decided to hold an autopsy to ascertain if anything could be learned from the conditions found. I had proceeded a short distance with the officers who were to attend the autopsy when Major Gorgas asked me if I thought I ought to be present. He reminded me that I was not an immune and, as we did not know the method of transmitting the disease, I might be in danger of contracting it, and then, in his very kindly way, suggested that if I would go back he would personally inform me if anything out of the ordinary was discovered.

The little town of Siboney was destroyed by fire, by order of the commanding general, and when the place was abandoned by the Medical Department vast quantities of medical and quartermaster supplies were burned to prevent spreading yellow fever. This shows how far afield we were as to the transmission of the disease at the very dawn of the day when the truth was to be revealed to us.

The great activities of the Army were soon transferred to Habana, where yellow fever had been endemic for several centuries. Tremendous efforts were made to eradicate the disease, or at least to minimize its incidence, by every sanitary measure known to the profession at that time. The results were not in any way successful. The disease continued as usual. In 1900 a large per cent of the Governor General's staff suffered with yellow fever, and several of them died.

For many years a vast amount of work—we might say negative work—had been done to ascertain the cause of this disease. The work of Sternberg, Sanarelli, Finlay, Wasdin, and Geddings, with a host of others, might be mentioned. While these efforts proved nothing, they did

clear the way for the work of Walter Reed in Cuba, which proved conclusively that the *Stegomyia* mosquito only transmitted yellow fever, and thus gave to man control of this dreadful scourge.

Major Gorgas was at that time the health officer of Habana and followed the work of his friend Walter Reed and his associates from day to day. I have no doubt he had visions of exactly what he would do if the experiments with mosquitoes proved successful. As soon as the result of this work was made known, he put into operation the necessary methods for eradicating mosquitoes from Habana, or at least for reducing them to the safety level. The doubting Thomases watched his work with keen interest and predicted the disease would return with its usual virulence as the hot season of 1901 came on. But in this they were mistaken, for the number of cases became less and less and at the time yellow fever should have been at its height, it disappeared from the island of Cuba and has only appeared once since that time, in 1906, when another officer of the Medical Corps became chief sanitary officer of Cuba, and again eradicated the disease from the island.

Shortly after the Army left Cuba Colonel Gorgas became the chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone. The history of the work there is well known to the world. It is the culmination of this interesting story in preventive medicine, and just as long as that story is told, the name of William Crawford Gorgas will be a household name in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Chairman, the Medical Department of the Army now has a history which covers a period of more than a hundred years. During these years it not only has performed its mission in the Army, but its members, by their scientific work, have contributed immensely to the alleviation of suffering in the world and to the protection

MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS

of humanity from disease. The department has many proud traditions which it is just as essential for it to perpetuate as it is necessary for a nation to glorify the epoch-marking events of its history. The department has many heroes—and General Gorgas is one of them—whose accomplishments will live for generations. The action of your society in having a great artist produce the likeness of General Gorgas on canvas to hang here in this, the largest and most complete medical library in the world, is an admirable way to keep in the minds of the coming generation the accomplishments of this eminent member of the Medical Department. In the name of and with the individual grateful acknowledgment of each member of the Medical Department of the Army I accept this portrait from the Southern Society of the District of Columbia.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. CURTIS submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL (H. R. 15130) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 15), 1921.—Ordered to be printed.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15130) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 63, 65, 73, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 123, 124, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 152, 153, 157, 163, 166, 172, 178, 179, 180, 181, 187, 192, 196, 197, 199, 207, 217, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, and 256.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 18, 19, 24, 25, 29, 30, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 68, 69, 71, 74, 77, 84, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 155, 156, 158, 161, 164, 167, 170, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 190, 191, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, and 221; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: *clerk \$1,200*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$31,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$13,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$32,240; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *For incidental and all other general necessary expenses authorized by law, including the employment of expert services where necessary, \$7,500*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$39,740; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the number stricken out by the Senate and on page 13 of the bill in line 26 strike out "\$8,400" and insert in lieu thereof \$5,000, and on page 14 of the bill in line 1 strike out "\$38,400" and insert in lieu thereof \$35,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$8,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

Northwest: For grading Thirteenth Street, Buchanan Street to Shepherd Street, \$14,155.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

Northwest: For paving Allison Street, Fifteenth Street to Sixteenth Street, thirty feet wide, \$7,125.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

Northwest: For paving Taylor Street, east of Fourteenth Street, thirty feet wide, \$7,885.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

Northwest: For paving the roadway of New Hampshire Avenue between Upshur Street and Grant Circle, fifty feet wide with ten-foot center parking, and the roadway around Grant Circle, forty feet wide, with standard asphalt pavement, including resetting existing curb where required, \$35,910.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$144,840; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$35,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$72,220; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

For wiring and improving the Johnson School Building, \$2,500.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 139:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$35,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: \$20,320; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$3,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$31,080; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 173:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 173, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$198,355*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$6,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 194:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 194, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed insert *five*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 195:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 195, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$21,800*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed upon amendments of the Senate numbered 32, 37, 39, 66, 70, 72, 91 to 122, inclusive; 127, 132, 140, 148, 149, 151, 154, 162, 168, 169, 193, 198, 205, 206, and 223.

CHARLES CURTIS,
LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS,
JOHN WALTER SMITH,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

C. R. DAVIS,
LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
J. P. BUCHANAN,

Managers on the part of the House.



STATIONERY FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
REQUIRED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR STATIONERY,
FISCAL YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 15), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for consideration of the Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 10th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$40,000, required by the Interior Department for stationery, fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the chief clerk of the Interior Department accompanying the estimate.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 10, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I submit herewith a deficiency estimate in the sum of \$40,000 for stationery for the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, together with a copy of a letter from the chief clerk of the department setting forth the necessity therefor, and have to request that the same be forwarded to Congress for favorable consideration.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 8, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate on account of a deficiency in the appropriation for this department for the fiscal year 1921 for stationery, with the recommendation that it be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress, in order that the amount may be included in the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

For stationery for the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus and offices, being a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921..... \$40,000

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, there was appropriated (act of May 29, 1920, Stat. 89, p. 1106, sec. 8) for stationery for this department and its several bureaus and offices the sum of \$85,000.

And in addition thereto the sum of \$54,650 for the offices in the field service, making a total of \$139,650.

During the seven months ended February 1, 1921, there has been issued to these offices stationery amounting to \$129,082.95, leaving for the remaining five months of the fiscal year a balance of \$10,567.05.

This deficiency occurs on account of the increased requirements for supplies, the increased cost of articles of stationery, and lack of sufficient funds with which to furnish needed supplies during the latter part of the fiscal year 1920, the department having on hand July 1 of the fiscal year 1921 requisitions aggregating \$33,000.

It will be impossible to supply the absolute needs of this department for the remaining five months of the current fiscal year with the small balance of \$10,567.05.

Many of the expenditures estimated for the next five months are those required by existing laws, such as the mailing of patents, payment of pensions, and the furnishing of thousands of copies of land patent records, plats, etc., necessitating the purchase of large quantities of paper and envelopes, and for numerous reports and statements exacted of the various offices and bureaus of the department.

The following estimate of supplies needed for the department and its several bureaus and offices during the period February 1 to June 30, 1921, amounts to \$50,547.05.

Paper, foolscap and legal cap.....	\$355. 20
Books, steno, note.....	459. 00
Paper, wrapping.....	1, 128. 00
Folders, manila.....	495. 00
Paper:	
Carbon.....	1, 683. 00
Typewriter.....	1, 540. 00
Toilet.....	1, 500. 00
Drawing.....	560. 80
Computing machine.....	270. 00
Supplies, mimeograph.....	2, 000. 00
Bands, rubber.....	880. 00
Pens, steel.....	440. 00
Erasers, steel.....	162. 50
Ink, drawing.....	67. 50
Paper, blue print.....	100. 00
Sharpeners, pencil, and wheels.....	69. 00
Ink wells.....	38. 00
Pencils:	
Drafting.....	165. 00
Lead.....	752. 00

Fluid, writing.....	\$480.00
Mucilage.....	450.00
Paste.....	487.50
Glue, tubes.....	72.00
Paper:	
Duplicating-machine.....	3,150.00
Blotting.....	408.00
Fasteners, paper.....	297.00
Twine.....	580.00
Ribbons, typewriter.....	2,370.00
Staples, paper-fastening.....	85.00
Ribbons, blue silk.....	828.00
Photostat paper.....	1,350.00
Envelopes.....	27,333.35
	50,547.05

Envelopes that cost \$1.61 per thousand for the fiscal year 1920, during the six months of the fiscal year 1921 have cost \$3.01 per thousand, which is more than 85 per cent increase.

The majority of other stationery supplies have increased approximately 30 per cent.

The stationery stock of the department has become depleted greatly and reduced much below the working basis, and many supplies entirely exhausted because of insufficient funds with which to replenish the stock.

The Department of the Interior provided sufficient sums in the annual estimates of appropriations for stationery, including the amounts from the bureaus, but the estimates were reduced always, as shown below:

Amount estimated for the fiscal year 1919.....	\$160.850
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1919.....	148.350
Amount estimated for the fiscal year 1920.....	196.650
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1920.....	159.650
Amount estimated for the fiscal year 1921.....	199.650
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1921.....	139.650

Out of the sum appropriated for the department for stationery St. Elizabeths Hospital received its supply, thereby reducing the amount for the other bureaus and offices under the department. During the fiscal year 1920 that institution received stationery articles from the supply purchased for the department amounting to \$3,388.73, and up to February 1 of the current fiscal year, \$1,753.78.

The deficiency of \$40,000 for the fiscal year 1921, requested herein, is absolutely necessary in order that the offices and bureaus of the Department of the Interior may be maintained and the various requirements of existing laws be met.

Respectfully,

JNO. HARVEY,
Chief Clerk.

Deficiency estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the Department of the Interior.

Stationery, etc.—

For stationery for the department and its several bureaus and offices, being a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. (Act of May 29, 1920, vol. 39, p. 1106, sec. 8).....	\$40.000
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.....	85.000

TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

COPIES OF TWO COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL SUBMITTING DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED BY THE POSTAL SERVICE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS BY RAILROAD ROUTES AND OF FOREIGN MAILS, FISCAL YEAR 1920.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 15), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for consideration of the Congress, copies of two communications from the Postmaster General of the 9th instant, submitting deficiency estimates of appropriations, in the sum of \$1,999,500, required by the Postal Service for the fiscal year 1920, as follows:

Transportation of mails by railroad routes.....	\$1,900,000
Transportation of foreign mails.....	99,500

The necessity for the appropriations and the reasons for the submission of the estimates at this time are explained in the letters of the Postmaster General herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1921.

Hon. DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I transmit herewith an estimate of deficiency of \$1,900,000 in the appropriation for the transportation of mails by railroad routes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. The basic appropriation for that year was \$59,625,000, and a deficiency item of \$8,000,000 was added by the Act of May 22, 1920, the aggregate appropriation being \$67,625,000.

In asking for the former deficiency appropriation of \$8,000,000 the department, in its communication of April 30, 1920, stated that "while the annual rate of increase for the four months' period is approximately \$11,000,000, it is not believed that more than \$8,000,000 additional will be necessary to meet the payments during that period." At that time (previous to the application of the new rates) a surplus was indicated which, added to the \$8,000,000 requested, was thought to afford sufficient funds to cover the expenditures for the four months. However, the annual rate for compensation for side, terminal and transfer service was found to far exceed the amount estimated. Testimony elicited at the hearings in the railway mail pay case before the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated that the cost of the service would be about \$2,000,000. This is less than half of the actual cost. Subsequent to the department's estimate of April 30, 1920, the Railroad Wage Board rendered a decision which was made retroactive and which increased the cost of the side service fully 16 per cent. Furthermore, as a result of the extended railroad and express strikes last spring and summer, a large amount of emergency space had to be used to carry the added burden of this transportation in the parcel post during the labor troubles. These accounts are nearly all in and aggregate for extra emergency service and increased side and terminal service the sum of \$1,839,556.46.

It is therefore recommended that an additional appropriation of \$1,900,000 be granted to pay the increased compensation for the transportation of the mails by railroads and the service connected therewith for the four months ending June 30, 1920. The balance of the appropriation on hand February 8, 1921, was \$5,270.

Very truly, yours,

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

Approved, 12 February, 1921.

WOODROW WILSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1921.

Hon. DAVID H. HOUSTON,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The third deficiency act for the fiscal year 1920 contained an item of \$900,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. When the estimate was made, that amount appeared

to be sufficient to cover the deficiency for the fiscal year 1920; but conditions were abnormal, and our foreign parcel-post business increased at an unprecedented rate, and the transportation cost was greater than was anticipated. With the accounts now all in, it is shown that there is a further deficiency in the appropriation for the transportation of foreign mails for the year ended June 30, 1920, of \$99,500, and I have to recommend that an item for that amount be included in the next deficiency appropriation.

Very truly, yours,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Approved, 12 February, 1921.

WOODROW WILSON,
President.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBMITTING SUPPLEMENTAL ESTI-
MATES OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 15), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1921.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the
Congress copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the
District of Columbia of the 12th instant, submitting supplemental
estimates of appropriations, in the sum of \$417,602, required for the
government of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1921.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1921.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to
transmit herewith estimates of deficiencies in appropriations of the
government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1921, totaling \$417,602. The commissioners earnestly
request that these estimates be forwarded to Congress at as early a

date as possible, as it is of extreme importance that they be taken up for consideration by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in connection with the general deficiency bill now pending before that body.

Very respectfully,

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
By J. T. HENDRICK, *President*.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921,
by the District of Columbia.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1921.
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia: Executive office, the accounting officers of the District of Columbia are authorized to pay J. Thilman Hendrick the salary of a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for the period he entered upon the duties of that office to and including March 4, 1921, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (submitted).			
District of Columbia employees' compensation fund, for additional amount required for carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties and for other purposes" (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 838, sec. 1).....		\$2,000	\$5,000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia: Free Public Library, for additional amount required for maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor delivery vehicles, and other contingent expenses (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, pp. 841, 842, sec. 1).....	\$2,000		11,000
Contingent expenses of District offices, for additional amount required to meet the objects set forth in the appropriation for contingent and general necessary expenses of offices of the government of the District of Columbia (same act).....	5,000		45,000
Coroner's office, for additional amount required for purchase and maintenance, hire of livery or means of transportation for the coroner's office and the morgue, jurors' fees, witness fees, removal of deceased persons, making autopsies, ice, disinfectants, telephone service, and other necessary supplies for the morgue, and the necessary expenses of holding inquests, including stenographic services in taking testimony and photographing unidentified bodies (same act).....	1,700		7,000
For additional amount required for advertising notice of taxes in arrears July 1, 1920, as required to be given by act of Mar. 19, 1890, to be reimbursed by a charge of 50 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised (same act).....	2,200		4,500
<i>Provided</i> , That hereafter no more than 1,000 copies of the pamphlet of taxes in arrears shall be printed, and a charge of not less than cost plus 10 per cent shall be made and collected from each person furnished with a copy of such pamphlet, the moneys to be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia in the same proportions as appropriations for printing the pamphlet are paid from such revenues.			
Office of superintendent of weights, measures, and markets, for additional amount required for maintenance and repair of four motor vehicles (same act).....	600		1,440
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia: For additional amount required for paving with bituminous macadam Bladensburg Road, Fifteenth and H Streets to the District line, two roadways, each 15 feet wide (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 844, sec. 1).....		30,000	51,000

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921,
by the District of Columbia—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1921.
Sewers, District of Columbia:			
For additional amount required for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, purchase of two motor trucks at not to exceed \$3,000 each, and maintenance of motor vehicles (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 847, sec. 1).....	\$10,000	.....	\$90,000
For additional amount required for operation and maintenance of the sewage pumping service, including repairs to boilers, machinery, and pumping stations, and employment of mechanics, laborers, and two watchmen, purchase of coal, oils, waste, and other supplies, and for maintenance of motor trucks (same act).....	18,000	.....	90,000
		\$28,000	
Public schools, District of Columbia:			
Allowance to principals: For additional amount required for allowance to principals of grade-school buildings for services rendered as such, in addition to their grade salary, to be paid in strict conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the board of education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906 (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, pp. 850-855, sec. 1).....	2,980	.....	36,000
For additional amount required for care of smaller buildings and rented rooms, including cooking and manual-training schools, wherever located, at a rate not to exceed \$96 per annum for the care of each schoolroom, other than those occupied by atypical or ungraded classes, for which service an amount not to exceed \$120 per annum may be allowed (same act).....	4,272	.....	15,000
For additional amount required for purchase and repair of furniture, tools, machinery, material, and books and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual training, and incidental expenses connected therewith (same act).....	18,200	.....	45,000
For additional amount required to meet the objects set forth in the appropriation for contingent expenses (same act).....	24,500	.....	75,000
For additional amount required for purchase of United States flags (same act).....	1,600	.....	900
		51,552	
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia: For additional amount required for maintenance of motor vehicles (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 857, sec. 1).....		1,900	18,000
Fire department, District of Columbia:			
For additional amount required for fuel (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, pp. 858, 859).....	6,000	.....	35,000
For additional amount required for repairs and improvements of fireboat (same act).....	700	.....	1,000
For additional amount required for contingent expenses, horse-shoeing, furniture, fixtures, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, gas and electric lighting, flags and halyards, and other necessary items, cost of installation and maintenance of telephones in the residences of the superintendent of machinery and the fire marshal (same act).....	6,000	.....	25,000
		12,700	
Health department, District of Columbia:			
For additional amount required for enforcement of the provisions of an act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia, approved May 19, 1896, and an act to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the commissioners, and for other purposes, approved Apr. 14, 1906 (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, pp. 859, 860, sec. 1).....	500	.....	1,000
For additional amount required for contingent expenses incident to the enforcement of an act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 2, 1895; an act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, approved Feb. 17, 1898; an act to prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia, approved May 5, 1898; an act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906 (same act).....	400	.....	1,000

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921,
by the District of Columbia—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1921.
Health Department, District of Columbia—Continued.			
For additional amount required for necessary expenses of inspection of dairy farms, including amounts that may be allowed the health officer, assistant health officer, chief medical inspector in charge of contagious-disease service, and inspectors assigned to the inspection of dairy farms, for maintenance by each of a horse and vehicle at not to exceed \$25 per month, or motor vehicle at not to exceed \$30 per month, for use in the discharge of his official duties, and allowances for such other inspectors in the service of the health department as the commissioners may determine, of not to exceed \$15 per month for maintenance of a motor cycle each, or of not exceeding \$25 per annum for the maintenance of a bicycle each, for use in the discharge of their official duties, and other necessary traveling expenses (same act).....	\$1,000		\$7,500
For additional amount required for the maintenance of one motor vehicle for use in the pound service (same act).....	400		600
For additional amount required for the maintenance of a dispensary or dispensaries for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and of persons suffering from venereal diseases, including payment for personal service, rent, and supplies (same act).....	500		12,500
		\$2,800	
Courts, District of Columbia:			
Juvenile court—			
For additional amount required for transportation and traveling expenses to secure the return of absconding probationers (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 861, sec. 1).....	150		260
For additional amount required for fuel, ice, gas, laundry work, stationery, printing, books of reference, periodicals, typewriters and repairs thereto, binding and rebinding, preservation of records, mops, brooms, and buckets, removal of ashes and refuse, telephone service, traveling expenses, and other incidental expenses not otherwise provided for (same act).....	500		3,000
		650	
Municipal court, for additional amount required for contingent expenses, including books, law books, books of reference, fuel, light, telephone, blanks, dockets, and all other necessary miscellaneous items and supplies (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 862, sec. 1).....		500	2,000
Home for the Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia: For additional amount required for provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, including maintenance of motor trucks (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 865, sec. 1).....		5,500	50,000
National Training School for Girls, District of Columbia: For additional amount required for maintenance (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 865, sec. 1).....		5,000	25,000
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia:			
For additional amount required for administrative expenses, including placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$25, and all office and sundry expenses (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 866, sec. 1).....	1,000		4,000
For additional amount required for maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored) (same act).....	5,500		26,000
For additional amount required for board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$7,500 (in lieu of \$1,500 heretofore authorized) to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board (same act)....	23,000	29,500	100,000
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia: For additional amount required for maintenance, including care of horses, purchase and care of wagon and harness (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 867, sec. 1).....		8,000	26,000

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921,
by the District of Columbia—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1921.															
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia: For additional amount required for support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 868, sec. 1).....		\$190,000	\$750,000															
For additional amount required for deportation of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 31, 1899 (same act).....		1,500	3,500															
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia: For additional amount required for heating offices, watchmen's lodges, and greenhouses at the propagating gardens (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 899, sec. 1).....		1,500	4,500															
Judgments, District of Columbia: Amount required for payment of judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as follows:																		
<table><tr><th>Names.</th><th>Judgment.</th><th>Costs.</th></tr><tr><td>Mary F. Dean (George C. Shinn and A. L. Neumyer, assignees).....</td><td>\$2,000.00</td><td>\$37.65</td></tr><tr><td>Irene E. Wiegand.....</td><td>2,000.00</td><td>43.75</td></tr><tr><td>Joseph C. Taylor, a minor, by his next friend, Joseph R. Taylor.....</td><td>500.00</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>Genevieve Marsh, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from July 1, 1910, to May 16, 1916.....</td><td>765.00</td><td>27.55</td></tr></table>	Names.	Judgment.	Costs.	Mary F. Dean (George C. Shinn and A. L. Neumyer, assignees).....	\$2,000.00	\$37.65	Irene E. Wiegand.....	2,000.00	43.75	Joseph C. Taylor, a minor, by his next friend, Joseph R. Taylor.....	500.00		Genevieve Marsh, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from July 1, 1910, to May 16, 1916.....	765.00	27.55			
Names.	Judgment.	Costs.																
Mary F. Dean (George C. Shinn and A. L. Neumyer, assignees).....	\$2,000.00	\$37.65																
Irene E. Wiegand.....	2,000.00	43.75																
Joseph C. Taylor, a minor, by his next friend, Joseph R. Taylor.....	500.00																	
Genevieve Marsh, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from July 1, 1910, to May 16, 1916.....	765.00	27.55																
Together with the further sum to pay interest at 4 per cent per annum on said judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.																		
Water service, District of Columbia: Washington Aqueduct, for additional amount required for operation, including salaries of all necessary employees, maintenance and repair of Washington Aqueduct and its accessories, McMillan Park Reservoir, Washington Aqueduct Tunnel, the filtration plant, the plant for the preliminary treatment of the water supply, authorized water meters on Federal services, vehicles, and for each and every purpose connected therewith (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 870, sec. 1).....		35,000	140,000															
Total.....		417,602																

PAWNEE TRIBE OF INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIM OF THE PAWNEE TRIBE OF INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 15), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for consideration of the Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 10th instant submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$312,811.27, with interest thereon from September 3, 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, in full settlement of the claim of the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, against the United States for lands in Oklahoma sold to the United States and never paid for, the said sum being the amount found due the said tribe by the Court of Claims in Congressional case No. 17324, decided December 6, 1920, and printed in Senate Document 311, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs accompanying the estimate.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 10, 1921.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: There is transmitted herewith a supplemental estimate to pay to the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, the sum of \$318,811.27, with interest thereon from September 3, 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, in full settlement of its claim against the United States for lands in Oklahoma sold to the United States and never paid for, the said sum being the amount found due the said tribe by the Court of Claims in Congressional case No. 17324, decided December 6, 1920, and printed in Senate Document 311, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session.

There is transmitted also a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs setting out the necessity for this appropriation.

I have the honor to request that this estimate be given early consideration and approval and be transmitted to Congress.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 9, 1921.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a supplemental estimate to pay to the Pawnee Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, the sum of \$312,811.27 with interest thereon from September 3, 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, in full settlement of its claim against the United States for lands in Oklahoma sold to the United States and never paid for, the said sum being the amount found due the said tribe by the Court of Claims in Congressional case No. 17324 decided December 6, 1920, and printed in Senate Document No. 311, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session. It will be noticed that the amount of the judgment found due by the said court is \$315,777.03, whereas the sum mentioned above is but \$312,811.27—a difference of \$2,965.76. This reduction is due to the fact that after the case had been decided by the Court of Claims it was ascertained from a subsequent report of the General Land Office that the acreage of surplus lands disposed of by the United States was less than the acreage upon which the court made its finding, which, if corrected on the basis of the said finding, would result in a reduction of the judgment by \$2,965.76. This error in acreage and consequent reduction of the amount of the judgment was reported in letter of January 21, 1921, from the Assistant Attorney General to Hon. Selden P. Spencer, chairman Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

The lands sold to the United States were to be paid for as provided in the act of Congress of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats. 644), ratifying and confirming an agreement known as the Jerome Commission agreement, whereby the Government acquired the surplus lands of the Pawnee Reservation, Okla., making a down payment of \$80,000 and agreeing after allotment to pay the Pawnee Tribe at \$1.25 per acre the remaining amount found due upon ascertainment by the Indian Office of the acreage of the surplus lands. Such lands were sold by the United

States to homesteaders at \$2.50 per acre and beyond the said payment of \$80,000 the Pawnees were never paid anything for their surplus lands which they own in fee simple by purchase from the Cherokee Tribe with proceeds of the sale of their lands in Nebraska.

It is recommended that the estimate receive your approval and be transmitted to the Congress.

A copy of the said Senate Document No. 311 is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

Supplemental estimate of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, by the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs.

To pay the Pawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma in full and final settlement for the purchase by the United States of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred sixty-eight and two-hundredths acres of surplus land belonging to said Pawnee Tribe, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (twenty-seventh Statutes, pages 612-644), the sum of \$312,811.27, with interest thereon from September 3, 1920, at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, as provided in said act of Congress of March 3, 1893, and in pursuance of the findings of the Court of Claims of December 6, 1920, as set forth in Senate Document 311, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session..... \$312,811.27



FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN COTTON

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TRANSMITTING

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF MAY 4, 1920, A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE COVERING INFORMATION FROM CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AS TO THE QUANTITY OF AMERICAN COTTON NEEDED DURING THE YEAR 1920 BY THE COUNTRIES IN WHICH AMERICAN COTTON IS USED.

FEBRUARY 15 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 14), 1921.—Read; referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, covering information received by the Department of State in response to the instructions sent by that department to consular officers of the United States in foreign countries where American cotton is consumed, in pursuance of the Senate resolution of May 4, 1920, "to ascertain as near as possible what quantity of American cotton will be needed during the present year by the countries in which they are located," and "to make suggestions as to the means by which markets for American cotton may be enlarged and extended."

Reports received from most of the officers so instructed have been heretofore transmitted, and under date of December 23, 1920, were laid before the Senate and ordered printed as Document No. 348. The remainder of the reports, which had not been received by the Secretary of State at that time, are now transmitted.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 15, 1921.

The PRESIDENT:

In further response to the Senate's resolution of May 4, 1920, requesting the Secretary of State to instruct certain consular officers to ascertain and report as soon as practicable the quantity of cotton that will be needed abroad and the means by which markets for American cotton may be enlarged and extended, the undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President with a view to their transmission to the Senate, if his judgment approve thereof, papers pertinent to the resolution additional to those submitted in the report of the Acting Secretary of State dated December 13 and transmitted to the Senate by the President on December 20, 1920. These consist of copies of reports from the appropriate officers at Genoa, Italy; Goteborg, Sweden; Havre, France; Montreal, Canada; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Sofia, Bulgaria; and Vienna, Austria, and complete the reports originally requested in pursuance of the Senate resolution. There are also submitted herewith an additional report from the consul general at London, the earlier report referred to in the report of the consul at Goteborg, and a copy of a press clipping from the American ambassador at London.

Respectfully submitted.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 12, 1921.

GENERAL COTTON CONDITIONS.

(From North Windship, Milan, Italy. Translated by Consul General at Genoa, Italy, Dec. 10, 1920.)

Italy will consume this year—October, 1920, to October, 1921—from 40,000 to 45,000 bales of American cotton per month against a capacity of 60,000 to 65,000 bales.

This reduction is due primarily to credit restrictions, but labor difficulties and speculation must be taken into consideration.

On an average, the present stocks of raw cotton, plus purchases already shipped, are sufficient for two months, and for five or six months, if purchases made for future shipment are considered.

Spinners, here, prefer to buy large stocks greatly in advance of needs, but the present restriction of dollar credits to Italian banks, and dollar and lira credits to spinners, forces the latter to practically adopt a month to month system.

The many spinners who brought forward considerable lines of purchases from last summer at the high prices, although the rate of exchange was then more favorable, must stand a loss.

By agreement, yarn prices have maintained a basis of about 26 lire per kilo for No. 12, and goods at even a better figure.

Yarns and goods made at these prices can not be sold abroad in competition with Germany and other countries which bought cotton at a better price and must be absorbed by the domestic market, except in the case of specialties, which may be sold to east Mediterranean and South American countries.

Shelf stocks in Italy are small and must be replenished even at the high prices demanded.

General conditions will not improve, and difficult times may be expected before yarn and goods prices are readjusted.

Meanwhile sustaining prices at this level will limit exports and reduce the supply of foreign exchange thus acquired.

No important mills are known to be in serious financial difficulties. The mills with the largest speculative interest, and consequently with the heaviest losses, have in the last year or two made very considerable profits, and can thus average same. All mills are having difficulty in financing their purchases because of the limitation of credit, and many, for this reason and to avoid paying the present high exchange, are endeavoring to force American shippers to defer the shipment and payment of their purchases.

The most obvious trouble at present is the lack of dollar credits. Without that, exports will be constantly handicapped, as mills dare not pay at the present exchange for what they may have to export at a much lower rate.

The demands for 1921-22, owing to financial and labor difficulties, will be in all probability under the figure quoted for the present year.

UNMANUFACTURED AMERICAN COTTON NEEDED IN SWEDEN.

[From Consul Walter H. Sholes, Goteborg, Sweden, Dec. 3, 1920.]

The normal consumption of Sweden is 120,000 to 170,000 bales, whereof 65,000 to 110,000 during August-January, and from 55,000 to 60,000 during February-July, but on account of the present depression in the Swedish cotton industry, it is estimated that the quantity needed for the year August 1, 1920, to July 31, 1921, will be about 70,000 bales, whereof 25,000 for the period August 1, 1920, to January 31, 1921, and 45,000 for February-July, 1921. Only about 60 per cent of the spindles are now in operation.

Further, it is estimated that the consumption of cotton in Sweden during the year August 1, 1919, to July 31, 1920, was about 80,000 bales.

The proportions of the different grades needed are stated to be about as follows, Liverpool class:

	Per cent.
Fully middling.....	65
Above fully middling.....	15
Below fully middling.....	20

Another estimate gives:

	Per cent.
Medium grades.....	about 75
Low grades.....	do. 15
High grades and long staple.....	do. 10

The preliminary statistics available show that the import of cotton for consumption was as follows:

	Pounds.
August-December, 1919, 6,279,647 kilos.....	13,844,250
January-July, 1920, 15,862,420 kilos.....	34,970,650
Total (22,142,067 kilos).....	48,814,900

The statistics available for the period under consideration do not show any reexportation of cotton, but considerable quantities have been and are sent in transit from Sweden to textile mills in Austria and Czechoslovakia to be spun and manufactured into finished fabrics there, and then brought back to Sweden. On account of the low wages in the countries named and the low exchange, these Austrian and Bohemian textiles are being sold in Sweden at a handsome profit by Swedish mill owners and American and British textile mills have already begun to feel the effects of the competition. This procedure will, however, create a demand for American cotton so long as a market for the finished fabrics can be found. (This matter has been fully reported to the department in previous correspondence.) At the moment, however, the Swedish market is glutted with finished textiles, as the public is disinclined to buy at present prices.

Cotton is also exported in small quantities to Finland, Poland, Germany, and the Baltic States.

As a means by which the market for American cotton here might be enlarged or extended, it has been suggested that if 90 days' sight drafts would be accepted as payment instead of cash, it would be of great convenience to importers. Also if some means could be found to alleviate conditions causing the present high exchange rate for dollars. The opinion is general that the marketing of American cotton would be facilitated if American banks would finance so-called consignment parcels more than is now the case.

UNMANUFACTURED AMERICAN COTTON NEEDED ABROAD.

[From Consul Augustus E. Ingram, Havre, France, Jan. 18, 1921.]

A report being requested on the quantity of unmanufactured cotton which will be needed during the present year by France, it is only possible to give as a basis for estimating the quantity needed for the cotton year, August 1, 1920, to August 1, 1921, the statistics of deliveries to spinners (published by the trade publication issued in Havre, *Bulletin des Ventes du Coton*) for the same period in 1919-20, which were as follows (in bales, average weight 500 pounds):

American cotton.....	621, 108
Egyptian cotton.....	9, 068
Indian cotton.....	18, 147
Sundries.....	83, 494
Total.....	731, 817

A local cotton expert states however that these figures do not necessarily represent the actual consumption for 1919-20 as they fail to show the "carry-over" from the previous period and the stock on hand at the end of the year. The figures are nevertheless believed to be correct.

The local estimate is that 20 per cent less will be needed this year, as the demand for finished goods has fallen off. A local expert confirms this estimate as substantially correct, adding that although Havre has taken this season up to the present time slightly more than for the corresponding period last season—some 20,000 bales more—it is to be expected that from now on the comparison will be in favor of last season as a result of the world-wide slump in business.

As to the proportion of the quantity needed of a high or low grade of cotton, and what proportion is of the low or short fiber, Havre is

distinctly a high-grade market. It is estimated by an expert that 80 per cent of the demand is for good middling in grade and the favorite staple is 28-29 millimeters. The principal quality or description desired is good middling 28-29 millimeters, although a fair amount of 28-30 is also bought. Staple descriptions above and below these lengths are not much in demand. Low grades and tinges are very hard to place.

As to the countries to which cotton is reexported from France, most of the cotton coming to Havre is for consumption in France. Some—it is impossible to give the amount—is reexported to Switzerland and Italy. In the beginning of this year (1920), some was shipped to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

As to suggestions regarding the best means by which the markets for American cotton may be enlarged or extended; the commodity is so staple and the relations of local firms with American markets are so close that nothing can be said. The demand in France is regulated largely by business conditions generally, in which the rate of exchange naturally plays a large part. As a local expert remarks, the present stagnation in cotton is only a reflex of the general situation and not directly ascribable to the disparity of exchange.

UNMANUFACTURED AMERICAN COTTON NEEDED IN CANADA.

[From Consul General Albert Halstead, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Jan. 7, 1921.]

The cotton industry of Canada in 1919 represented an investment of \$58,732,941, and employed 16,124 people. There were 12 mills in the Province of Quebec, with a capital investment of \$37,962,311; 11 in Ontario, with a capital of \$13,632,846; while the others were in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with a total capital of \$7,137,766. A report of the Dominion bureau of statistics, issued in November, shows that 85,903,961 pounds of raw cotton were used by these mills at a cost of \$31,337,382. The industry also used 7,237,834 pounds of cotton, bleached or otherwise treated; 1,133,717 pounds of cotton yarns, and 87,806 pounds of other yarns; while 1,926,741 pounds of cotton waste were purchased; 6,243,553 pounds of starch, and 7,798,991 pounds of chemicals and dyestuffs—the total cost of materials for the mills being \$43,816,517.

1. * * * As to the quantity of cotton that would be needed for the period from August 1, 1920, to August 1, 1921, a local cotton expert calculates that 190,000 bales of this raw material will be required, of which 110,000 will be for the six months after the 1st of February.

Canadian statistics are for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of each March. They show the imports of "cotton wool or raw cotton, not dyed," as follows:

	1918	1919	1920
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
From United Kingdom.....		5,332	
From United States.....	88,012,280	111,717,913	96,471,550
From other countries.....	25,211	291	
Total.....	88,037,491	111,723,536	96,471,550

In the effort to ascertain the cotton imports into Canada in the so-called "cotton year," I have added the monthly reported imports together, with the following result:

Imports of cotton into Canada Aug. 1 to July 31 for specified years.

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
From United Kingdom.....		5,382	
From United States.....	97,981,487	89,765,590	111,280,248
From other countries.....	25,211	291	727,352
Total.....	98,006,698	89,771,213	111,987,600

It is interesting to note that the unusual import of over 700,000 pounds of cotton in the "cotton year" ended July 31 last, arrived in May and June of that year.

A cotton expert estimates the approximate purchases of raw cotton by Canada during the "cotton years," that is, beginning August 1, each year, for the previous four years as follows:

	<i>Bales.</i>
1919-20.....	222,000
1918-19.....	202,000
1917-18.....	258,000
1916-17.....	197,000

This, it will be seen, is not exactly accurate.

For the seven months from April 1 to October 30, 1920, the official statistics show the following importations of "cotton wool or raw cotton, not dyed":

	1918	1919	1920
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
From United Kingdom.....			112
From United States.....	58,476,341	40,162,766	55,781,257
From other countries.....	235		727,352
Total.....	58,476,576	40,162,766	56,498,721

2. The figure given in "1" would indicate that the consumption of cotton for the previous "cotton year" was just a shade over 209,000 bales.

3. Of the cotton consumed it is calculated that about three quarters in average middling not below S. L. M. and one quarter average low middling. Staple: About 20 per cent $1\frac{1}{8}$ (full) and better and 80 per cent $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ - $1\frac{1}{8}$.

4. No raw cotton is exported from Canada, but cotton waste was shipped in the Canadian fiscal year ending March 31, as follows:

	<i>Hundredweight.</i>
1918.....	2,361
1919.....	4,725
1920.....	8,590

5. It is respectfully submitted that with the United States next door to Canada and with the only possible competition which it has to meet being that of long staple Egyptian cotton, no different methods from those common in the United States are needed to promote the sale of cotton in Canada. As a matter of fact, cotton practically sells itself. More careful baling would, however, tend to save considerable waste.

UNMANUFACTURED AMERICAN COTTON NEEDED ABROAD.

[From American Consul C. S. Winans, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 20, 1920.]

The quantity of cotton which will be needed in the Czecho-Slovak Republic for the so-called "cotton year," August 1, 1920, to August 1, 1921, can only be estimated roughly. From July to November, inclusive, of this year the importation of 66,225,000 pounds of cotton was licensed. It is difficult to estimate the needs for the first six months of 1921, in view of the fact that preparations are being made by the Government for the purpose of discontinuing its purchases of cotton for the mills.

The mills of Czechoslovakia must take over from the Government all of the cotton at the price at which it was bought, which is at present a much higher price than that at which cotton could be purchased in the world markets. After the Government has protected itself in this way, it is thought that then the mills will be allowed to purchase cotton on their own account. As the taking over of the cotton from the Government purchasing office must be completed during the month of February, 1921, it is thought that new individual contracts may be entered into commencing some time in April.

It is estimated that the mills in Czechoslovakia running normally could consume 650,000 bales of cotton yearly. It is reported that at the end of July, 1920, there was 5,595,000 spindles in the Czecho-Slovak Republic out of which number less than one-fifth were in operation. About 70 spinning mills here have from 5,000 to 161,000 spindles each. The yearly domestic consumption at present is estimated at about 100,000 to 125,000 bales and the amount for export trade at about 150,000 to 160,000 bales. The estimate, therefore, for the "cotton year" 1920-21 may be a little more than the amount consumed during the previous year.

Permission to import 37,400,000 pounds of cotton was granted during the last six months of 1920, permission covered 58,278,000 pounds. Although these figures are taken from import licenses, it is estimated that practically the whole amount was imported.

In view of the fact the mills of Czechoslovakia are entering upon a new era, and that as practically no statistics can be obtained, the quantity and grades of cotton must also be merely estimated. The importation of cotton consisted of about 77 per cent from the United States, whereas the remaining amount was divided as follows: India cotton, 14 per cent; Egyptian cotton, 6 per cent; and Levant cotton, 3 per cent. About 26 per cent of the American cotton was fiber of 29 millimeters; about 50 per cent was $\frac{7}{8}$ millimeters, and 24 per cent was less than $\frac{7}{8}$ millimeters. Stained and tinged cotton is bought in very small quantities, chiefly for yarn and cotton waste.

Raw cotton is not reexported from this country although finished fabrics are exported chiefly to Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Hungary, and Poland.

Since it is thought that cotton mills will be permitted to purchase for themselves, subject possibly to supervision by the Government as to amount contracted for, so that too big a debt would not be made, I would suggest that exporters of cotton communicate with the manufacturers direct as to their needs.

This consulate was informed in 1919 by cotton salesmen that if the local government would permit, they preferred to negotiate with the mill owners and accept security from them for payment of the cotton rather than have the Government control the purchase of cotton. I inclose a short list of the leading cotton manufacturers with whom negotiations regarding the purchase of cotton may be taken up.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS, LEADING IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

[From American Consul C. S. Winaus, Prague, Czecho-slovak Republic, Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bratři Perutzové, 55 Václavské náměstí, Prague.

Leopold Mahler, Prague-Holešovice.

Bedřich Kubinský, 24 Revoluční, Prague.

Arnost Mautner, Prague-Bubenec.

Grab M. synové, 14 Václavské, Prague.

Kramář & spol., Vysoké nad Jizerou.

Josef Bartoň & synové, Náchod.

Eduard Doctor, Náchod.

Herman Hitechman, Náchod.

Jonáš Lewith, Náchod.

Lederer & Stránský, Náchod.

Otto Feigl, Liberec.

J. Hübel, Liberec.

J. Jäger, Liberec.

J. Schmidt, Liberec.

J. Jandera, Ústí nad Orlicí.

K. Kocián, Ústí nad Orlicí.

Hernych akc. spol., Ústí nad Orlicí.

Hermana Pollaka synové, Česká Třebová.

K. Löw, Jihlava.

C. Wolfrum, Ústí nad Labem.

Bauer & Gerber, Warnsdorf.

Klein & spol., Warnsdorf.

Bratři Richterové, Warnsdorf.

F. Brume, Vrchlabí.

A. Engel, Vrchlabí.

H. Oesterreicher & spol., Vrchlabí.

Jindřich Žid & spol., Žamberk.

F. Horáček, Jilemnice.

Kubánka Frant. syn, Jilemnice.

Bratři Niklové, Jilemnice.

F. Jokl, Humpolec.

Hirsch & Löwenbach, Hronov.

Hronovská přádelna bavlny spol. s r. o., Hronov.

A. Klikar, Hronov.

A. Mandl, Hostinné.

Bratři Goldschmiedové, Holovousy u Ostroměře.

A. Klazar, Dvůr Králové.

G. Deutsch, Dvůr Králové.

M. Mandl synové, Dvůr Králové.

K. & W. Hollmann, Dvůr Králové.

AMERICAN COTTON IN HOLLAND.

[From George E. Anderson, consul general, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, Dec. 14, 1920.]

Prospects for the sale of American raw cotton in the Netherlands the coming season are not at all bright. In ordinary years Holland imports about 200,000 bales of raw cotton. Since the beginning of the war trade has been more or less uncertain. Imports of raw cotton into Holland for domestic use in 1919 amounted to about 145,000

bales, while imports the current year are at the rate of about 131,000 bales. In the last few months, however, there has been a falling off in demand and imports, and at the present time the imports do not promise more than 50,000 bales in the next six months at most, and it is more probable that the imports will be nearer 25,000 bales than 50,000 bales. The actual amount of cotton coming to Dutch ports in 1919 amounted to 201,340 bales of cotton, 60,421 bales of cotton waste and 1,800 bales of linters, or a total of 263,561 bales. Nine-tenths of the difference between the total amount imported and the amount above indicated as imported for domestic use were exported to Germany. The general course of the trade into the country aside from the purely transit trade, to which most of the imports for Germany belong, is indicated in the following tables of imports and exports for the first 10 months of the current year and 1919:

Imports of raw cotton into the Netherlands, in metric tons.

Origin.	First 10 months.	
	1919	1920
United States.....	17,691	17,545
British Indies.....	1,873	3,528
Egypt.....	22	9
Dutch East Indies.....	1,180	423
All other countries.....	125	730
Cotton waste.....	10,217	8,939
Total.....	31,108	31,183

Exports of raw cotton from the Netherlands, in metric tons.

	First 6 months.	
	1919	1920
Variety.....	399	908
Indian.....	75	612
Egyptian.....	.....	11
East Indian.....	144	65
Miscellaneous.....	40	18
Cotton waste.....	1,932	5,244
Total.....	2,590	6,858

Net imports for the first 10 months of the current year, therefore, have amounted substantially to 25,000 metric tons, or about 110,000 bales of raw cotton, or at the rate of about 131,000 bales.

Of the exports above indicated nine-tenths of the American cotton, all the British Indian and Egyptian, five-sixths of the Dutch East Indian, and four-fifths of the cotton waste go to Germany. Some slight shipments at times go to Scandinavian countries.

The demand for cotton in Holland has fallen off because of general conditions in the textile trade. With uncertain business prospects, weakening demand from the retail trade and the prospect of lower prices mills are constantly shortening hours and in many cases are shutting down completely for the time being. No improvement can be expected until general world conditions in cotton lines improve.

THE DEMAND FOR RAW COTTON IN BULGARIA.

[From Consul Graham H. Kemper, Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 15, 1920.]

It is exceedingly difficult to estimate the quantity of cotton needed in Bulgaria during the present cotton year, since it is impossible to state when the cotton mills of Bulgaria will resume their normal activity. Attempts to secure estimates from chambers of commerce and other official sources have met with little success.

During the last normal years prior to the Balkan wars, the importation of cotton into Bulgaria amounted to from 800 to 1,200 tons per annum. The greater part of this was Indian cotton, although a certain amount of Egyptian cotton was imported and a very small amount from America. The few cotton factories in Bulgaria, about seven in all, are at present operating on a very small scale. The present depreciation of the lev in terms of foreign currency makes the importation of raw materials, as well as machinery and equipment, exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. For this reason it is believed that the importation of cotton during the present cotton year will be very small, probably much less than 1,000 tons.

With regard to the kind of cotton used in Bulgaria it is believed that about 75 per cent is Indian cotton of short fiber, while the balance, mostly Egyptian, is of long fiber.

No cotton is reexported from Bulgaria.

There is inclosed herewith a list of the cotton factories in Bulgaria and it is believed that offers of cotton by American firms should be made directly to these factories.

The factories on this list as a rule do not import raw cotton, but considerable quantities of cotton yarn are imported. The "King Boris" factory at Varna is an exception to this rule and uses practically all the raw cotton imported. It is the most important cotton factory in Bulgaria.

In this connection it may be stated that a very small quantity of cotton—about 170 tons annually—is grown in Bulgaria. This is all consumed locally.

LIST OF COTTON FACTORIES IN BULGARIA.

No responsibility is assumed as to the business standing of the persons or firms named below. Credit reports can be had from American banks specializing in foreign business or from commercial reporting agencies such as Dun and Bradstreet.

Letter postage to Bulgaria is 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

1. Factory "King Boris," Varna, cotton yarns.
2. Bulgarian Joint Stock Society "Postoyanstvo," Rustchuk, cotton cloth, towels, blankets, etc.
3. George H. Detcheff, Varna, cotton goods.
4. Dr. G. Petkoff & T. Kurdjief, Tirnovo, cotton sewing thread.
5. Bratia Kalendovsky, Mahala-Samokov, cotton weaving.
6. Bulgarian Industrial Society, Yambol, cotton yarns.
7. Joint Stock Factory, "Prince Kiril," Gabrovo, cotton weaving.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF AUSTRIA.

[From Mr. John F. Simons, American mission, Vienna, Austria, Dec. 23, 1920. Approved Dec. 27, 1920, by Arthur Hugh Frasier, American commissioner.]

In the cotton industry Austria depends entirely on importations for its raw material. At the present time the cotton imported into Austria is about 60 per cent American and about 40 per cent Indian,

and in addition there is a very small quantity from the Levant. The great majority of the American cotton is bought directly by Austrian buyers in Bremen, which is the principal port of arrival and market for American cotton destined for central Europe. Indian cotton is bought chiefly in Switzerland. A few American houses have representatives directly in Vienna, which has always been a center for the trade in textiles in those countries formerly comprising the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Another advantage of Vienna as a cotton trading center is that Viennese banks have a well-founded reputation in the transaction of foreign business, and its location has made it the middle market for the sale of western products to the Near and Far East, as well as to Austria itself.

The five years of the war created an unprecedented crisis in the Austrian cotton industry, and the manufacture of cotton goods for other than war purposes was by 1918 almost completely paralyzed. The stock of raw cotton on hand had dwindled from 32,300 metric tons in 1913 to 600 in October, 1918, owing to the stagnation of its foreign trade. During the year 1913, the last year in which figures on a peace-time basis are of use, in the parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire which now comprise Austria, the following amounts and kinds of cotton were used:

	Pounds.
A. Mako and sea island.....	3,077,622
B. American cotton other than sea island.....	73,710,801
C. Surat and similar cotton.....	18,009,377
D. Cotton waste.....	1,078,032
Total.....	95,875,832

The most recent published figures now available regarding the Austrian foreign trade are those for the second half of the year 1919, and these are expressed not in value but in weight. The following two tables show the importations and exportations of different kinds of cotton, indicating the leading countries of origin and destination. The importations amounted to 20,096,564 pounds, and the exportations to 5,261,508 pounds.

Country whence imported.	Raw and waste.	Yarns.	Manu- factures.	Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Italy.....	1,311,076	1,643,750	5,668,878	8,623,699
Switzerland.....	1,217,821	782,677	3,397,289	5,397,787
Czechoslovakia.....	149,472	34,612	2,314,830	2,498,914
United States.....	2,334,010	.....	882	2,334,892
Germany.....	550,048	.....	.....	550,048
Holland.....	241,404	.....	267,638	509,042
Rumania.....	66,445	.....	.....	66,445
France.....	.....	4,630	63,772	68,402
Great Britain.....	21,385	33,961	2,646	55,992
Other countries.....	88,625	2,646	6,834	98,105
Total.....	5,963,296	2,456,014	11,657,264	20,096,564

Cotton exportations.

Countries to which cotton is exported:	Pounds.
Czechoslovakia.....	2,919,331
Poland.....	1,004,195
Switzerland.....	588,859
Hungary.....	375,443
Germany.....	324,958
Other countries.....	48,722
Total.....	5,261,508

During the present year the exportations of cotton goods of all kinds from Austria to the United States have been as follows, as shown by the consular invoices legalized at the American mission in Vienna:

	Value.		Value.
1920—January.....	None.	1920—August.....	\$1,106
February.....	\$673	September.....	677
March.....	205	October.....	1,043
April.....	None.	November.....	2,324
May.....	None.		
June.....	27	Total for 11 months...	11,094
July.....	5,039		

Regarding import restrictions of cotton into Austria, the general trade regulations now in force make it necessary to obtain import licenses in all cases. These licenses are not, however, usually accorded to traders or commission merchants for manufactured or half manufactured goods, but are given quite freely in all cases where the purpose of the importation is for the manufacture of the raw cotton into cotton cloth, a practice which has been much in use during the past two years owing to the collapse of the Austrian exchange and the resulting disorganization of payments other than in goods.

This practice of shipping raw cotton from the United States to Austria for manufacture there is done in one of the following two ways: Either the raw cotton is shipped to the manufacturer on a consignment plan, the manufacturer never actually purchasing the cotton, but simply making the cloth at the order of the owner, receiving a certain sum of money previously fixed by contract for the labor, coal, profits, and overhead charges. About 20 per cent of the whole cotton manufacturing industry of Austria is now working under the arrangement indicated above. Or a second, and generally more popular arrangement is as follows: The Austrian manufacturer buys the cotton from the American producer or broker on a long-term credit basis. The cotton is spun, woven, dyed, printed, bleached, and finished in the Austrian factory. The greater part of the finished cloth is then shipped back to the United States, a certain proportion, usually about 20 per cent, being kept by the manufacturer as his payment. Here there is no actual cash transaction, the payment being made only in goods. In this way there has been avoided a complete paralysis of Austria's textile industry, which before the war had attained a state of high development.

In addition to the difficulties of transportation and customs delays and formalities, this trade has been greatly hampered by the readjustment of economic conditions since the close of the war. The manufacture of cotton in Austrian territory, if carried out in its full capacity, would necessitate the sending of almost half of the product of Austrian spinning mills to Czechoslovakia to be woven into goods. The dyeing, printing, bleaching, and finishing can again be taken care of by Austrian factories. Thus in many cases the various processes from the spindle to the loom must be carried on in regions which formerly belonged to one country and now are separated by boundary lines.

The Austrian cotton industry has 1,315,000 spindles, of which 462,120 are in lower Austria, 358,000 in Vorarlberg, and the rest in upper Austria, Styria, and Tyrol. The spindles, if working at full

capacity, would use 1,843,766 pounds of cotton a week, or 95,875,832 pounds a year. There are 11,616 cotton looms in Austria and 56 workshops for bleaching.

The following is a list of the different kinds of factories and workshops existing in present Austria, together with the number of workers, total horsepower, number and kinds of machines, and the material used in the year 1913, expressed in pounds:

Kind of work.	Number of works.	Total number workers.	Total horsepower.	Material used (pounds).	Number of machines.	Kind of work.
1. Tearing works.....	2	380	1,919	.....	177	Machines for tearing the cotton and openers.
2. Spinning mills.....	47	9,896	30,836	95,875,832	1,171,000	Spindles for fine spinning.
3. Mills for waste and vicugna.	2	149	326	853,180	13	Carding combs.
4. Factories for engineers' waste.	4	122	265	7,495,640	26	Machine for tearing the cotton and devils.
5. Factories for wadding..	9	194	243	1,977,526	54	Carding combs.
6. Factories for twisting..	27	1,507	4,238	11,499,194	144,000	Twisting spindles.
7. Weaving works.....	42	6,537	4,518	25,156,691	11,616	Looms.
8. Tape-weaving works...	23	1,248	391	1,380,080	.....	.....
9. Factories for tulle, curtains, and laces.	6	723	295	939,160	.....	.....
10. Factories for belts, straps, and cordage.	10	602	301	489,421	.....	.....
11. Factories for weaving and knitting.	24	1,707	714	3,231,943	2,607	Weaving and knitting machines.
12. Factories for bleaching, dyeing, and finishing.	56	4,349	4,908	50,015,760	.....	.....
13. Factories for printing..	13	2,227	2,889	169,000,000	57	Cylindrical printing machines.
Total.....	265	20,641	51,843	.....	.....	.....

¹ Yards.

The machinery used in the cotton industry of Austria is manufactured for the most part in England and Switzerland, American machinery being scarcely ever used. During the war there was no importation of machinery, and since the close of the war the Austrian manufacturers have been unable to buy new machinery to replace old or worn-out machinery on account of the condition of foreign exchange.

It is particularly in the weaving of cotton that new automatic machinery could increase the production of cotton goods. There are very few Northrup looms in Austria, most of those now in use being mechanical or hand looms of an antiquated design. At the present time there seems to be little disposition on the part of Austrian manufacturers to replenish their stock of machinery by the importation of that made in the United States. One leading manufacturer said, however, that the tendency to convert factories to a water-power basis would open up a good Austrian market for electrical equipment, and especially for dynamos.

In lower Austria 40 per cent of the factories are run by water power. Water power is also used in nearly all the factories in Vorarlberg, Styria, and Tyrol, and in all those in upper Austria. The coal for running the factories comes for the most part from upper Silesia, and also to a more limited extent from Teschen. The delivery and partition of the coal depends in this, as in other Austrian industries, upon treaty arrangements with Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Germany,

under the supervision of the interallied coal commission. The amount of coal used in present Austria in 1913 in the cotton industry was 195,024 tons, of which 50,831 tons were used in spinning alone. Only a small fraction of this amount is now available, although during the present year there has been a marked improvement over the preceding year. The output of the spinning mills in 1913 was 43,000,000 kilograms (94,797,800 pounds). The present output is 17,000,000 kilograms (37,478,200 pounds), or about 40 per cent of normal. The output of the weaving mills was in 1913, 11,000,000 kilograms (24,250,600 pounds) yearly, and at present between 50 and 60 per cent of that amount. In 1913 the factories for bleaching, dyeing, and finishing had an output of 22,000,000 kilograms (48,591,200 pounds) of finished goods yearly, of which about 30 per cent are produced at the present time. About 60,000,000 meters (65,580,000 yards) of cloth went through the printing shops annually in the year 1913, as compared with 30 per cent of this amount at present.

The following table shows the relative number of workers employed in the year 1913 and at present:

	Approximate number.	Percentage at present.	Percentage of women and children.
Spinning mills.....	10,000	60-65	65
Weaving mills.....	7,000	60	65
Bleaching shops.....	4,300	40	25
Printing shops.....	2,300	40	25

The average weekly wages of a skilled workman are 1,200 crowns, of an unskilled workman 600, of a skilled woman 1,200 crowns, and of an unskilled woman 530 crowns. Children receive weekly wages of 200 to 340 crowns according to their age. In Vorarlberg and upper Austria, however, these wages are reduced by 30 per cent in consideration of the fact that free board and lodging are provided, and a small plot of land is even given for the workers' use as long as they are employed in a particular factory. The working hours established by law are 48 hours per week, which is divided into 6 days of 8 hours each. Overtime work is permitted only during three consecutive weeks, and is paid on week days at a rate increased by 50 per cent of normal, and on Sundays at a rate increased by 100 per cent. There have been very few strikes of late in the textile industry, owing to the good understanding and relationship between manufacturers and employees, particularly in the country districts. A notable exception to this is the case of a textile factory in Floridsdorf, near Vienna, where for two days the workmen took over the entire management of the factory.

As regards trade-unions, about 70 per cent of the Austrian textile workmen are organized in a single body called the Union der Textilarbeiter, a social democratic organization. There is a similar union of the Christian Socialist Party, called the Christlich Sozialer Verband der Textilarbeiter, which includes almost all other workmen.

In general there are no exporting cartels or combinations in the Austrian cotton industry, although in the bleaching shops prices are often artificially regulated by private understandings.

At the present time foreign competition is not a serious menace because of the low scale of wages in Austria, but later, with the advent of world market conditions in Austria, the manufacturers fear that their factories will be unable to sustain themselves against an increased foreign competition, with the lack of coal and importation difficulties reacting unfavorably to Austria. There is at present also a lack of skilled workmen, many of them having changed their nationality and residence as a result of the readjustment of Austrian frontiers.

BRITISH COTTON NOTES.

[From Consul H. C. Claiborne, London, England. Approved by Robert P. Skinner, American consul general, Jan. 4, 1921.]

The following statistics indicate the number of bales of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the 52 weeks ending December 23, 1920, together with the number of bales imported and exported in the corresponding period in 1919 and 1918, as officially published in the London Gazette, December 31, 1920:

Return of the number of bales of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the 52 weeks ending Dec. 23, 1920, together with the number of bales imported and exported during the corresponding 52 weeks in 1919 and 1918.

[Cotton Statistics Act 1868.]

IMPORTS.

Ports.	American.	Brazilian.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Liverpool.....	2,153,213	65,812	146,477	231,924	332,399	2,929,825
London.....	912	6,121	20,018	5,248	13,676	45,975
Hull.....	32	.....	875	6,343	385	7,635
Manchester.....	557,476	.....	1,541	124,802	1,036	684,855
Other ports.....	8,337	.....	.....	.....	374	8,711
Total.....	2,719,970	71,923	168,911	368,317	347,870	3,677,001
52 weeks ending—						
Dec. 25, 1919.....	2,867,576	22,166	149,767	582,301	264,434	3,886,244
Dec. 26, 1918.....	2,006,376	8,989	116,221	515,015	167,064	2,813,665

EXPORTS.

Ports.	American.	Brazilian.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Liverpool.....	154,003	8,915	34,769	107,666	19,219	324,572
London.....	296	272	16,721	5,509	1,598	24,396
Hull.....	4,811	.....	8,896	6,949	82	20,378
Manchester.....	4,488	.....	4,010	41,009	221	49,728
Other ports.....	3,996	.....	4,436	862	1,072	10,366
Total.....	167,594	9,187	68,832	161,995	22,192	429,800
52 weeks ending—						
Dec. 25, 1919.....	54,952	2,365	68,053	84,388	21,914	231,672
Dec. 26, 1918.....	175	.....	300	150	.....	625

¹ Including 7,731 bales British West Indian, 18,810 bales British West African, 37,936 bales British East African, and 3,038 bales Foreign East African.

A resumé of profits of the principal cotton mills of the United Kingdom during the year 1920 is contained in the Daily Telegraph, January 4, 1921, and reveals the following interesting particulars:

Although there has been a tremendous slump in the cotton trade during the autumn returns of the dividends of 250 of the leading Lancashire cotton mills, compiled by a textile correspondent, show that investors in cotton spinning have reaped a good harvest during 1920. Some of the mills have not declared dividends for the full year, having been taken over in the mill-buying boom last spring, and their dividends for six or nine months, as the case may be, are indicated. Even accepting their incomplete records, the return per capita on the £30,802,903 employed is over 19½ per cent per annum, there being a distribution of £5,550,920 in cash dividends, and, further, bonus calls aggregating £541,927 being added to share capital from profits.

Owing to these reconstructions, and the consequent disturbance of capital, it is difficult this year to obtain a reliable indication of the prosperity of the cotton trade. Previously many of the mills published balance sheets; now it is the exception rather than the rule to publish results. At the moment spinners—and manufacturers too—are losing money, but on the year the profits are certain to have exceeded the earnings of the trade in 1919, when the average percentage of profit was £31 8.5d. The year 1918 was a record for profits, £44 7d. per cent being the average, and £11 17.3d. per cent and £11 3.7d. per cent profit was earned in the two preceding years. The worst year experienced in the history of the trade was 1910, when an average loss of £11 1s. 3d. per cent was shown. The present depression is ascribed to many causes. The raising of E. P. D. (excess profits duty) has been blamed, but there are other causes, such as the drop in silver, deflating the rupee from 2s. 9d. to its prewar basis of 1s. 4d., the instability of raw cotton prices, and the presence of large stocks in dealers' hands. The optimists predict a revival by the end of February, but it is generally agreed that anything like a boom can not come until the foreign exchange improves. On the one hand the American exchange adds about 30 per cent to the cost of the staple, and on the other hand there is the effect of the French Exchange; while the German mark, worth less than a penny instead of 1s., handicaps any possible business with the Fatherland.

SWEDISH-AUSTRIAN-CZECHOSLOVAKIA COTTON COMBINE.

[From Consul Walter H. Shoes, Gothenberg, Sweden, Mar. 20, 1920.]

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report as a matter of possible interest to the American textile world that a considerable number of textile mills in Austria and Czechoslovakia have begun to operate for the account of Swedish textile mills and that large consignments of American cotton are constantly passing through Gotenborg en route for such mills. Last week 1,200 bales were landed here and immediately sent by rail to central Europe. This cotton, if bought by the Austrians and Bohemians, would have cost considerably more than 1,000,000,000 crowns. By an arrangement entered into between Austrian and Swedish operators, however, the prohibitive price referred to has been overcome and as a result mills are gradually resuming work in those countries, especially those utilizing water power.

Cotton for these mills is being bought by Swedish operators. It is sent to Austrian and Bohemian mills in bond from this country. The cotton is returned to Swedish operators in the shape of cloth. Swedish mills then sell this product, not in competition with their own, but as their own product and at Swedish mill prices.

Because of conditions in the textile market, notably * * * the low cost of production in Austria and Czechoslovakia by virtue of the low exchange, these Austrian and Bohemian textiles are being sold in Sweden at a handsome profit by Swedish mill owners and American and British textile mills have already begun to feel the effects of the competition. Indeed, if present Swedish plans mate-

realize it is not unlikely that so-called Swedish-Austrian-Bohemian textiles will soon become a Swedish article of export. The insurance is written by Swedish companies. The premium is three-fourths of 1 per cent per month. There have been no losses and cotton and textile deliveries between central Europe and Goteborg have thus far required but 14 days each way, a surprising result in view of transportation difficulties of to-day.

The father of Swedish-Austro-Bohemian textiles is Carl Schwabe, of Vienna. * * * He has * * * evolved a program that has given work to thousands of his countrymen and Bohemians.

* * * Mr. Schwabe is still hopeful of extending the field of his endeavor to the American textile world. * * *

For possible reference to American mill owners, Mr. Schwabe states that the plan, in order to succeed, must be worked between the mills of the two countries and that the finished product obtained in central Europe must not be sold at competitive prices but on a parity with the domestic product.

He has the assurance of the Austrian Government that the cotton sent by American interests to central Europe in pursuance of such an arrangement and the goods manufactured therefrom will remain American property and will under no pretext be seized by the Austrian Government and that the Austrian Government will allow the importation of cotton for such purposes free of duty and permit the reexportation of the goods and be free from the control of the so-called Devisen Zentrale.

The fact that insurance companies are ready to underwrite the business at a reasonable premium in the opinion of Mr. Schwabe should be sufficient guaranty of its practicability.

As a matter of further possible interest I respectfully submit herewith a statement regarding the division of the Austro-Hungarian textile industry since the conclusion of the war.

	Number.	Per cent.
Spindles:		
Before the war, Austria Hungary.....	4,600,000	-----
At present—		
Austria.....	1,100,000	23
Czechoslovakia.....	3,500,000	76.1
Looms:		
Before the war, Austria-Hungary.....	131,000	-----
At present—		
Austria.....	11,600	8.8
Czechoslovakia.....	119,400	91.2
Knitting machines:		
Before the war, Austria-Hungary.....	24,700	-----
At present—		
Austria.....	2,600	9.9
Czechoslovakia.....	22,100	90.1
Printing machines:		
Before the war, Austria-Hungary.....	9,900	-----
At present—		
Austria.....	2,800	29.2
Czechoslovakia.....	7,010	70.8
Bleaching mills:		
Before the war, Austria-Hungary.....	252	-----
At present—		
Austria.....	56	22.2
Czechoslovakia.....	196	77.8

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WALTER H. SHOLES,
American Consul.

[Extracts from report on Anglo-American Trade, London, Jan. 10, 1921. John W. Davis, ambassador.
Issued by the trade information committee, American Chamber of Commerce in London.]

BRITISH TRADE NEWS FROM THE AMERICAN ANGLE.

PURCHASE OF SURPLUS COTTON BY INTERESTED GOVERNMENTS ADVOCATED—TO PREVENT CURTAILMENT OF COTTON ACREAGE.

LONDON, *January 7, 1921.*

According to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Sir Charles Macara, the well-known authority on the cotton industry, believes that a serious situation will arise in the future in the world's cotton industry if the threatened curtailment of the American cotton area is carried out and that it can be averted if the different governments interested will purchase all surplus cotton and store it until required.

This statement was made in view of a message received by him from a leading American cotton grower stating that a great curtailment of the acreage devoted to cotton is threatened and that a 50 per cent reduction has been openly advocated. The message urged that immediate action should be taken in order to avert disaster to the world's cotton industry and advocates the calling together without delay of a world cotton conference.

At present, says the American Chamber, acute depression exists in the Lancashire cotton industry, all mills being on short time, the American section working 24 hours and the Egyptian section 35 hours a week. The reports of wage cuts in the United States are being watched with great interest in Lancashire, where wage rates are higher than they have ever been, and add considerably to the price of cotton goods.



COLORED TROOPS IN THE FRENCH ARMY

A REPORT

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO
THE COLORED TROOPS IN THE FRENCH ARMY AND
THE NUMBER OF FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS
IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY



PRESENTED BY MR. LODGE

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, February 15), 1921.—Ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 14, 1921.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE,
United States Senate.

SIR: In response to an informal request made by your secretary of Mr. Bliss, of this department, on February 12, 1921, I have the honor to inclose for your consideration and that of your committee a copy of a letter, with its inclosures which I wrote to Mr. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, on the subject of French black troops on the Rhine; also a copy of a later letter to Mr. Porter, with its inclosure, a copy of a telegram from Mr. Wallace, giving the latest figures as to the number of French colonial troops now in the occupied territory.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

NORMAN H. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

COLORED TROOPS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

JANUARY 17, 1921.

HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 10, 1921, with which you inclose a copy of House joint resolution No. 433, introduced by Mr. Britten, and request that I furnish the Committee on Foreign Affairs with such facts concerning the conduct of French colored troops in the occupied territories of Germany as may be in the possession of the Department of State.

Protests concerning the conduct of French black troops in the Rhenish area began to reach the department toward the end of May, 1920. On June 12, 1920, a telegram was sent to the American embassy in Paris requesting information as to the truth of these allegations and asking what representations might be made to the French Government, if the reports appeared to have a basis of fact. (Appendix I.) On June 25, 1920, Mr. Wallace telegraphed that an investigation had been promptly started and that he would arrange with Gen. Allen, in command of the American troops at Coblenz, to secure all possible facts. In a further telegram of this same date Mr. Wallace gave a short summary of the number of colonial troops employed by the French in the occupied territories, reported what Mr. Dresel, American commissioner in Berlin, had told him of the agitation in Germany, and suggested that he speak informally of the matter to M. Millerand. (Appendix II.) The Department of State authorized Mr. Wallace to speak to M. Millerand on the subject, and he reported on July 22 that this had been done. (Appendix II.)

In the meantime, on June 22, the department telegraphed Gen. Allen for such information as he might be able to furnish. This telegram was answered shortly on June 26, giving the number and origin of French colonial troops in the occupied region and an official report of the number of complaints made to the French during the period of occupation and the disposition made of these complaints. (Appendix IV.) On July 2 Gen. Allen submitted a full and detailed report on the matter (Appendix V), in which he pointed out that the allegations of wholesale atrocities were false and intended for political propaganda, that there had been cases of serious misbehavior which had been punished by the French military authorities, that the number of convictions indicated an earnest effort on the part of the French authorities to deal justly with the accusations, and that the discipline of the Senegalese troops had not always been good. I especially commend this report to your attention as a clear and impartial statement of the case. That the French are attempting to maintain good relations with the people of the territory occupied by their armies is made evident in a telegram from Gen. Allen of August 19, in which he cites a French order instructing that "all members of the Army must be dignified, courteous, and just, thus setting the example to the German population of tolerance in order that good will and mutual respect may be established and promoted and ill will and hatred overcome." (Appendix VI.)

The department also consulted in this matter the American commissioner in Berlin, stating on June 15, 1920, that it was receiving many protests against the alleged misconduct of French black troops and that the phrasing of the protests suggested possible inspiration from a propaganda bureau. (Appendix VII.) Mr. Dresel replied that protests in Germany were general, emanating from all classes and political parties, that an extensive press propaganda had been carried on and that a mass meeting of protest was soon to be held in Berlin at which certain Americans were to speak. Mr. Dresel inclosed a memorandum on this subject. You will note in this memorandum which includes translations from the German press and a summary of the discussion in the Reichstag, various examples of gross exaggeration of facts, as, for example, the statement of the German foreign minister that France had transplanted "50,000 black and colored troops to the heart of white Europe," whereas Gen. Allen stated that the number of such troops, including regiments of Arabs, was in the vicinity of 20,000. May I call your particular attention in this memorandum also to the translation of the French answer to the German protests? I understand that there has been no official interchange of notes between the French and German Governments.

Mr. Dresel forwarded to the department also the original German edition of the pamphlet, "Colored Frenchmen on the Rhine," the American edition of which, published by the New Times of Chicago, appears to be a literal translation with the addition of the words, "An appeal of white women to American womanhood." It is perhaps worth noting that this pamphlet was published not in the Rhineland, but in Berlin, and that the avoidance of names makes it impossible to verify or disprove the specific allegations. Furthermore as Mr. Dresel has pointed out to the department, practically all the alleged instances of misconduct by the French black troops cited in the German press give no reference to date or place and are therefore of little value as evidence.

On July 15 the American commissioner in Berlin sent to the department a translation of an account of the so-called American protest meeting against the use by France of colored troops in the Rhineland area, which was held in Berlin on the evening of July 4. In his covering dispatch Mr. Dresel pointed out that the addresses were bitterly anti-American as well as anti-French and that Miss Ray Beveridge and Mr. Scheffauer, both American citizens, were particularly vehement in their attacks on the American Government. I have thought it worth while to inclose this dispatch, with the accompanying translation, to call your attention to the competence of the witnesses on whose allegations this propaganda appears in large measure to be based.

Miss Ray Beveridge was formerly employed by the German embassy in Washington and was the organizer of "embargo conference" meetings in 1915. She states that she held a public meeting in the Reichstag Building to protest against the signing of the peace treaty. She refers to the former Emperor of Germany as "my Kaiser." Mr. Edwin Emerson, formerly a newspaper man in Berlin connected with the antiallied Continental Times, has been living in Germany since 1917. During and since the war he has been carrying on antiallied propaganda work in Germany. John W. DeKay

was identified with the Huerta dictatorship and attempted to import into Mexico rifles and ammunition, which were intercepted by the United States at Vera Cruz. He was indicted on nine counts in New York in 1913 for obtaining money on false pretenses and is a fugitive from justice in the Atlantic National Bank case. He is said to be the treasurer of the bolshevist party in Switzerland. He carried a Mexican passport in December, 1920, and was at one time granted a German passport by the German legation in Berne. Mr. H. G. Scheffauer, born in San Francisco in 1878, has lived in Germany since 1913. As coeditor of the Continental Times he contributed anti-American articles under assumed names. On January 6, 1919, he was indicted for treason—for writing, publishing, and distributing articles and propaganda in aid of the German cause. These people call themselves Americans, and as far as the department knows are the authors of most of the stories distributed in this country concerning the misconduct of the French black troops. It is necessary to speak of the Englishman, E. D. Morel, only because he is specifically mentioned in House joint resolution No. 433. Mr. Morel was, before the war, strongly anti-French and anti-Belgian. During the Moroccan crisis he upheld Germany and during the war was indicted under the defense of the realm act for sending uncensored letters to Switzerland. His articles on the "Black Terror" were published in the London Daily Herald, an extremely radical paper alleged to be subsidized by the Russian soviet government.

Finally, it should be called to the attention of your committee that these accusations against the French troops are also reaching America direct from Germany. As evidence of this there are inclosed photostat copies of two printed appeals sent in the mail from Germany to American citizens and by them forwarded to the department. The leaflet entitled "The Black Evil" reached America inclosed in a German magazine. You will note that there is no printer's mark and that the American flag at the top is evidently intended to indicate that it was printed in America. Several of these leaflets have reached the department and copies have been sent to the Postmaster General for such action as he may see fit to take. The second leaflet, entitled "An Appeal to Americans," contains the accusation against the French colored troops only as a further argument for American assistance.

As soon as the department received word of the introduction of House joint resolution No. 433 I telegraphed to Mr. Wallace for information as to the present personnel of the French troops of occupation. When his answer is received I shall be pleased to forward it to you. May I, however, call your attention to the fact that no recent allegations of misconduct of French soldiers have been made so far as the department is informed, all those detailed in the various published statements referring to a time prior to June 1, 1920.

In consideration of what I have said above, the facts that, although there were undoubtedly outrages, those proved guilty have been punished; that official American testimony as well as that given by many reputable Germans largely disproves the specific but unverifiable charges made by witnesses whose impartiality is certainly questionable; that the accusations appear to be a method of anti-French propaganda; that the French have long since withdrawn the

Senegalese troops which were the only pure Negro troops used; that there appear to be no accusations against the behavior of such French colonial troops as remain in the occupied territories; that Mr. Wallace has already discussed the matter with the French prime minister, it would appear to me inadvisable that the American Government should be asked to take any further action at the present time.

I am very glad to be able to furnish you with full information in this matter and request only that the inclosures herewith be considered as for your confidential use and that of the members of your committee.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

NORMAN H. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

JUNE 12, 1920.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, *Paris*:

Department is receiving telegrams and letters protesting against the use of African troops in occupied Germany by the French. Please give your views as to the truth of the accusations being made against the behavior of these troops and whether you believe these accusations are well founded. Advise department what you deem advisable in the way of representations to the French Government on this subject. It is not department's desire to lend too credulous an ear to these sensational reports and yet it may be of interest to the French Government to know that such reports are being persistently circulated and that they are having a harmful effect on public opinion, not being fully refuted.

COLBY.

APPENDIX II.

PARIS, *June 25, 1920.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

Gen. Allen reports that there are at present in occupied Germany regiments of Moroccans, Algerians, Zouaves, and Malgaches, but no Senegalese. According to my understanding the Algerian troops comprise natives of Algeria of French and French Arab stock, and some Mahomedans, not Negroes. The Moroccan regiments comprise Arabs and Mahomedans, not Negroes. The Malgaches are Malays from Madagascar, and the Zouaves are special infantry regiments, not Negroes.

Mixed blacks. Senegalese are Negroes.

The American commissioner states that agitation against the black troops is carried on by papers of all political opinions, that the German Government has formally protested to the French Government, that complaints have come from men of all classes, that the papers claim that America should understand the situation on account of our Negro question and charge that assaults have been made on German women, but that the facts can not be checked and that the American consul reported deep anger of population of Frankfort and vicinity

over use of black troops. These troops have been withdrawn. French newspapers have denied German press reports on several occasions, but I have seen no official denial in the press or elsewhere.

Minister of War Lefevre, speaking in the chamber on June 17 regarding the army budget and the future of the French black troops, stated: "As for our black troops, we shall not tolerate the interested criticisms which are being made on the other side of the Rhine."

It is my belief that it would be a friendly act to inform Millerand that department is receiving many telegrams and letters of protest and that it may interest the French Government to know that the persistent reports are not fully refuted and are having a harmful effect upon public opinion.

WALLACE.

APPENDIX III.

PARIS, *July 22, 1920.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.:

1431, July 22, 10 p. m.

Your 1185, June 29, 5 p. m. I have spoken in accordance with authorization to Millerand, who answered that he was quite aware of the campaign referred to and mentioned the recent activities in Berlin of an American woman. He expressed appreciation of the information that the reports had not been fully refuted and said he would take the necessary steps to that end.

WALLACE.

APPENDIX IV.

COBLENZ, *July 26, 1920.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

Your June 22, 5 p. m., regarding alleged mistreatment by French colored troops of German women. The average number of French Negro troops on the Rhine from January, 1919, to June, 1920, was 5,200. The number of North African troops, Arabs, and mixed blood, 20,000. All regiments of pure Negroes (Senegalese) were removed June 5, one regiment of Madagascar troops and a few individual Negro or Negroid remaining in other colonial troops. During entire period of occupation there were 66 cases of actual or alleged rape, sodomy, or similar offenses reported to French officials. The action taken resulted in 28 convictions, 11 acquittals, the other cases not being completed. The offenses included some insulting proposals and offensive conduct toward German women. The sentences varied from 30 days, to 10 years, confinement. Widespread reports and complaints in the German press are based on the foregoing cases and some others not officially reported to French officials, and while these reports have some foundation they are undoubtedly greatly exaggerated and are being used as propaganda against the French troops and are inspired by possibilities of war animosity. Investigation continuing. Full report follows.

APPENDIX V.

INTERALLIED RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION,
AMERICAN DEPARTMENT,
Coblenz, Germany, July 2, 1920.

SIR: 1. In compliance with your cablegram of June 22, 1920, regarding alleged mistreatment of German women by French colored troops, and in elaboration of my cablegram of June 28, I submit the following report, based on a personal investigation conducted by Col. Le Vert Coleman, C. A. C., American liaison officer with the commanding general of the allied forces of occupation.

2. During the period from January, 1919, to June 1, 1920:

(a) The average number of Negro troops in the French Army of the Rhine was 5,200 men.

(b) The average number of French colonial troops composed of natives of Africa not of pure Negro blood, including distinct races such as Arabs from Algeria, Moroccans, etc., and mixed blood races, such as the Malgaches from Madagascar, who are Negroids, was 20,000 men. During the entire period from the first day of the occupation in 1918, to the 1st of June, 1920, 66 cases of alleged rape, attempted rape, sodomy, or attempted sodomy have been officially reported to the French military authorities, against their colored colonial troops in the occupied territories of the Rhinelands. Among these cases, there have been 28 convictions, including several cases where the intent was not fully proved, but punishment was given by minor courts corresponding to our summary and garrison courts, for indecent proposals and obscene handling of women and girls against their will. There have been 11 acquittals. There have been 23 investigations leading to trials, the results of which have not been published yet. There have been 6 cases where the offenders could not be found. The penalties inflicted have been varied; from 10 years at hard labor for aggravated cases of rape, to 30 days in prison for indecent mis-handling of women.

3. At the present time, the Senegalese brigade having all left the Rhinelands between June 1 and 6, 1920, there actually remains but one regiment of troops of Negroid origin, the First Regiment of Chasseurs Malgaches. There are, however, a few individual Negroes or Negroids in the other French colonial regiments.

4. A very violent newspaper campaign attacking the French colonial troops, especially the Negro troops, broke out simultaneously throughout Germany coincident with the time of the French evacuation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt, and has continued up to the present time. It is unquestionably a fact that many gross exaggerations were circulated in the German press concerning the conduct of the French colonial troops. The allegations in the German press have been, for the most part, so indefinite as to time and place, and circumstance, as to leave it impracticable to verify the alleged facts, or to disprove them.

5. After all proper allowance is made for the natural difficulties, which always are to be expected in tracing crimes of this nature, due to the shame and distress of the victims, the great mass of the articles in the German press, by the simultaneous appearance all over Germany, and by the failure to cite time, place, and circumstance sufficiently clear to enable the truth to be ascertained, give

to an impartial observer the impression of an adroit political move which would tend to sow antipathy to France in the other lands of the allied and associated powers, especially in America, where the Negro question is always capable of arousing feeling.

6. The *Rheinische Zeitung* and the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, recently suspended for publishing attacks on the French colored colonial troops, admit under date of June 15, that they employed certain terms and expressions which they might better have omitted, due to the imperfection of the news coming for the most part from outside sources, says the *Volkszeitung*, and from Berlin says the *Rheinische Zeitung*. This tends to bear out the opinion noted above, which is further strengthened by dissident voices in the South German press which protests against exaggerated accusations by other German papers against colored French troops.

7. These exaggerated attacks in the German press outside of the Rhinelands have, in several cases, been refuted by responsible officials (German) and citizens of the Rhinelands.

Herr Kohler, mayor of Worms; Herr Bischoff, police commissioner of Worms, referring to the Senegalese troops, reports to the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, that with the exception of one incident, the Senegalese troops in Worms have not committed any misdemeanor and have been under perfect discipline during their entire stay in Worms.

Herr Levy, from Kreuznach, and several Germans, have written open letters protesting against what they term unfair exaggerations in the German press against the troops.

8. Among gross exaggerations in the German press may be cited the following:

(a) Claim that there are 40,000 colored French troops in the Palatinate.

(b) Claim that Frankfort was occupied by 20,000 men entirely formed of Negro (Senegalese) troops. French official report shows that no Senegalese occupied Frankfort, but first Moroccan and Algerian tirailleurs and later French troops (white).

(c) Numerous atrocities in the Saar, where young women are said to have been forcibly abducted, raped, mutilated, killed, and their bodies thrown into manure piles. The burgermeister of Saarbrücken, the inspector of the Caserne Petain, Herr Welsch, proprietor of the manure pile; Wilhelm Roth, caretaker; Herr Geppert, employee, have all given written and oral testimony wholly refuting the accusations.

(d) Claim of the German press that large numbers of young Austrian girls who had come to the vicinity of Mainz to get away from the famine in Austria were raped. The Austrian Government is reported to have made an investigation through its consular service and to have found that not a single such case had occurred.

(e) Investigation by Col. Bonvialle, commanding the Twelfth Tirailleurs, May 21, 1920, concerning charges of sodomy near Euskirchen, with medical report, indicates that the charges could not be sustained.

(f) Claims in the Nauen Radio Service on April 29, 1920, that the working people of Alsace-Lorraine had protested, demanding the removal of the Moroccan division from Alsace-Lorraine, when there was no part of those troops in Alsace-Lorraine.

9. On the other hand, undoubtedly many instances have occurred where women or girls have been assaulted and some where boys and men have been sodomized by members of the French colored colonial troops. See report above as to the official figures. There are undoubtedly cases which are not included in the official figures, due to the natural desire to keep out of obscene notoriety. For example, a case of attempted assault was reported June 14, 1920, from Saarbrücken which is not included in the French official figures. Some cases will never come to light, due to the natural feeling of shame of the women concerned, but they are, in my opinion, cases such as generally occur in any land when soldiery is for a long time quartered upon the population.

10. The impression gained from contact with and observation of the French colonial troops is that, as a general rule, they are quiet, orderly, and well behaved. Discipline has a purely relative value and is hardly of the same order as that which we would require. That the discipline of the Senegalese brigade was not always good, is established by the incidents which recently occurred at Marseille, when a part of these troops committed serious infractions of discipline when ordered aboard their transports.

11. The attitude of certain classes of German women toward the colored troops has been such as to incite trouble. On account of the very unsettled economic conditions, and for other causes growing out of the World War, prostitution is abnormally engaged in and many German prostitutes and women of loose character have openly made advances to the colored soldiers, as evidenced by numerous love letters and photographs which are now on file in the official records and which have been sent by German women to colored French soldiers. Several cases have occurred of marriages of German women with French Negro soldiers. One German girl of a first-class burgher family, her father a very high city functionary of a prominent city in the Rhinlands, recently procured a passport to rejoin her fiancé in Marseille. He was a Negro sergeant. Other Negro soldiers have had French wives here, and the color line is not regarded either by the French or the Germans as we regard it in America; to keep the white race pure. At Ludwigshafen, when the Seventh Tirailleurs left for Frankfurt, patrols had to be sent out to drive away the German women from the barracks, where they were kissing the colored troops through the window gratings.

CONCLUSIONS.

I. The wholesale atrocities by French Negro colonial troops alleged in the German press, such as the alleged abductions, followed by rape, mutilation, murder, and concealment of the bodies of the victims are false and intended for political propaganda.

II. A number of cases of rape, attempted rape, sodomy, attempted sodomy, and obscene mishandling of women and girls have occurred on the part of French Negro colonial troops in the Rhinlands. These cases have been occasional and in restricted numbers, not general or widespread. The French military authorities have repressed them severely in most cases and have made a very serious effort to stamp the evil out. The amount of evidence necessary to convict in such cases is a very delicate matter to express opinion upon. However,

the number of acquittals is not large and there is nothing surprising about these acquittals, except in one case where a girl of 14 years was known carnally. In this case the acquittal followed upon the claim that the girl had consented.

III. As a rule the number of convictions and the thoroughness of the reports of the investigations and trials indicate the very earnest effort of the French trial authorities to do justice and to stamp out the evil by stern repressive measures. That their sentences are often milder than ours would be is largely due to extenuating circumstances found in the evidence according to their rules of evidence which are very different from ours, and to the fact that in general French courts do not punish these crimes as severely as American and English courts do.

IV. The discipline of the Senegalese Tirailleurs was not always good as evidenced by the refusal of some of them to get aboard transports at Marseille when ordered to Syria.

HENRY T. ALLEN.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX VI.

COBLENZ, *August 19, 1920.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.:

In a communication from the French high commissioner to the general commanding the French Army of occupation the former requests that instructions be given all members of that Army concerning their relations with and attitude toward German civilians. The French general has adopted the suggestion, and by means of conferences, orders, and schools in the units of his command, is instructing all officers and men that the occupying forces are not in Germany to provoke the Germans but as a guaranty that the terms of the treaty shall be carried out and that all members of the Army must be dignified, courteous, and just, thus setting the example to the German population of tolerance in order that good will and mutual respect may be established and promoted and ill will and hatred overcome. This is most encouraging and hopeful and should be productive of great good. This has been the governing principle of the American occupation, and since coming to the commission I have urged the application of this principle throughout the entire occupied region. Millerand has heartily approved the action of the French high commissioners and of the commanding general. Recently French relations have been more antagonistic than at any other period since the signing of the peace treaty.

ALLEN.

APPENDIX VII.

· JUNE 19, 1920.

AMERICAN MISSION,
Berlin (Germany).

Your 625, June 15, 11 a. m.

Department is in receipt of frequent protests from various organizations and individuals against conduct of French troops in occupied region, particularly alleged mistreatment of German women by

French black troops. The wording of these protests suggests that they are inspired by a propaganda agency and are based on reports in German press. Department assumes that you are not in a position to definitely determine the facts in the matter but requests your opinion. Please forward by mail press clippings and other information you may be able to obtain on the subject.

COLBY.

APPENDIX IX.

No. 464.

JULY 16, 1920.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR: Adverting to my dispatch No. 442, of July 5, and to my telegrams Nos. 806 and 807, of July 12, and No. 812, of July 15, I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a newspaper account of the so-called American protest meeting against the use by France of colored troops in the occupied Rhineland area, held in Berlin on the evening of July 14. I beg likewise to inclose a copy of the issue of the European Press (formerly the Continental Times) dated July 9, which contains an article by Rutledge Rutherford announcing the meeting in question. This article states that the American speakers were to be Col. Edwin Emerson, Miss Ray Beveridge, Hermann George Scheffauer, Edith Talbot Scheffauer, Lora Vincent, John De Kay, Rutledge Rutherford, and Agatha M. Bullitt. The three last-named persons did not actually appear, however, although messages were read from Messrs. De Kay and Rutherford. Other than these Americans, the only speaker was a German woman from the Rhineland; but messages were read from E. D. Morel, Henri Barbusse, Jean Longuet, and others.

A member of the commission who attended the meeting informs me that the large auditorium of the university was crowded long before the meeting opened, and that the audience, composed largely of women, was most enthusiastic. The newspaper account does not, however, give an accurate impression of the tone adopted by the speakers, inasmuch as mention of the bitterly anti-French and anti-American character of the addresses is apparently omitted, whereas it was expression of these sentiments which created the greatest applause. In fact, the meeting took on more the character of a violent chauvinistic gathering than a protest against the black troops. Miss Beveridge and Mr. Scheffauer were particularly vehement in their attacks on President Wilson and the United States Government and devoted most of their time to assailing America for her entrance into the war, while Col. Emerson directed his thrusts chiefly at France. It is interesting to note that Miss Beveridge, who has now spoken more than once on this subject, is invariably introduced as one who has done much for German children by aiding the work of the American Quakers in Germany. The head of the Quaker mission in Berlin informs me, however, that Miss Beveridge has not now and has never had any connection with their activities, in spite of her repeated efforts to become associated with them, and that her persistence and such mistatements as that referred to above have caused them great embarrassment.

During the course of the meeting, letters were read from Mrs. Bayard Taylor and Prof. Thomas C. Hall, but I am inclined to believe that the writers were not acquainted with the circumstances under which the meeting was held.

(Signed)

ELLIS LORING DRESEL,
American Commissioner.

JANUARY 31, 1921.

HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to my letter of January 17, 1921, concerning the propaganda being carried on as to the conduct of the French black troops in the occupied territory of Germany, I have the honor to inclose for your information a paraphrase of a telegram received from the American ambassador in Paris giving the official statement as to the number and origin of the French troops of occupation at the present time.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

[Telegram from American Ambassador at Paris, Jan. 20, 1921.]

The total number of troops in the French Army of occupation was 86,000 in December; 16,386 of this number were Moroccans and Algerians and 3,224 were Malgaches. The remainder were white. The figures for January are approximately the same.

Properly speaking, there are no black troops. The Moroccans and Algerians are Arabs of the Mussulman religion and are entirely distinct from the Negro race. The Malgaches are Malays from Madagascar.

Incidents occurring between these colored troops and the natives of the occupied district, and which have been investigated by French military authorities, have been in the proportion of 1 to 1,594 men. About one-fourth of such cases have resulted in condemnations of from 30 days to 10 years' imprisonment, according to the gravity of the charge. The remaining cases have been dismissed on account of inability to substantiate charges or because of a lack of good faith on the part of German authorities who brought charges.

The French Government has made no attempt to officially disprove the accusations concerning the behavior of the troops. It has, however, unofficially supplied facts and figures through its press agencies to various countries. So far as I am able to ascertain, the recent behavior of these troops has been on an average with the conditions above reported.

The delay on the part of the foreign office in supplying this information after several requests was not due to lack of interest, but to difficulty in obtaining figures. That office has promised further information within a few days, which I shall forward as soon as it is received.

WALLACE.

FEBRUARY 11, 1921.

Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Again reverting to my letter of January 17, 1921, in regard to the House joint resolution No. 433, concerning French colored troops in occupied Germany, I beg to refer to Appendix X of that letter, which was a photostat copy of a leaflet entitled "The Black Evil," and bearing the American flag at the top. This matter was brought to the attention of the American commissioner in Berlin, with instructions to make inquiries in regard to its origin.

I am now in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Dresel stating that the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Simons, assures him "emphatically that the foreign office has had nothing to do with this propaganda, of which he utterly disapproves as injurious to Germany." Mr. Simons further stated that if he could discover who was financially responsible for this leaflet he would insist on these activities being stopped.

I beg to send this information to you as pertinent to the subject of joint resolution No. 433, which is being examined by your committee.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN H. DAVIS.



JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW, A LIST OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE
COURT OF CLAIMS AND REQUIRING AN APPROPRIATION FOR
THEIR PAYMENT.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 16), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 15, 1921.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions contained in the act of
September 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 537), and the deficiency act of April
27, 1904 (33 Stat., 422), I have the honor to transmit herewith, for
the consideration of the Congress, a list of judgments rendered by
the Court of Claims, amounting to \$65,698.94, which have been
presented to this department and require an appropriation for their
payment, as follows:

Under the Treasury Department.....	\$34,265.39
Under the War Department.....	15,834.15
Under the Navy Department.....	4,314.40
Under the Interior Department.....	5,150.00
Under the Department of Justice.....	6,135.00

Total..... 65,698.94

Respectfully,

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims.

No.	Claimant.	Date of judgment.	Amount.	When presented for payment.	When payable if not appealed.	Nature of claim.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
30176	John W. Simpson and Thomas Thacher, as executors of the estate of John G. Moore, deceased.	June 10, 1918	\$600.00	June 9, 1920	(1)	Refund of legacy tax.
33703	William H. Sage, Henry M. Sage, and James Fenimore Cooper, as executors of the estate of Dean Sage, deceased.	Jan. 10, 1921	33,665.39	Jan. 15, 1921	Apr. 10, 1921	Do.
	Total Treasury Department.		34,265.39			
WAR DEPARTMENT.						
27283	Edward J. Hingston and Olaf F. Pihl	Apr. 19, 1920	271.90	June 5, 1920	July 18, 1920	Under contract for building cofferdam, etc. Herra Island, Alleghany River.
34219	The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Jan. 31, 1921	1,107.68	Feb. 8, 1921	May 1, 1921	Transportation of motor trucks.
34190	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	Jan. 17, 1921	7,000.43	Jan. 18, 1921	Apr. 17, 1921	Transportation of freight.
34467	John M. Kelso, jr.	Jan. 10, 1921	668.76	do.....	Apr. 10, 1921	Pay of officer.
34488	Edward R. Aldrich	Feb. 14, 1921	129.53	Feb. 15, 1921	May 15, 1921	Commutation of quarters. Army field clerks.
34489	Milo D. Appleman	do.....	123.90	do.....	do.....	Do.
34490	Clyde L. Atwell	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34494	Howard W. Brown	do.....	129.53	do.....	do.....	Do.
34495	Robert J. Burton	do.....	127.82	do.....	do.....	Do.
34496	John W. Cabot	do.....	122.52	do.....	do.....	Do.
34497	James P. Carson	do.....	133.32	do.....	do.....	Do.
34499	Fred C. Connolly	do.....	138.77	do.....	do.....	Do.
34500	William H. Cooke	do.....	127.57	do.....	do.....	Do.
34504	W. W. Dulin	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34505	Reuben A. Enderle	do.....	119.14	do.....	do.....	Do.
34506	Fred Featherstone	do.....	138.78	do.....	do.....	Do.
34507	Frank S. Ferguson	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34508	Louis H. Fuchs	do.....	129.23	do.....	do.....	Do.
34510	Grant I. Graham	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34511	Harry W. Harnish	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34512	James J. Harris	do.....	122.52	do.....	do.....	Do.
34515	Edward A. Holden	do.....	133.12	do.....	do.....	Do.
34520	George W. Lewis	do.....	129.53	do.....	do.....	Do.
34522	Harry McGriff	do.....	122.22	do.....	do.....	Do.
34525	Frank Mitchell	do.....	127.01	do.....	do.....	Do.
34526	Orrin D. Miller	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34529	Charles E. Neal	do.....	121.39	do.....	do.....	Do.
34531	Charles Perfect	do.....	127.58	do.....	do.....	Do.
34533	Nat Poyntz	do.....	122.52	do.....	do.....	Do.
34539	Harry A. Thompson	do.....	138.12	do.....	do.....	Do.
34540	John F. Studd	do.....	120.57	do.....	do.....	Do.
34542	Charles J. Uthoff	do.....	122.35	do.....	do.....	Do.
34543	Raleigh M. Woolley	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34546	Irvine F. Wardell	do.....	119.72	do.....	do.....	Do.
34548	William Strattan	Feb. 14, 1921	123.90	Feb. 15, 1921	May 15, 1921	Do.
34550	Wilbur C. Smith	do.....	123.90	do.....	do.....	Do.
34551	James E. Smith	do.....	122.54	do.....	do.....	Do.
34557	George K. Glover	do.....	138.78	do.....	do.....	Do.
34558	Calvin A. Leuthold	do.....	111.55	do.....	do.....	Do.
34559	Walter Smith	do.....	128.93	do.....	do.....	Do.
34570	John B. Mason	do.....	121.39	do.....	do.....	Do.
34571	Louis Nusbaum	do.....	121.35	do.....	do.....	Do.
34572	Allan Reinhart	do.....	128.44	do.....	do.....	Do.
34574	Thad W. Stanley	do.....	127.36	do.....	do.....	Do.
34575	Samuel C. Anderson	do.....	119.60	do.....	do.....	Do.
34579	Herman A. Hawking.	do.....	121.57	do.....	do.....	Do.

* Mandate United States Supreme Court.

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims—Continued.

No.	Claimant.	Date of judgment.	Amount.	When presented for payment.	When payable if not appealed.	Nature of claim.
WAR DEPARTMENT—continued.						
34580	Oscar J. Matlock...	Feb. 14, 1921	\$115.37	Feb. 15, 1921	May 15, 1921	Commutation of quarters, Army field clerks.
34581	George W. Rupp...	do.....	122.54	do.....	do.....	Do.
34604	Charles Asplund...	do.....	115.54	do.....	do.....	Do.
34606	Adams F. Russell...	do.....	121.35	do.....	do.....	Do.
34607	William H. Campbell.	do.....	123.90	do.....	do.....	Do.
34609	Lymon L. Simms...	do.....	125.09	do.....	do.....	Do.
34610	David S. Burns...	do.....	119.60	do.....	do.....	Do.
34611	John Biggar...	do.....	119.46	do.....	do.....	Do.
34616	Philip T. Muller...	do.....	120.23	do.....	do.....	Do.
34619	James C. Thomas...	do.....	125.09	do.....	do.....	Do.
34625	Charles O. Carter...	do.....	133.10	do.....	do.....	Do.
34641	Fred L. Schroeder...	do.....	128.93	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Total, War Dept.	.....	15,834.15			
NAVY DEPARTMENT.						
34470	Robert E. Carney...	Jan. 10, 1921	314.40	Jan. 18, 1921	Apr. 10, 1921	Pay of officer.
33987	Thames Towboat Co.	Dec. 6, 1920	4,000.00	Feb. 11, 1921	Mar. 6, 1921	Compensation for barge "Capt. Dud," taken under war legislation.
	Total, Navy Dept	.....	4,314.40			
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.						
33077	Albert J. Bothwell and the Bothwell Co.	Dec. 2, 1918	5,150.00	Jan. 14, 1921	(¹)	Damages to property in construction of North Platte irrigation project, Wyoming.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.						
33997	Columbia Properties Co.	Jan. 17, 1921	6,135.00	Jan. 18, 1921	Apr. 17, 1921	Contract of lease.
	Aggregate of judgments.	.....	65,698.94			

¹ Mandate United States Supreme Court.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 16), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 16, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency of the 15th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$20,000, required by the Bureau of Efficiency for salaries and expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are set forth in the letter of the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

THE BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1921.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to inclose herewith for transmission to Congress a supplemental estimate in the sum of \$20,000, which additional amount will be needed to defray the expenses of this bureau to June 30, 1921.

The performance of the duties imposed upon this bureau by law has made it necessary to expend to date \$83,020.16 in the employment of investigators and for contingent expenses. Of the \$125,000 appropriated by the legislative act of May 29, 1920, for the current year's expenses, the bureau has remaining at this date an unobligated balance of \$39,344.42 (\$2,635.42 having been transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund).

It is estimated that the pay roll for the remainder of the fiscal year (Feb. 16 to June 30, inclusive) will amount to \$55,101.42, the amount required to be transferred to the civil-service retirement and disability fund will be \$458.33; and the amount necessary for the purchase or exchange of equipment, supplies, stationery, books, and periodicals, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and street car fare, is estimated to be \$3,784.67.

In order that the Bureau of Efficiency may continue to perform the work required of it by law a supplemental appropriation for the current year of \$20,000 will be necessary, and it is respectfully requested that Congress include in the deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 15962) now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Appropriations the following provision:

BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

To enable the Bureau of Efficiency to perform the duties imposed upon it by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May 29, 1920, \$20,000.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT D. BROWN,
Chief of Bureau of Efficiency.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921,
by the United States Bureau of Efficiency.*

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Efficiency—

To enable the Bureau of Efficiency to perform the duties imposed upon it by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May 29, 1920 (acts Feb. 28, 1916, vol. 39, p. 15, sec. 1; May 29, 1920, vol. 41, p. 641, sec. 1).....	\$20,000
Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1921....	125,000



RELIEF OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED
STATES AT BOSTON, MASS.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BOSTON, MASS.,
SUBMITTING AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED BY
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO ENABLE THE ACCOUNTING
OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY TO CREDIT CERTAIN SUMS IN THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 16), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 15, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for favorable consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$15,956, required by the Treasury Department to enable the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to credit said sum in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, that amount being now carried in the accounts of the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, Mass.

The subtreasury at Boston, Mass., was discontinued on October 25, 1920, and the final asset and liability statement as of that date submitted by the assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, Mass., shows the following balances due the United States, viz.:

Shortage in shipment of unfit currency April, 1918	\$2,456
Shortage in gold certificates held in reserve fund found by Treasury's representatives in discontinuing this office Oct. 25, 1920.....	13,500

The assistant treasurer at Boston, in the accompanying letter, sets forth the facts in the case, stating that, while he gave every attention possible to the work of his office, he had no physical contact with the

moneys, and makes request for relief, in which I concur, as there appears to be no just reason why he should suffer this loss after exercising due diligence and care in the conduct of his office.

Respectfully,

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

OUTSTANDING ITEMS—ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES, BOSTON, MASS.

1. Balance to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as shown by the books of this office at the close of business October 25, 1920, \$15,956.

Above balance reported by the assistant treasurer at Boston, Mass., in final asset and liability statement dated October 25, 1920, as—

Shortage in shipment of unfit currency April, 1918.....	\$2,456
Shortage in gold certificates held in reserve fund found by Treasury's representatives in discontinuing the office Oct. 25, 1920.....	13,500

2. Under date of October 25, 1920, the assistant treasurer at Boston debited \$86,500 as a transfer of funds to the Federal reserve bank of Boston. This amount has not been credited by the Federal reserve bank of Boston. The transfer of funds document issued therefor bears the following notation:

Gold certificates carried in the account of the assistant treasurer as "special gold fund," which amount is transferred to Federal reserve bank to be held in custody and for which the receipt of the Federal reserve bank is filed with report of H. F. Huddleson.

3. Correspondence relative to above shortage of \$2,456 with Mr. Broughton.

4. Superintendent of Mint, Philadelphia, has advised this office by phone that all gold coins received from the assistant treasurer at Boston have not been counted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY,
Boston, Mass., January 26, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am bringing to your attention the amount charged to my account as assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston of \$15,956, representing a shortage of \$2,456, reported in shipments of currency to Washington in April, 1918, and a shortage of \$13,500, found by the committee in charge of the examination and count, during the transfer of the funds in my custody to the Federal reserve bank at Boston on October 22, 1920, the date on which the Boston subtreasury was discontinued.

Both the shortages referred to above occurred in currency deposited by the Federal reserve bank between January 1, 1918, and May 1, 1918, and was a part of about \$65,000,000 in gold certificates held in reserve and was largely in notes of \$10 denomination.

My purpose in taking this matter up with you at this time is in the anticipation that you will arrange to submit to the present session of Congress a bill of relief to clear my account of the items in question.

I wrote you on October 22, reporting this matter, and stated that I had called upon the Secret Service agent of this department for an investigation of the office and they have had the matter in hand since that date, but I have deferred action until now awaiting their report, which I have not seen, but which has no doubt reached your department.

In connection with these discrepancies attention is called to the great volume of work which has been done at the Boston subtreasury during the past six years, constantly increasing since I took the office in 1913, the balance on hand of about \$18,000,000 at that time rising to over \$100,000,000, besides having the custody on more than one occasion of over \$400,000,000 in coupon bonds, and \$25,000,000 in Federal reserve notes. Currency was received and paid out during the war in sums greater than ever before in the history of the Boston office, and many unusual duties, such as the issue of emergency currency, deposits for relief of Americans abroad, and the collection of notes for funds advanced in Europe, were placed upon this office.

The force was wholly inadequate to meet these emergencies and many of our best men resigned to seek other employment or went into the war, some of those remaining being way beyond the age when they could be utilized with safety or allowed the responsibility necessary to conduct the work in an office of this character, although willing and anxious to do the best they could.

Oftentimes the force was from three to five clerks short and there was much difficulty during the war in securing competent help from the civil-service register, and our employees often worked overtime without additional help or compensation. The office has turned back into the Treasury over \$6,000 as unexpended balance from salary appropriations, due in a measure to the inability to keep vacancies filled with competent help since 1914.

Personally I gave every attention possible to the work of the office, although I had no physical contact with the moneys, depending entirely upon the force of employees as I found them when I took the office, or as I was able to maintain it under the existing regulations and long-established custom, to do the work in an efficient and honest manner. It is needless for me to say how much I regret this shortage, but I do not see how I could have done more to avoid it.

The first shortage occurred in April, 1918, \$2,456, in a shipment of currency to Washington. It was not reported by the department until June, and it was two weeks later before the full details could be obtained.

No examination of the office had been made for nearly four years, and I repeatedly asked that such an examination be made, without result, until the final transfer and discontinuance of the subtreasury, on October 22, 1920.

The shortage of \$13,500 was in the same class of currency as the item of \$2,456, but was held and not shipped to Washington under

instructions from Washington to discontinue canceling and making these shipments, as had been the custom, thereby accumulating large amounts of currency in value and bulk.

The above are the facts in the case, and I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will recommend to Congress the relief which I seek. I believe favorable action has always been granted where the Treasurer or assistant treasurer had no personal contact with the money lost.

Respectfully,

CHARLES B. STRECKER,
Former Assistant Treasurer, United States.



TRANSPORTATION OF CURRENCY.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A LETTER FROM THE ACTING COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
SUBMITTING AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED TO
PAY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. FOR TRANSPORTATION OF
CURRENCY.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 16). 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 15, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for favorable consideration of the Congress, an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$470.80, due the American Express Co. for transportation of currency, as follows:

Expenses under the act to amend the national banking act—

To pay the American Express Co. the sum of \$470.80 due for transportation of currency, as authorized by the act of May 30, 1908, the appropriation for which expired by limitation before the bills for these shipments had been settled..... \$470. 80

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Acting Comptroller of the Currency herewith.

Respectfully,

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 11, 1921.

Hon. S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Under authority of the act of May 30, 1908, \$240,000,000 of national bank currency was deposited in the subtreasuries in 1914. Shipments of this currency were made via the American Express Co., and as the currency was withdrawn and delivered to the banks on the orders of the comptroller the banks were charged with and paid the transportation charges.

When the act of May 30, 1908, expired by limitation the express company had not been reimbursed for charges on the currency still with the subtreasuries. The appropriation provided by section 16 of the act of May 30, 1908, being unavailable after the act expired, this office entered into correspondence with the banks for which the notes were still held by the subtreasuries requesting the payment of the express bill for the transportation of the currency from Washington to the subtreasuries. This request was very generally complied with, but there are two banks which have never reimbursed the express company. These are the Second National Bank of Boston, the bill being \$94.80, and the Old Boston National Bank, Boston, Mass., now in liquidation, the charge against that bank being \$376.

In a letter from the Second National Bank of Boston, under date of August 19, 1919, it was stated that "inasmuch as our circulation account was retired August 1, 1918, and we have had no transaction since that time, we can see no reason for paying this amount as you suggest."

In a letter from the liquidating agents of the Old Boston National Bank, dated November 4, 1919, it was stated in part: "I fail to agree with you in thinking it proper to charge us with the expressage on such an amount of currency (\$1,879,650), as there seems no excuse for sending it to us unsolicited."

Form the foregoing it would appear that the balance due the express company on currency for these two banks was \$470.80, and it is requested that Congress be asked to make a deficiency appropriation for the payment of this bill, which is now over six years old.

Respectfully,

T. P. KANE,
Acting Comptroller.

○

TIMBER ON OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

**A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
REQUIRED FOR DISPOSAL AND PROTECTION FROM FIRES OF THE
TIMBER ON OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST, WASH., FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1921.**

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 16), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 16, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture of the 12th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$100,000, required by the Department of Agriculture for disposal and protection from fire of the timber on Olympic National Forest, Wash., fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Secretary of Agriculture herewith.

Respectfully,

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

S D—66—3—vol 16—51

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 12, 1921.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I am transmitting herewith, for submission to the Congress for inclusion in the first deficiency bill, which is now pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, an estimate of an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Department of Agriculture to meet a serious situation that has arisen in connection with the Olympic National Forest, Wash., as the result of a recent destructive storm. For this item the following language is suggested:

For emergency expenditures incident to the disposal of wind-thrown and intermingled or adjoining timber on the Olympic National Forest and for emergency measures necessary to protect from fire the timber of the Olympic National Forest, including the repair and construction of roads, fire lines, trails, telephone lines, or other means of communication, through or along the boundaries of the area or areas of blown-down timber on the north and west sides of said national forest, and for the employment of extra guards and patrolmen as may be found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture, to be immediately available, \$100,000.

On January 29 a very exceptional storm did such extensive damage to the forests of the Olympic Peninsula in the State of Washington that an emergency has been created. According to the reports which have reached me, the storm blew down timber roughly estimated at between five and eight billion feet, or more than has been manufactured in any State in any year, in a strip extending south from the vicinity of Clallam Bay at least as far as the watershed of the Clearwater River. This strip has been roughly estimated at 30 miles in width. The region is one of the most heavily forested in the United States. Stands of 50,000 feet to 100,000 feet to the acre are the rule rather than the exception. The region is one of the few untouched storehouses of virgin timber in the country and the loss of a large quantity of this timber is extremely unfortunate from the national viewpoint. Of the total of five to eight billion feet board measure of wind-thrown timber, it is roughly estimated that something less than 1,000,000,000 is on the Olympic National Forest.

The timber involved is almost wholly hemlock and spruce, both of which become unmerchantable on account of decay in a relatively short time. Transportation facilities are lacking for much of the region affected and it is improbable that any very large proportion of the timber can be salvaged, although every effort should be made to remove as much of it as possible. Emergency work should be begun at once to determine what areas of national-forest timber can be sold, to estimate and appraise the timber, and to secure the widest possible publicity of the opportunity to buy it. When sales are made there will be expenses of administering them which were not anticipated when the estimates for the fiscal year 1922 were prepared. If this work of salvaging as much of the wind-thrown timber as possible is to be conducted, additional funds must be made available.

The worst feature of this disaster, however, is the great increase in the hazard from forest fires which has been created by this tangle of uprooted and broken trees extending over such an enormous area. If fires gain headway on this area of wind-thrown timber, they are likely to be swept into the adjacent areas of standing timber in

the form of uncontrollable crown fires. Even allowing for a loss of 1,000,000,000 feet of National Forest timber by wind thrown, there remains at least 15,000,000,000 feet of timber owned by the Government on the west side of the Olympic National Forest which is directly endangered. In addition to this nationally owned timber, there is a much larger quantity of privately owned and State-owned timber which is also directly threatened. There is urgent need for taking such precautionary measures as may be possible to keep this disaster from storm from leading directly to a further disaster from fire. These measures should consist of the opening up of the few roads and trails there are in the region, the construction of new trails, telephone lines and other means of communication, the establishment of firebreaks through controlled burning, where this can be done safely, and the careful patrol to prevent the escape of fire within or near the wind-thrown area.

It has been reported to me that the governor of the State of Washington, accompanied by other officials of the State, is visiting the north end of the area affected by the storm in order to personally investigate the conditions and that it is his intention to ask the legislature of the State to make an emergency appropriation of \$100,000 for establishing means of communication and for otherwise protecting the enormous remaining forest resources of the region, outside of the Olympic National Forest, from the danger which threatens them as the result of this windthrow. The State has a considerable acreage of heavy timberland in the region.

The area affected by the storm is partly within the Olympic National Forest, and the strip previously described extends along the west side of that forest. There is, therefore, urgent need that this department be able to meet the emergency danger to the enormous remaining timber resources within the forest, in cooperation with the State of Washington and the private owners of timber whose property in the region is similarly endangered. I therefore recommend that an emergency appropriation, to enable adequate protection to be given to the timber on the Olympic National Forest, be incorporated in the deficiency bill now pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and that this appropriation be made available immediately in order that the work of clearing out or constructing trails and fire lines or taking such other protective measures as may be possible in advance may be begun without delay.

It is impossible at this time to submit a detailed estimate of the emergency expenditures that will be made necessary by this disaster, but I believe that there should be made available at least \$100,000.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary.

The WHITE HOUSE,
11 February, 1921.

Approved:

(Signed)

WOODROW WILSON.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year June 30, 1921, by the Department of Agriculture.

Disposal and protection from fire of the timber on Olympic National Forest, Washington—

For emergency expenditures incident to the disposal of wind thrown and intermingled or adjoining timber on the Olympic National Forest and for emergency measures necessary to protect from fire the timber on the Olympic National Forest, including the repair and construction of roads, fire lines, trails, telephone lines, or other means of communication, through or along the boundaries of the area or areas of blown-down timber on the north and west sides of said National Forest, and for the employment of extra guards and patrolmen as may be found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture, to be immediately available (submitted)..... \$100,000



SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

**IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 21, 1921,
A REPORT AS TO THE DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY OF QUARTERMASTER STORES AND SURPLUS MILITARY SUPPLIES UNDER CONTROL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT ON NOVEMBER 11, 1918.**

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 17), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 14, 1921.**

SIR: In response to Senate resolution No. 426, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a report as to "the description and quantity of quartermaster stores and all property and materials of a nonmilitary character under the control of the War Department, and the value thereof, at the armistice of November 11, 1918; the description and quantity of the surplus of such quartermaster stores, property, and materials not required for the uses of the Army and available for disposition at the armistice of November 11, 1918; the description and quantity of such surplus quartermaster stores, property, and materials which have been sold and disposed of since the armistice of November 11, 1918, together with a statement of the moneys obtained on account of such sales and dispositions; and the description and quantity of such surplus quartermaster stores, property, and materials, and the value thereof, on hand at this date," by direction of the President I transmit to you the following information.

It is regretted that it is impracticable to comply with the provisions of the first requirement of the resolution, which directs a report giving the "description and quantity of quartermaster stores

and all property and materials of a nonmilitary character under the control of the War Department and the value thereof, at the armistice of November 11, 1918," as data for such a report is not of record in the War Department in form to enable correct compilation.

At the beginning of the war this department was confronted not only with the necessity for supplying an Army of millions immediately but with the vital need for training the new personnel and entering actual operations at the earliest practicable moment.

There were no reserve supplies, and the small numbers of trained officers and soldiers available, the large majority of whom had to be used for training in this country and for operations in France and other foreign countries, had to be increased by the employment of thousands of entirely untrained men from civil life, unfamiliar with military matters, and in many cases unfamiliar with the supplies which they were forced to administer. Furthermore, these patriotic men were imbued with the spirit then existent in the whole population, and which in my opinion was correct, that the war must be won at any cost, and as a natural consequence failed to give the importance to the exact keeping of records which would be given in time of peace by trained personnel.

At the time of the armistice stores, property, and material, consisting of articles of all commodities and munitions, were in the hands of troops in the field, stored in all parts of the world, in thousands of factories in course of production, in arsenals and storehouses in America, and in transit on the seas and on the land. While masses of records are existent, it would be impossible to collect, compile, and classify the data existent in such records without using the services of several hundred trained officers and clerks for a long period, which would incur heavy additional expense and would require an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars. Should such an appropriation be made and this work directed, the result would only be a very rough approximation, and would not justify the additional work or expense.

The same reasons prevent compliance with the provisions of the second clause of the resolution, which directs a statement of the "description and quantity of the surplus of such quartermaster stores, property, and materials not required for the uses of the Army, and available for disposition at the armistice of November 11, 1918."

In addition, on November 11, 1918, there was no definite knowledge as to the future organization of the Army, and since then, until very recently, this question was not finally settled. It was therefore impossible at that time to decide what was surplus and what would be needed, and even now, in view of the uncertainty of the force for which Congress may appropriate, the question of retention of sufficient supplies is impossible of solution with any degree of accuracy. However, this department from that time to the present date has declared surplus wherever and whenever practicable and has disposed of very large quantities of all descriptions of supplies, property, and material.

In reference to the third and fourth provisions of the resolution, the papers listed below give detailed information on the subjects. These papers are as follows:

(1) Final report of the United States Liquidation Commission War Department, dated May 31, 1920.

(2) Tabulation showing total amount of sales of surplus property to include January 28, 1921, classified by commodities, from the Director of Sales.

(3) Tabulation showing list of materials transferred to other Government departments, to include January 31, 1921; classified by departments and by commodities, with value thereof.

(4) Memorandum from foreign claims section, War Department Claims Board, showing total sales made in Germany to include January 31, 1921.

For your convenience, a brief résumé of the information contained in these papers is given.

(a) Report of the United States Liquidation Commission:

Page 114, Chart I, statement of sales classified by services.

Pages 115, 116, Chart II, statement of sales classified by commodities.

Page 117, Chart III, statement of sales classified by countries.

The total amount sold and reported in the three charts cited was \$377,905,193.23 and 233,254,054.87 francs.

Page 40, bulk sales to France, \$400,000,000.

Converting the amount stated in francs at the normal rate of exchange at that time into dollars (\$45,018,032.59) and adding the total amount of sales made by the Liquidation Commission as shown in the report referred to was \$822,923,225.82.

(b) Report of sales and transfer to include January 28, 1921:

From Director of Sales:

Sales.....	\$807,500,913.75
Transfers to other departments of Government.....	139,433,512.00
Sales reported to Congress on Dec. 18, 1918.....	123,245,239.57
Total.....	1,070,179,665.32

(c) Memorandum from foreign claims section, War Department Claims Board: Sales made in Germany to January 31, 1921, \$45,732,404.96.

Résumé:

Liquidation Commission.....	\$822,923,225.82
Director of Sales.....	1,070,179,665.32
Foreign section, War Department Claims Board.....	45,732,404.96
	1,938,835,296.10

In my report for the fiscal year 1919 (p. 50) the cost of War Department property in Europe was given as in excess of \$2,000,000,000 and in America as \$1,680,500,000, or a total of \$3,680,500,000, while sales and transfers have amounted to more than 50 per cent of that cost.

The figures stated above do not include transactions except in part under the War Department Claims Board. It is impracticable to give trustworthy figures for this activity, as the vice chairman of the War Department Claims Board has informed this office that it would require the entire time of his whole force for six months to compile the data required.

In regard to the last provisions of the resolution, the most reliable data is given in a report compiled by the office of the Director of Sales as of November 30, 1920, which is based on reports received from the various supply services. This report shows the money amount of

surplus property still on hand on that date (Nov. 30, 1920) as follows. Reports bringing these figures down to date have been called for, and further information will be furnished as soon as they are received:

Ordnance Department.....	\$55,000,000
Quartermaster Corps (not including wool).....	115,000,000
Quartermaster Corps (wool, 51,000,000 pounds).....	36,500,000
Quartermaster Corps (water transport).....	4,500,000
Air Service.....	13,000,000
Chemical Warfare Service.....	2,200,000
Engineer Corps.....	2,300,000
Signal Corps (none).....	

228,500,000

With the exception of quartermaster stores, property, and material, much of which can be used for nonmilitary purposes, practically all of the remaining surplus consists exclusively of technical and military property.

The information required by resolution No. 426 has been furnished in part to the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department in recent hearings, which have been completed, but not yet printed. As soon as they are received, a printed copy will be transmitted with further report.

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, February 2, 1921.

Memorandum for Col. McBride:
Subject: Sales in Germany.

1. In accordance with your verbal request, you are advised that the total sales in Germany to and including January 31, 1921, aggregate \$45,732,404.96.

E. P. PIERSON,
Major, Cavalry, United States Army,
Foreign Claims Section, War Department Claims Board.

SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

List of material authorized for transfer to other governmental departments under authority of Executive orders and acts of Congress as reported by the transfer and inventory section, Office of the Director of Sales, up to and including Jan. 31, 1921.

	Sub- sist- ence.	Clothing, equipment, medical, and hospital supplies.	Leather harness and animal supplies.	Office and hold- ing equip- ment.	Trans- porta- tion equip- ment.	Elec- trical equip- ment.	Build- ing material.	Acids, chemi- cals, ex- cipients, paints, and oils.	Ferrous and non- ferrous metals.	Text- iles.	Arms and am- munition.	Air- craft.	Machin- ery and equip- ment.	Vehicles.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1. Treasury Department, G. S. Committee (Executive order, Dec. 3, 1918).....																
2. 66th Cong., July 15, 1919:																
Agriculture.....		4,964	354							254			250			15,822
Commerce.....		2,197	575			35				533			180	4,210		17,733
Interior.....		9,193	254		1,359	1,000	630		26	3,240			180		145	176,733
Labor.....		23,754	494						20					1,200		125,596
Navy.....		113	2,820	2,531		2,611		41,453		87,702	935,246		40	27,003		1,105,733
Post Office.....		530	993				12,972									114,495
Treasury.....		986	579	49,284	3,026		2,074			3,011			1,238	517	2,662	163,680
Miscellaneous.....																
Commissioners of District of Colum- bia.....								684								1684
Federal Board of Vocational Training.....																
Inland and Coast- wise Waterways.....			11,494													111,494
Service.....			142													1142
Interstate Com- merce Commission.....			1,101													11,101
Library of Congress.....										47						147
Panama Canal.....		981	2,010		636	411	100	2,907	876							17,921
Social Hygiene Board.....																119
State, War, and Navy Building.....		9														19
U. S. Railroad La- bor Board.....				3,565												13,565
U. S. Shipping Board.....		323												390		16,433
4. Treasury Department, G. S. Committee (Pub. 275, 66th Cong., Feb. 25, 1919)																13,741

SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

7

6. Treasury Department, Public Health (Pub. 326, 65th Cong., Mar. 3, 1919; Pub. 159, 66th Cong., Mar. 15, 1920).....	2, 175, 443	\$, 982	18, 000					19, 500	1, 751, 226	3, 973, 150
7. St. Elizabeths Hospital (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).....									42, 458	42, 458
8. Treasury Department, Government Printing Of- fice (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).....		2, 118					3, 070			5, 188
9. Navy Department, Ma- rine Corps (Pub. 275, 63th Cong., Feb. 25, 1919).....	44, 332	1, 269	30, 520	165, 598	7, 747	6, 870	6, 300	662, 863	2, 990	947, 308
11. U. S. Senate (Pub. 5, 66th Cong., July 11, 1919).....									38, 262	38, 262
12. Navy Department (Pub. 8, 66th Cong., July 11, 1919).....		380	27, 320	436, 412, 476, 887	763, 377	11, 950	705, 700, 357, 642	73, 214, 1, 613, 552	5, 441, 526	11, 752, 727
13. Interior Department, (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).....	1, 338, 754							15, 315, 737		15, 315, 757
14. Agriculture, Public Roads (Pub. 7, 66th Cong., July 11, 1919).....						11, 000				11, 000
16. Post Office. (See act 25). 17. Agriculture, Public Roads. (See act 21). 19. Aldermen, Mayor (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).....									800	1,800
21. Agriculture, Public Roads (Pub. 159, 66th Cong., Mar. 15, 1920).....		19, 761	537, 2, 556, 307	24, 408, 4, 147, 611	11, 154, 139	349, 436		831, 883	4, 749, 041, 69, 282, 684	41, 800, 93, 157, 665
23. Post Office (Pub. 157, 66th Cong., Apr. 24, 1920; Pub. 159, 66th Cong., Mar. 15, 1920).....				12, 044						12, 044
25. Treasury Department G. S. Committee (Pub. 231, 66th Cong., May 29, 1920).....				10, 916				1, 468, 866	237, 448	1, 500, 11, 303, 920
26. Treasury Department (Pub. 231, 66th Cong., May 29, 1920).....									9, 000	9, 000
									6, 000	6, 000

1 Transferred with funds.

SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

List of material authorized for transfer to other governmental departments under authority of Executive orders and acts of Congress as reported by the transfer and inventory section, Office of the Director of Sales, up to and including Jan. 31, 1921.

	Sub- sist- ence.	Clothing, equipment, medical, and hospital supplies.	Leather, harness and hold animals.	Office and house- hold equip- ment.	Trans- porta- tion equip- ment.	Elec- trical equip- ment.	Build- ing material.	Acids, chemi- cals, ex- plosives, paints, and oils.	Ferrous and non- ferrous metals.	Tex- tiles.	Arms and am- munition.	Air- craft.	Machin- ery and equip- ment.	Vehicles.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1. Treasury Department, G. S. Committee (Executive order, Dec. 3, 1918).....																
2. All departments (Pub. 5, 66th Cong., July 11, 1919):																
Agriculture.....		4,964		354		35				254			250			15,822
Commerce.....		2,197		575					26	535			180	4,210		17,753
Interior.....	60,394	9,193	143	254	1,359	1,000	630		20	3,240			180		145	176,753
Labor.....	38	23,754		494										1,290		25,596
Navy.....	6,264	2,820	2,820	2,531		2,611		41,453			87,702	935,246	40	27,003		1,105,783
Post Office.....		113		993			12,972									14,485
Treasury.....		530					2,074			3,014			1,238	517	2,662	163,680
Miscellaneous— Commissioners of District of Colum- bia.....		986	879	49,284	3,026											
Federal Board of Vocational Training.....								684								1,684
Inland and Coast- wise Waterways Service.....				11,494												111,404
Interstate Com- merce Commission.....				142												1142
Library Congress.....				1,101												1,101
Patent Office.....										47						147
Social Hygiene Board.....	981	2,010		636	411	100		2,907	876							17,921
State, War, and Navy Building.....				19												119
U. S. Railroad La- bor Board.....	9															19
U. S. Shipping Board.....				3,595												13,595
4. Treasury Department, G. S. Committee (Pub. 275, 66th Cong., Feb. 25, 1919):				5,720										390		16,433
		323														13,741

SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

7

6. Treasury Department, Public Health (Pub. 326, 66th Cong., Mar. 3, 1919; 1st, 66th Cong., Mar. 15, 1920).	2, 175, 443	8, 982				18, 000				19, 500	1, 751, 225	3, 973, 150
7. St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).											42, 458	42, 458
8. Treasury Department, Government Printing Of- fice (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).		2, 118							3, 070			5, 188
9. Navy Department, Me- nine Corps (Pub. 275, 65th Cong., Feb. 25, 1919).	44, 332	1, 269	13, 995	30, 520	165, 598	7, 747	6, 870	6, 300	662, 893	1, 041	2, 990	947, 308
11. U. S. Senate (Pub. 5, 66th Cong., July 11, 1919).											38, 262	38, 262
12. Navy Department (Pub. 8, 66th Cong., July 11, 1919).	1, 338, 754	380	27, 320	436, 412, 476, 867	763, 377	11, 960	705, 705, 357, 642	73, 214, 1, 613, 552	5, 441, 526	473, 176	32, 857	11, 752, 777
13. Interior Department, (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).								15, 315, 757				15, 315, 757
14. Agriculture, Public Roads (Pub. 7, 66th Cong., July 11, 1919).						11, 000						11, 000
16. Post Office. (See act 23).												
17. Agriculture, Public Roads. (See act 21).												
19. All Departments, Interior (Pub. 21, 66th Cong., July 19, 1919).												
21. Agriculture, Public Roads (Pub. 159, 66th Cong., Mar. 15, 1920).	19, 761	537 2, 556, 307	24, 496 4, 147, 611 11, 154, 139	349, 436	831, 883				4, 749, 041 69, 282, 664	41, 800	93, 187, 696	
Forest Service (Pub. 159, 66th Cong., Mar. 15, 1920).				12, 044							12, 044	
23. Post Office (Pub. 187, 66th Cong., Apr. 24, 1920; Pub. 159, 66th Cong., Mar. 15, 1920).					10, 916				1, 468, 898	237, 448	9, 585, 190	1, 500 11, 303, 920
25. Treasury Department G. S. Committee (Pub. 231, 66th Cong., May 29, 1920).											9, 000	9, 000
26. Treasury Department (Pub. 231, 66th Cong., May 29, 1920).											6, 000	6, 000

* Transferred with funds.

SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

	Sub- sistence.	Clothing, equipment, medical, and hospital supplies.	Leather, harness, and animals.	Office and house- hold equip- ment.	Trans- porta- tion equip- ment.	Elec- trical equip- ment.	Build- ing material.	Acids, chemi- cals, ex- plosives, paints, and oils.	Ferrous and non- ferrous metals.	Tex- tiles.	Arms and ammunition.	Air- craft.	Machin- ery and equip- ment.	Vehicles.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla	Dolla
27. Treasury Department; G. S. Committee (Pub. 231, 66th Cong., May 29, 1920); 31. Public Buildings and Grounds (Pub. 264, 66th Cong., June 5, 1920); 33. Emergency Fleet Cor- poration, U. S. Shipping Board (Pub. 261, 66th Cong., section 4, June 5, 1920).....	111, 268	3, 657, 247	27, 267	134, 808, 2, 997, 740, 647, 964	5, 121, 278	11, 229, 906	1, 062, 902, 378, 702	16, 971, 149	4, 018, 705	10, 462, 534	81, 240, 936	1, 571, 068	139, 433, 512	5, 300	15, 700	13, 500

SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

9

Tabulation showing, by selling office and by classification of material, total amounts of sales of surplus war supplies, reported to Director of Sales, Jan. 22, 1921, to Jan. 28, 1921, inclusive, also sales to date.

[The first line of figures on each item shows sales of material the cost of which is known and given; the second line of figures shows sales of material the cost of which is unknown.]

Classification.	Air Services.			Chemical Warfare Service.			Corps of Engineers.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Building material and utilities.....	\$53.18								
Chemicals, acids, and explosives.....	77.18	\$243.87	32						
Clothing and equipage.....	2.10	2.10	100	\$91.50	\$204.40	45			
Electrical equipment.....	19.25			2.94					
	116.13	300.89	39						
	1,001.35								
Ferrous metals, including scrap.....	368.65								
	368.83								
Nonferrous metals, including scrap.....	8,000.11	491.00	75						
Fuels.....									
				- 3.00					
Hardware.....	357.69	2,521.05	14						
	680.90								
	1,070.00	1,616.03	66						
Machine tools.....	3.25	2.90	105						
Medical, hospital, and laboratory supplies.....									
Motor and miscellaneous vehicles and equipment.....	22.00	33.60	67						
	175.00								
Nonmetallic scrap.....	207.68								
	272.54	854.63	32						
Oils, greases, etc.....	90,466.49								
	9,405.87	651.44	62	690.00	6,382.00	11			
Packing containers.....	9,267.49								
Railway rolling stock.....									
	165.60						\$25,000.00	56,000.00	44
Subsistence.....	3,418.20	2,274.60	150				12,425.00		
Textiles, exclusive of wool.....	121.30								
	788.60								
Unclassified.....	472.43	16,062.50	5						

This classification includes much material already used by the Government and sold as secondhand material. The cost shown is the original cost to the Government.

Tabulation showing, by selling office and by classification of material, total amounts of sales of surplus war supplies, reported to Director of Sales, Jan. 22, 1921, to Jan. 28, 1921, inclusive, also sales to date—Continued.

Classification.	Air Service.			Chemical Warfare Service.			Corps of Engineers.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Total:									
Cost known.....	85,902.38	825,084.68	28	\$781.50	85,598.40	12	\$25,000.00	855,000.00	44
Cost unknown.....	110,989.36			5.94			12,425.00		
Period sales.....	117,891.76			787.44			37,425.00		
Previous sales:									
Cost known.....	21,405,795.79	64,429,666.61	39	1,878,691.14	7,400,105.24	26	105,893,344.90	124,668,314.42	86
Cost unknown.....	4,280,974.63			111,000.61			7,040.50		
Total to date:									
Cost known.....	21,412,698.17	64,454,741.29	39	1,879,442.64	7,408,691.64	26	105,828,344.90	124,633,314.42	
Cost unknown.....	4,391,864.01			111,015.55			19,444.50		
Sales to date.....	25,804,662.18			1,990,458.19			105,947,789.40		
Government transportation, gratis:									
Period.....	1,993,969.13	1,993,969.13		58,459.88	58,459.88		50,837.00	50,837.00	
Total.....							5,010,073.03	5,010,073.03	

Office Quartermaster General.												
Classification.	Construction Division.			Surplus Property Branch.			Transportation Service, Motor Transport Division.			Transportation Service, Water Division.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Animals.....												
Building material and utilities.....				\$1,788.50								
Clothing and equipage.....				16,678.40	\$21,617.80	77						
Electrical equipment 1.....				92.50								
				223,635.87	503,449.07	44						
				431,254.68								
				600.00	909.00	66						
Ferrous metals, including scrap.....				114.99	179.22	64						
Nonferrous metals including scrap.....				5,857.91								
				9,918.26	63,315.69	16						
Fuels.....				2,722.68								
				3,991.30								
				1,486.53	4,881.30	30						
Hardware.....				1,144.96								
Island and buildings 1.....				671.00								
Lumber.....				1,653.00								
Machinery and engineering equipment 1.....				14,190.10	62,366.04	23						
Medical, hospital, and laboratory supplies.....				389,445.24	1,372,164.19	24						
Motor and miscellaneous vehicles and equipment 1.....				41.47	257.00							
				4,171.06								
Nonmetallic scrap.....				132,157.10								
Office and household equipment.....				45.25	54.95	80						
				967.71								
Oils, greases, etc.....				.45	.73	63						

¹ This classification includes much material already used by the Government and sold as secondhand material. The cost shown is the original cost to the Government.

Tabulation showing, by selling office and by classification of material, total amounts of sales of surplus war supplies, reported to Director of Sales, Jan. 22, 1921, to Jan. 23, 1921, inclusive, also sales to date—Continued.

Classification.	Office Quartermaster General.											
	Construction Division.			Surplus Property Branch.			Transportation Service, Motor Transport Division.			Transportation Service, Water Division.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Packing containers.....				\$1.35	\$0.60	11						
Subsistence.....				2,071.32								
Unclassified.....				71,870.53	(?)							
Retail stores.....				127,084.36								
				1,396.39								
				25,249.88	54,838.08	46						
Total:												
Cost known.....				696,234.88	2,064,032.26	33						
Cost unknown.....				717,068.93								
Period sales.....				1,413,303.81								
Previous sales:												
Cost known.....	\$1,291,668.84	\$3,803,172.46	34	409,891,493.44	574,156,597.35	71	\$2,357,833.24	\$13,122,637.03	18	\$1,947,114.76	\$4,998,683.97	39
Cost unknown.....	4,826,134.24			50,011,822.43			177.50			310,827.56		
Total to date:												
Cost known.....	1,291,668.84	3,803,172.46	34	410,567,728.32	576,240,620.61	71	2,357,833.24	13,122,637.03	18	1,947,114.76	4,998,683.97	39
Cost unknown.....	4,826,134.24			50,728,801.36			177.50			310,827.56		
Sales to date.....	6,117,803.08			461,316,619.68			2,358,010.74			2,257,942.32		
Government transportation, gratis, total.....				16,806,506.88	16,806,506.88		70,907,143.69	70,907,143.69				

* The apparent disparity in these figures is due to amendments, cancellations, and corrections reported during week.

Classification.	Ordnance Department.			Signal Corps.			Total for week.			Total to date.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Aeroplanes and equipment ¹										\$6,952,848.39	\$27,262,265.50	22
Animals.....										46,046.26	24,307,639.86	56
Artillery and artillery ammunition.....							\$1,788.50			2,728.25	1,960,948.46	69
Building material and utilities.....	\$517.20	\$1,510.13	36				17,225.60	\$23,136.06	74	4,869,445.24	11,598,346.06	42
Chemicals, acids, and explosives.....	18,150.08						18,304.71			1,020,701.35	86,464,700.36	92
Clothing and equipage.....	37,533.77						37,533.77	243.87	82	33,457,783.41	63,872,951.85	46
Electrical equipment ¹	2,114.97	1,076.25	93				1,716.15	603,666.57	44	28,463,663.45	7,143,338.50	60
Explosives.....	1,000.00						20,028.93	9,266.10	75	1,780,433.16	2,945,464.78	22
Ferrous metals, including scrap.....	594,945.75	1,838,257.46	32				596,090.74	1,838,496.06	82	20,039,768.20	96,919,360.58	49
Nonferrous metals, including scrap.....	461,591.04	1,548,334.52	43				467,747.60	1,612,141.21	47	31,089,159.07	69,346,743.63	50
Tools.....	741,925.74						752,222.86			34,140,573.51	1,438,087.94	41
Trails.....	263,613.78	206.12	40				274,666.57	906.12	40	20,209,166.26	726,808.53	11
Hardware.....	72.60						83.06			6,496,124.47	8,169,081.08	79
Land and buildings ¹	964.36	2,718.89	37				4,086.90			37,204.17	4,264,531.79	44
Leather.....	5,223.78						2,898.68	10,121.24	23	3,636,311.27	18,326,029.85	51
Lumber.....	265.00	412.66	7				7,040.63	412.66	7	732,518.20	27,324,159.95	44
Machinery and engineering equipment ¹	497.62						25.00			2,357,802.96	4,485,904.69	43
Machine tools ¹	2,581.05	8,442.28	31				906.00			21,308.66	17,663,444.07	22
Medical, hospital, and laboratory supplies.....	10,534.52	44,671.02	24				181.40	1,372,167.18	24	3,961,211.25	2,258,666.17	11
Motor and miscellaneous vehicles and equipment ¹	181.40						382,448.49			262,602.75		
Nonmetallic scrap.....	1,494.60						32.00	270.60	(*)	4,107,977.31		
	22,501.36						5,840.66					

¹ This classification includes much material already used by the Government and sold as secondhand material. The cost shown is the original cost to the Government.

Tubulation showing, by selling office and by classification of material, total amounts of sales of surplus war supplies, reported to Director of Sales, Jan. 22, 1921, to Jan. 28, 1921, inclusive, also sales to date—Continued.

Classification.	Office Quartermaster General.											
	Construction Division.			Surplus Property Branch.			Transportation Service, Motor Transport Division.			Transportation Service, Water Division.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Peeking containers.....				\$1.35	\$0.60	11						
Substance.....				2,071.32								
Unclassified.....				71,870.53	(¹)							
Retail stores.....				127,084.36								
				1,396.39								
				25,249.88	54,838.08	46						
Total:												
Cost known.....				698,724.88	2,084,032.26	33						
Cost unknown.....				717,068.93								
Period sales.....				1,413,303.81								
Previous sales:												
Cost known.....	\$1,201,668.84	\$3,803,172.46	34	409,891,493.44	574,156,597.35	71	\$2,357,833.24	\$13,122,637.03	18	\$1,947,114.76	\$4,998,683.97	39
Cost unknown.....	4,826,124.24			50,011,822.43			177.50			310,827.56		
Total to date:												
Cost known.....	1,201,668.84	3,803,172.46	34	410,587,728.32	576,240,620.61	71	2,357,833.24	13,122,637.03	18	1,947,114.76	4,998,683.97	39
Cost unknown.....	4,826,124.24			50,728,301.36			177.50			310,827.56		
Sales to date.....	6,117,803.08			461,316,619.68			2,358,010.74			2,257,942.32		
Government transportation, gratis, total.....				16,896,506.83	16,896,506.83		70,907,143.60	70,907,143.60				

* The apparent disparity in these figures is due to amendments, cancellations, and corrections reported during week.

Classification.	Ordnance Department.			Signal Corps.			Total for week.			Total to date.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Aeroplanes and equipment ¹										\$6,952,843.39	\$27,282,265.90	22
Animals.....										46,045.26		
Artillery and artillery ammunition.										21,320,757.18	34,307,039.86	56
Building material and utilities										2,738.25		
Chemicals, acids, and explosives.	\$547.20	\$1,519.18	36	\$1,788.50						1,260,329.47	1,980,948.46	69
Clothing and equipage.....	37,533.77									48,217.10		
Electrical equipment ¹	2,114.97	1,078.25	93	1,716.15	2,286.10	75				4,989,445.24	11,953,946.08	42
Explosives.....	1,000.00			20,028.93						1,020,781.35		
Iron and steel.....	594,945.75	1,838,257.46	32	966,060.74						35,457,785.41	86,494,700.36	92
Nonferrous metals, including scrap.....	461,591.04			467,747.60						3,945,131.74		
Textiles.....	741,833.74	1,548,334.52	48	752,222.98						28,463,693.45	63,379,961.86	46
Trails.....	263,612.78			274,668.57						7,143,638.50		
Hardware.....	88.06	206.12	40	82.06						1,780,533.16	2,945,464.78	60
Land and buildings ¹	72.60			4,086.90						518,500.01		
Leather.....	994.36	2,718.89	37	2,858.68						20,929,768.29	96,919,300.58	22
Lumber.....	5,222.78			7,049.63						11,089,159.07		
Machinery and engineering equipment ¹	253.00	412.66	7	906.00						34,140,573.51	69,369,743.63	49
Machine tools ¹										20,209,166.29		
Medical, hospital, and laboratory supplies.....	467.62			4,086.90						728,408.33	1,438,687.94	50
Motor and miscellaneous vehicles and equipment ¹	2,581.06	8,442.28	31	2,858.68						138,025.66		
Nonmetallic scrap.....	10,534.52	44,671.02	24	7,049.63						2,949,391.04	7,120,284.77	41
	181.46			25.00						710,712.20		
										18,786,681.62	177,267,367.05	11
										6,486,560.22		
										8,486,124.47	8,168,064.08	70
										1,938,724.17		
										1,838,311.27	4,264,321.79	44
										9,267,748.64	18,326,020.58	51
										9,792,518.20		
										11,959,944.13	27,324,158.95	44
										2,357,802.06		
										1,772,167.18	4,485,904.69	43
										21,308.66		
										3,961,211.26	17,863,444.07	23
										202,802.78		
										4,107,977.51	2,253,686.17	11

¹ This classification includes much material already used by the Government and sold as secondhand material. The cost shown is the original cost to the Government.

SURPLUS QUARTERMASTER STORES.

Tabulation showing, by selling office and by classification of material, total amounts of sales of surplus war supplies, reported to Director of Sales, Jan. 22, 1921, to Jan. 23, 1921, inclusive, also sales to date—Continued.

Classification.	Ordnance Department.			Signal Corps.			Total for week.			Total to date.		
	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.	Sale.	Cost.	Per cent.
Office and household equipment	\$1,541.20 1,992.64	\$2,490.35	63				\$1,604.54 2,950.55	\$2,545.30	63	\$471,700.09 66,573.30	\$22,136.53	57
Oils, greases, etc.	9.60 1,583.31	14.64	64				282.58 92,089.80	869.99	32	1,300,514.38 833,986.25	2,565,836.78	81
Packing containers	(¹) 37,739.25	770.68					1,097.22 49,088.06	7,819.72	14	966,574.35 818,874.51	4,081,486.47	24
Railway materials	25.00						25.00			6,283,389.65	9,629,176.64	65
Railway rolling stock							25,000.00	55,000.00	44	30,898.03	109,766,635.24	57
Ships, barges, and floating equipment							12,425.00			12,425.00	4,981,308.03	33
Small arms and small-arms ammunition ¹	1,000.00									1,904,613.82		83
Substance.	31,657.77 61,609.32	23,079.15	64				1,000.00 71,870.53	(¹)		7,438,137.59	8,940,588.63	56
Textiles, exclusive of wool							127,249.96	25,353.75	130	46,082.59	90,096,983.85	72
Trench warfare materials							35,075.97 61,730.62			50,835,102.91	119,336,130.45	43
Tractors										96,092,514.62	523,621.98	94
Wool	8,109.58 8,965.22	17,772.49	46				220,532.20			1,887,676.19	226,704.15	85
Unclassified							8,898.18 10,734.04	33,864.99	26	13,240.39	282,902,860.79	11
Retail stores							25,249.88	54,838.68	46	216.10	5,200,550.40	51
Total:										241,491,249.39	1,046,181.27	
Cost known.	1,303,984.92	3,499,771.69	40				2,122,932.68	6,600,466.03	38	570,907.16		
Cost unknown	945,640.05						1,786,139.30			2,363,921.09		
Period sales.	2,339,624.97						3,909,072.98			539,674.83		
Previous sales:										26,146,291.28		
Cost known.	156,960,562.96	401,587,544.59	34	\$182,673.18	\$265,708.50	71						
Cost unknown	42,145,894.26			156,377.79								

Total to date:	158,374,547.88	465,077,316.28	34	182,678.18	258,708.50	71	703,892,056.03	1,249,985,886.20	56
Cost known:	43,094,024.31			156,377.79			108,635,566.82		.....
Cost unknown:									.....
Sales to date:	201,468,572.19			339,065.97			807,500,913.75		.....
Government transportation									.....
Grand total:									.....
Period:	83,154.83	62,154.83			113,991.83				.....
Total:	18,761,925.58	18,761,925.58		1,000.00	1,000.00		113,494,072.14	113,494,072.14	.....
Grand total:							920,984,986.89	1,363,469,938.34	.....

! This classification includes much material already used by the Government and sold as secondhand material. The cost shown is the original cost to the Government.
 : The apparent disparity in these figures is due to amendments, cancellations and corrections reported during week.

NOTE.—Governmental transfers with funds are considered as sales. Recovery, \$22,070,394.36; cost, \$22,412,856.27. Recovery, \$112,690.03; cost, unknown.

NOTE.—Sales reported to Congress Dec. 2, 1918, amounting to \$123,245,239.57, are not included in the above figures.

[Senate resolution 426.]

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the description and quantity of quartermaster stores and all property and materials of a nonmilitary character under the control of the War Department, and the value thereof, at the armistice of November 11, 1918; the description and quantity of the surplus of such quartermaster stores, property, and materials not required for the uses of the Army and available for disposition at the armistice of November 11, 1918; the description and quantity of such surplus quartermaster stores, property, and materials which have been sold and disposed of since the armistice of November 11, 1918, together with a statement of the moneys obtained on account of such sales and dispositions; and the description and quantity of such surplus quartermaster stores, property, and materials, and the value thereof, on hand at this date.



PRINTING AND BINDING FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR PRINTING AND BINDING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 14 (Calendar day, FEBRUARY 17), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 15, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for consideration of the Congress, copy of a communication from the Postmaster General of the 12th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$200,000, required by the Post Office Department for printing and binding, fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the Postmaster General herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1921.

Hon. DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: There is submitted herewith for transmission to Congress an item of deficiency in appropriation as follows:

Public printing and binding for the Post Office Department, exclusive of the money-order office, 1921..... \$200,000

2. PRINTING AND BINDING FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The above amount is necessary on account of the provisions of section 11 of Public Act No. 314, approved March 1, 1919, which requires certain printing and binding heretofore done in the field offices to be done at the Government Printing Office, and also on account of the increase in cost of printing and binding.

Very truly, yours,

A. S. BURLERSON,
Postmaster General.



PRINTING AND BINDING FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE REQUIRED FOR PRINTING AND BINDING FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 17), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 17, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 14th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$76,000, required by the Interior Department for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation is explained in the letter of the chief clerk of the Interior Department, and accompanying papers.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 14, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I transmit herewith a deficiency estimate in the sum of \$76,000 for printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, its bureaus and offices, to be executed under the direction of the Public Printer during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, together with a

copy of letter from the chief clerk of the department and accompanying inclosures, setting forth the necessity therefor, and have to request that the same be forwarded to Congress for favorable consideration.

Cordially, yours,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921,
by the Department of the Interior.*

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Printing and binding, Interior Department—

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, its bureaus and offices, to be executed under the direction of the Public Printer (act June 5, 1920, vol. 41, p. 940, sec. 1)..... \$76,000
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required..... 285,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 14, 1921.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to the condition of the appropriation for printing and binding for the current fiscal year. Estimates were submitted by this department amounting to \$391,900, but Congress only appropriated \$285,000. This amount was allotted to the bureaus of the department, but on account of the increase in the cost of printing and binding, ranging from 50 to 100 per cent, the allotment of the Bureau of Education, Patent Office, General Land Office, National Park Service, Bureau of Mines, Pension Office, Freedmen's Hospital, and St. Elizabeths Hospital will not be sufficient to meet their needs during the balance of the fiscal year.

Statements are inclosed herewith showing the condition of the allotments. The allotments of the other bureaus apparently will be sufficient for the fiscal year.

I attach herewith a deficiency estimate for \$76,000 and request that it be approved and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmittal to Congress.

Cordially, yours,

JNO. HARVEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Statement showing allotment, expenditures, and liabilities of the appropriation "Printing and binding, 1921," of the Department of the Interior on Feb. 11, 1921.

Bureau or office.	Allotment to June 30.	Liabilities and expenditures to Jan. 31.	Balance to June 30.	Over-expended.
Secretary.....	\$25,006.43	\$25,083.81	\$913.62	.....
Parks.....	17,000.00	13,261.75	3,738.25	.....
Patents.....	32,000.00	32,227.29	.....	\$227.29
Pensions.....	11,000.00	9,411.79	1,588.21	.....
Land.....	30,000.00	23,191.17	6,808.83	.....
Indian.....	25,500.00	21,665.28	3,834.72	.....
Education.....	65,000.00	61,128.76	3,871.24	.....
Health, education.....	10,000.00	4,280.00	5,720.00	.....
Survey, miscellaneous.....	11,000.00	8,563.17	2,436.83	.....
Mines.....	44,000.00	39,707.51	4,292.49	.....
Mine circulars.....	10,000.00	8,798.05	1,201.95	.....
St. Elizabeths.....	2,300.00	2,106.74	193.26	.....
Capitol.....	200.00	41.30	158.70	.....
Freedmen's.....	1,000.00	1,032.33	.....	32.33
Total.....	285,006.43	250,501.95	34,764.10	259.62

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, February 9, 1921.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I respectfully request that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to submit to the Senate for insertion in the deficiency appropriation bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, an item of \$35,000, for printing urgently needed by the Bureau of Education during the remainder of the fiscal year 1920-21.

The cost of printing has increased approximately 40 per cent within the last three years, during which time the allotment to the Bureau of Education for printing has not increased at all. This allotment, therefore, has a real value only of a little more than one-half of what it had formerly. On the other hand, the amount of printing required has constantly increased.

As a result, although we have printed only such documents as there was pressing need for, the allotment for the present year is already used up, and there is much printing which can not be postponed to the beginning of the new fiscal year without great loss to the bureau and to the cause of education for which it works. Among the things which can not be postponed without great loss are the following:

School Life, Mar. 1 to July 1, 9 numbers.....	\$7, 650
Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications, February to June, 6 numbers.....	2, 000
Report of Survey of Education, Elizabeth City, N. C.....	1, 800
Report of Survey of Education, Wheeling, W. Va.....	2, 000
Report of Survey of Education, Wilmington, Del., part 2.....	1, 600
Report of Certification of Teachers in the Public Schools.....	2, 000
Report on Part-time Education.....	600
Report on Mathematical Requirements.....	350
Report on College Entrance Requirements in Mathematics.....	400
Report on Musical Instruction in High Schools and Colleges.....	1, 000
Opportunities for Graduate Study in the United States.....	500
Report of the Atlanta Conference on Negro Education.....	250
Summary of Proceedings of Twelve Citizens' Conferences on Education.....	2, 000
Report of Meeting of National Council of Primary Education.....	300
Standardization of Schools.....	1, 000
Two bulletins on Consolidation of Schools.....	2, 000
Total.....	25, 450
To this add amount of deficit.....	8, 000
Add urgent printing and emergency.....	1, 550

When these documents are printed, there will still be left in the Printing Office and in the hands of the editor ready for printing manuscripts sufficient to absorb more than one-third of the allotment for the next fiscal year, unless it is much larger than for the present year.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. CLAXTON, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The amount allotted to the Patent Office for the fiscal year 1921 for miscellaneous printing and binding out of the appropriation of the Interior Department has been \$7,000 per quarter. For the present, or third quarter, \$4,000 additional was allotted. The state of such allotments and expenditures (including liabilities) for the current fiscal year is as follows:

End of—	Allotment.	Expenditures and liabilities.	Over-expended.
First quarter (Sept. 30).....	\$7,000.00	\$23,344.33	\$16,344.33
Second quarter (Dec. 31).....	14,000.00	29,667.04	15,667.04
Third quarter.....	25,000.00	32,227.09	17,227.29

¹ To Jan. 31, 1921.

It will be observed that an overexpenditure of \$7,227.29 has occurred as of January 31, 1921. This amount will about be balanced by the allotment of the last quarter, making it inevitable, if no further allotment or appropriation be provided, that there will be no means for meeting the requirements for printing for the last five months, for February to June, of the present fiscal year.

A statement follows of bills paid up to January 31:

July and August.....	\$13,471.50
September.....	1,968.89
October.....	3,241.09
November.....	5,688.03
December.....	1,433.78
January.....	2,086.90

Total.....	27,890.19
Estimates (bills out).....	7,227.29

Total expenditures and liabilities.....	35,117.48
Total for 5 months, from September to January.....	14,418.69

The bills for July and August include items for about \$8,000 which were carried over from the previous fiscal year. Practically no orders for binding have been placed on requisition on account of the critical state of the appropriation. There has thus accumulated in the scientific library a quantity of material needing binding and requiring rebinding, which makes it necessary to include an estimate for this work to prevent deterioration and provide that the unbound foreign patents be made available for use.

The librarian estimates these requirements as follows:

300 miscellaneous volumes to be bound.....	\$900
350 British, French, and Swiss patents, at \$16.....	5,600
500 volumes to be rebound.....	1,300
Total.....	7,800

Reckoning the expenditures for the miscellaneous requirements, outside of binding for the scientific library, for the five months beginning February 1 as the same as the amount of the previous five months, i. e., \$14,418.69, there will be required the sum of about \$25,000 additional to complete the necessary work provided for out of this appropriation, in accordance with the following statement:

Total expenditures and liabilities to Jan. 31.....	\$35,117.48
Estimated expenditures (without binding) Feb. 1 to June 30.....	14,418.69
Binding for scientific library.....	7,800.00
Total.....	57,336.17
Allotment for the year, \$28,000 + \$4,000.....	32,000.00

Deficiency.....	25,336.17
-----------------	-----------

The cause of the increased expenditures and requirements for the present fiscal year is due partly to the increased cost of printing, partly to the increase of business of the office, and finally to bills contracted for and carried over from the previous fiscal year. The necessity for this additional appropriation is apparent from the nature of the work of this bureau. None of the printing work required under this appropriation can possibly be waived or deferred if the functions of this office are to be performed. All of it is for absolutely necessitous requirements, which the office in its relations to the public served by it is obligated to satisfy. It is trusted, therefore, that an estimate for this additional appropriation be submitted in time to receive appropriate action.

Respectfully,

M. H. COULSTON,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: Supplementing the estimate for a deficiency appropriation to increase the allotment for the Patent Office for miscellaneous printing and binding, the following statement as to the needs of this office under this allotment for the remainder of the fiscal year is submitted:

150 made books.....	\$1,825
175 bound books.....	3,100
200,000 examiners' letterheads.....	600
5,000 books of coupons.....	775
200,000 coupons in pads.....	375
Classification Bulletin.....	1,200
All other forms.....	6,525
Total.....	14,400

Respectfully,

WM. I. WYMAN, *Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, February 11, 1921.

MR. JOHN HARVEY,
Chief Clerk Department of the Interior.

DEAR MR. HARVEY: The commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, dated September 7, 1920, estimating the amount required for printing and binding for this bureau for the fiscal year 1922, stated that we should have at least \$45,000 to take care of our printing and binding during that year. In that letter he reported that the funds for printing and binding allotted this office for the past several years have been insufficient to meet our full requirements, and that on several occasions the allotment had been reduced and we had to curtail in the matter of taking care of our valuable records, which needed repairs, etc. Our estimate of August 22, 1919, for this year for printing and binding was \$35,000, yet we were allotted but \$30,000.

The act of February 25, 1920, entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain" has caused a large increase in the printing of the regulations issued thereunder and this has reduced our printing fund so that we have exceeded the allotment for the three quarters of this year, as per your statement dated the 10th instant, amounting to \$691.17.

I have not submitted any requisitions for the rebinding of records for some time past, and yet there are a large number which should be taken care of immediately because they are in bad shape, and unless we repair them and rebind them they will fall to pieces pretty soon from their constant handling. I refer to patent records and tract books. There are no less than a hundred patent records the leaves of which must be repaired, and in a few of the volumes the leaves should be crapnelined before rebinding. A few of the tract books are in the same condition. This is a very expensive work, and to give you an illustration of the cost of this work, in requisition 1664 we asked that two volumes of our patent records be repaired by refacing the sheets with crapeline before binding, and I have the bill submitted with your letter of yesterday, amounting to \$354.88, or \$177.44 per volume.

I am trying to conserve the allotment so as to keep within that allowed us to the end of this year, but I can not see how I can take care of our records unless we have an additional appropriation. I have caused a careful estimate to be made of what should be authorized for these records and also for printing of our valuable information circulars, due to the activity of oil and gas matters, as well as the stock-raising homestead, and other subjects, and it is estimated that we should have not less than \$3,000. This is submitted, because I understand you are preparing an estimate for deficiency.

Yours, respectfully,

FRANK BOND, *Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, February 11, 1921.

DEAR MR. HARVEY: In reply to your telephonic request as to the amount this service will need for printing and binding for the balance of this fiscal year in order that you may submit the same to Congress as an estimate of a deficiency appropriation, this service will require \$6,100. This amount is made up as follows:

Rules and Regulations:

Grand Canyon National Park.....	\$600
Hot Springs Reservation.....	250
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.....	750
Mount Rainier National Park.....	1,000
Wind Cave National Park.....	200
Glacier National Park.....	1,200
Yosemite National Park.....	2,500
Mesa Verde National Park.....	400
Crater Lake National Park.....	500
Manual for motorists, Yellowstone National Park.....	150
Manual for railroad tourists, Yellowstone National Park.....	250
Forms and stationery for the national parks.....	2,000
Total.....	9,800

Our allotment for printing and binding at the close of business on January 31, 1921, shows a balance of \$3,738.25. The rules and regulations for the above-mentioned national parks must be printed for the information of the tourist public and if a deficiency appropriation is not granted covering the cost of printing these rules and regulations, it will be necessary for this service to repay the cost of doing this work from the various park appropriations. We feel that we should not have to do this, as the park appropriations are greatly needed in opening up the parks in advance of the tourist season.

Cordially, yours,

STEPHEN T. MATHER, *Director.*

MR. JOHN HARVEY,
Chief Clerk of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF MINES,
Washington, February 12, 1921.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The printing allotment of the Bureau of Mines for the current fiscal year is already practically covered by expenditures and liabilities, although the end of the fiscal year is more than four months distant.

The bureau now has a number of important manuscripts awaiting publication, and yet is without necessary funds. As a consequence, these reports, unless funds are made available, will have to be held back until the next fiscal year, their value will be impaired, and the number of reports on hand on July 1 will result in printing funds being exhausted at an earlier date next year than this year. In other words, the impairment of the bureau's prescribed duty to make public reports of its investigations is cumulative.

A year ago this matter was brought to the attention of Congress in hearings on the sundry civil bill; as a result the printing appropriation for the department was increased and the bureau was given a larger allotment for this year. The department, however, in December, 1920, took back from the bureau's allotment \$5,000, although it was pointed out in the acting director's letter of December 9, prior to the action taken by the department, that this amount could not be withdrawn without very seriously affecting the work of the bureau that is expressed in publications. The Bureau of Mines planned its printing and binding work for the present fiscal year on the basis of the original allotment of \$59,000 for this purpose, and could have gotten along in a reasonably satisfactory way with that amount for the year. Its minimum requirement, therefore, for the balance of the year is \$5,000.

Cordially, yours,

H. FOSTER BAIN, *Acting Director.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, February 11, 1921.

Mr. C. F. GLASS,
Chief Division of Publications, Department of the Interior.

DEAR MR. GLASS: Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this afternoon concerning the requirements of this bureau for printing, you are advised that it is estimated that \$1,000 in addition to allotment of \$1,750 for the last quarter of this fiscal year will be required.

The expenditures for printing for the first three quarters of the fiscal year will average about \$3,100 per quarter, but a careful analysis of these expenditures warrants the belief that the bureau's outlay for printing for the last quarter will not exceed \$2,500.

Cordially, yours,

HAYS HAYMAKER, *Acting Chief Clerk.*



RELIEF OF CASHIER OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A LETTER OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE SUBMITTING AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 17), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington. February 17, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for favorable consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$514.26, required by the Treasury Department, as follows:

There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$514.26 to enable the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to credit said sum in the account of Arthur P. Carson, cashier of the Insurance Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, being the amount of cash consisting of insurance premium funds stolen by some person or persons unknown from the safe in the New York branch office of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

The accompanying letter of the Director Bureau of War Risk Insurance, bearing upon the case, requests that Congress be asked to grant relief, and I am of opinion that such relief should be granted.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 29, 1920.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the loss of \$514.26 from the New York branch office of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which loss was occasioned in the following manner:

Miss Carolyn H. Zeeb, the cashier of the New York office, on Saturday, June 19, 1920, at 1 p. m., closed the safe containing receipts and money taken in by the branch office for that day. The following Monday morning, June 21, 1920, when Miss Zeeb opened the safe, cash in the amount of \$514.66 and a check drawn by Alex Cooper for \$79.74 were missing. Mr. Cooper was notified immediately and payment on the check was stopped.

Later Miss Zeeb found 40 cents in a separate drawer in the safe. This money plus the amount of the check equals \$80.14, which deducted from the loss as originally reported leaves an actual loss of \$514.26. Of this amount \$81.42 is due the military and naval insurance fund and \$432.84 is due the United States life insurance fund.

Miss Zeeb's bond to Mr. Carson covers only embezzlement and theft by the employee. Due to the fact that there is no evidence to prove that the employee took the money the bonding company has refused payment of the claim made by Mr. Carson. The bond of Mr. Carson, Insurance Division cashier, covers the care and custody of all money taken in by the Insurance Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the amount of this claim has been charged against him by the Treasury Department. The case has been thoroughly investigated by representatives of the bureau, New York police department, and the Secret Service department, but the evidence obtained was insufficient to authorize an arrest.

The loss, I am convinced, was without negligence or fault on the part of Mr. Carson, and it would be a great hardship on him were he compelled to pay same.

I respectfully request that you recommend to the Congress the enactment of such legislation as will permit the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to credit the account of Arthur P. Carson, cashier Insurance Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the item in the amount of \$514.26, and I am submitting herewith for your consideration a letter prepared for your signature, if agreeable to you, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which there is embodied a tentative draft of a proposed act for the consideration of Congress for the relief of Mr. Carson.

Respectfully,

R. G. CHOLMELEY-JONES, *Director.*

○

REPORT OF FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS
OF AGRICULTURE

HELD AT

HOTEL EMERSON
BALTIMORE
MARYLAND

JANUARY SIXTH AND SEVENTH
1919



PRESENTED BY MR. FLETCHER
NOVEMBER 8, 1919.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 455.

[REPORTED BY MR. MOSES.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 14 (calendar day, February 18), 1921.

Resolved, That the report of the fourth annual meeting of the National Association of State Commissioners of Agriculture be printed as a Senate Document.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1919.

Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: I have the honor to transmit to you the proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture and to request that the material be submitted by you to the Senate, to be published as a public document for the information of the agricultural interests of the United States.

Since the association is composed of the executives of the departments of the 48 States of the Republic, I respectfully urge the favorable consideration of the request I have had the honor to submit to you. With sentiments of esteem, I am, sir,

Cordially and sincerely,

CLARENCE J. OWENS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

OPENING SESSION, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 10 A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Hon. Charles S. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture of the State of New York.

President WILSON. We have a delightful surprise this morning in the presence of Hon. James H. Preston, mayor of the city of Baltimore. I want to say to Mayor Preston, while our numbers may not appear to be large, we are a very representative body, one man representing a State.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Mayor Preston.

Hon. JAMES H. PRESTON, mayor. I am very much gratified to find you in Baltimore. This is a very important body of men, not in the point of numbers, but in the point of representation. I have some hesitation in discussing agriculture in this presence, because my experience in agriculture was in helping my father on his farm in Canada, and the last year in which I was called there was in 1874, when, if I have the figures right, he sold his wheat crop at \$2.75 a bushel. He had to wait until the wheat got a little overripe, because my brother and myself, who helped in the harvest, did not get home until after college was over, and he thought it was good experience for his sons to help with the harvest.

I believe that my early education in the country and on the farm has been a very important part of my life. I am, as you know, very unfamiliar with your problem, but for a man who has been engaged in the practice of law all his life, who simply reads the papers and hears the drift of the big picture of agriculture, it seems to me that transportation is an important problem, perhaps the most important, but it seems to me also that cooperation between the farmer and his farm neighbor, by which the product of the farm is protected—is protected as the operations of a railroad is protected; is protected as the rates of our great insurance companies are protected—is also most important. This would be based on supply and demand eventually, but there should be some system of price control and marketing; control of the milkmen, Government control of the avenues of exchange, and that, in a way, it seems to me, is a problem of transportation, because the long haul and the short haul must enter into the price. Is there not a lamentable lack of cooperation between farmers? We find that the grocerymen get together; we find that the bricklayers can get together; we find that the insurance men can get together. You will find that almost every branch of business life is based on some form of reasonable cooperation, for the protection of the individual, for the protection of the product, and for the protection of the public.

Whether this should be governmental or whether it should be between the producers themselves, is a question you can answer much better than I, but there should be stability of wheat and of corn, based on supply and demand, and not on speculation. And if that can not be done on account of the diversity of interest over this tremendous country, if it can not be done by the men who produce it, then it should be done by the Government.

Mr. President, it is a great pleasure to have you in Baltimore. We have a beautiful old city. I always like to say a word for Baltimore on these occasions. We in Baltimore belong to the old régime; but we have gotten the spirit of the future and the spirit of the present. We have been building. I will tell you one or two things. Baltimore has the spirit of the western city, I believe. We were a very old city. We had no sewers; but in the last eight years when I have been in the city hall, occasioned not by myself only—though I have spent the money, I hope, wisely and certainly honestly—we have spent \$50,000,000 in planning the underground and surface structures of our city. We have built a new water supply. We have paved the entire city with new, modern, improved pavement. We have extended our city limits, and I often say that we increased our population 100,000 overnight. We have a splendid harbor. We can expand and handle any exports. We have the best opportunities for development. You men who build ships and make navies and who make commerce, who grow grain and build elevators, who make factories, build great plants, and have the ambition of the American future, you people who are going to begin anew or make a change, I say to them that there is no fairer field for the future than Baltimore. I thank you.

PRESIDENT WILSON: One of the purposes of the meeting of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture is that each commissioner get acquainted with every other commissioner, and in order that we may hasten that, I am going to ask the secretary to call the roll, and when your name is called I am going to ask you to rise so that everyone can see you and know who you are.

ROLL CALL.

Charles S. Willson, president.
Charles McCaffree, vice president.
Clarence J. Owens, secretary.
Hugh E. Phillips, chief clerk.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Harris Winstock, California.
Clarence J. Owens, District of Columbia.
A. F. Woods, Maryland.
Wilfred Wheeler, Massachusetts.
Charles W. Wilson, New York.
N. E. Shaw, Ohio.
Charles McCaffree, South Dakota.
Fred W. Davis, Texas.
George W. Koiner, Virginia.
C. P. Norgord, Wisconsin.

DISTRICT VICE PRESIDENTS.

District No. 1: V. S. Brigham, Vermont.
District No. 2: Charles E. Patton, Pennsylvania.
District No. 3: A. C. Summers, South Carolina.
District No. 4: Charles Adkins, Illinois.
District No. 5: Mat. S. Cohen, Kentucky.
District No. 6: J. H. Page, Arkansas.
District No. 7: A. E. Corey, Iowa.
District No. 8: Harden Dennison, Utah.
District No. 9: E. F. Benson, Washington.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE

J. A. Wade, Montgomery, Ala.
 George F. Freeman, Tucson, Ariz.
 J. H. Page, Little Rock, Ark.
 Harris Weinstock, San Francisco, Calif.
 James R. Nolan, Denver, Colo.
 L. H. Healey, Melrose, Conn.
 Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.
 W. A. McRae, Tallahassee, Fla.
 J. J. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.
 H. C. Iddings, Moscow Idaho.
 Charles Adkins, Springfield, Ill.
 Clem Graves, Indianapolis, Ind.
 A. E. Corey, Des Moines, Iowa.
 J. C. Mohler, Topeka, Kans.
 Mat. S. Cohen, Frankfort, Ky.
 Harry D. Wilson, Baton Rouge, La.
 John A. Roberts, Augusta, Me.
 A. F. Woods, College Park, Md.
 Wilfrid Wheeler, Boston, Mass.
 Frank M. Kedzie, Lansing, Mich.
 G. M. Freeman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
 P. P. Garner, Jackson, Miss.
 Jewell Mayes, Columbia, Mo.
 Seth Maxwell, Helena, Mont.

Charles Norcross, Reno, Nev.
 E. R. Danielson, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Alva Agee, Trenton, N. J.
 A. L. Felker, Concord, N. H.
 J. D. Crile, State College, N. Mex.
 Charles S. Wilson, Albany, N. Y.
 W. A. Graham, Raleigh, N. C.
 J. N. Hagan, Bismarck, N. Dak.
 N. E. Shaw, Columbus, Ohio.
 F. M. Gault, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 W. J. Kerr, Corvallis, Oreg.
 Charles E. Patton, Harrisburg, Pa.
 John I. Dunn, Providence, R. I.
 Dr. A. C. Summers, Columbia, S. C.
 Charles McCaffree, Pierre, S. Dak.
 H. K. Bryson, Nashville, Tenn.
 Fred W. Davis, Austin, Tex.
 Harden Dennison, Logan, Utah.
 E. S. Brigham, Montpelier, Vt.
 George W. Kolner, Richmond, Va.
 E. F. Benson, Olympia, Wash.
 J. H. Stewart, Charleston, W. Va.
 C. P. Norgord, Madison, Wis.
 A. F. Bowman, Laramie, Wyo.

Commissioner McCaffree, of South Dakota, vice president. It has impressed me for several years that we need organization as commissioners as much if not more than our farmers need organization. There are two or three ways we can conduct our business. We can still continue as we have been doing in the past and say we are not going to change, or else organize a little better and get a big vision of the future that can be attained by an organization of this kind. I do not know of anybody who understands or has a better vision for the organization than the president of our organization. It is in order now for the president's address, and it is with great pleasure that I can present to you the representative of the Empire State, the good-looking man of the association, our president.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Commissioner CHARLES S. WILSON, of New York. The commissioners of agriculture from the different States meet in annual session as a national association of commissioners of agriculture. I think it may be said that this is the first time that a general and systematic effort has been made to assemble the commissioners from each State. Meetings have been held in the past, it is recognized, but such meetings have not been largely attended, nor have they been devoted exclusively to the work of the commissioners. This meeting, then, marks an epoch in the work of the departments of agriculture in the various States—an epoch the work of which, I hope, will continue in increasing increment and the influence of which will be far-reaching and effective. At this session, therefore, may every commissioner of agriculture apply himself diligently to the task of contributing "his bit" to the formation of a stable and effective organization of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture

and of helping that organization work out national and fundamental problems in agriculture and the development of our country's resources in production.

It seems to me that several things fundamental to our organization should be discussed and formulated at this session. Whether or not the organization has a constitution, I do not know. I myself have never seen one. If there is none, that work should be completed. Again, it is important that the association divide itself into committees, so that the problems along the various lines of agricultural production may receive careful consideration in the hands of those who understand them best and be reported for definite action at a conference of all commissioners assembled. Probably many of the problems that should be considered by such a body as ourselves can be done best after preliminary deliberation by a special committee. Practically all bodies representing wide and large interests are handled in this way.

Our association should therefore organize itself into committee units to take up these various national problems. And in order that the officers may know the problems that are uppermost and that should receive our consideration, you are asked to offer suggestions on the blanks supplied for this purpose. I hope that every commissioner will give this matter careful thought. In filling out this blank it should be remembered, of course, that the interests of the association as a whole are nation-wide, but even national problems may have local application, and therefore the State problems of each commissioner will have their national bearing and should be included. It is my hope and endeavor that the association in the consideration of these matters may be of definite assistance to each commissioner in working out agricultural problems in every State in the Union.

It is expected that every commissioner will be absolutely loyal to the principles enunciated by this association. Questions will come before us on which there will be a difference of opinion. As a matter of fact, differences of opinion may prevail in the case of every question that comes before us for consideration. However, let every commissioner express his opinion freely and frankly on all these questions, and let all of the opinions be expressed, to the end that in this body we may get a fair expression of view and reach a conclusion to which each member may give his conscientious support in so far as it is possible for him to do so in view of the attitude of his own State. We recognize that any action taken by our association can not be binding in the individual States if the State law differs; our action, however, represents a progressive step in the interest of unity of effort and harmony of work toward which it is believed to be economical and advisable to work.

This suggests an important publicity work either for a committee or a designated officer of our association. We all agree to the recognized principle that no statements for publication that concern the association as a whole should be given out except through properly constituted officers or committees. On the other hand, it is essential that, through the proper channels, the widest publicity be given to such actions as may be of public interest and of State and National influence.

When our association has completed or has provided for the completion of its permanent organization, we should set ourselves dili-

gently to the analysis and consideration of national questions in agriculture with which our departments must deal. Our program was made out with a view to bringing these questions before us. It was arranged, however, before the armistice was signed, and the signing of the armistice and the close of the war have presented to our departments in the various States many new problems different in nature than those on which we were working as war problems. We should adapt ourselves to the changed conditions, and perhaps it may be considered wise for the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture to prepare a statement or "declaration of policy" relating to the agricultural work in the period of reconstruction.

The program indicates some of the national questions to which we must turn our attention. One section relates to marketing and co-operation, and considerable time will be devoted to the consideration of this important question. Our individual experiences in our own States have, no doubt, impressed us with the advisability or need of the development of definite features of this work. The "Market News" letter is a part of the marketing work that perhaps all of us will agree has been helpful, but the difficulty of obtaining accuracy of prices and a thorough distribution of the information at hand may not yet be solved by some of us. Suggestions on the subject should be exchanged and our ideas systematized and coordinated.

A branch of marketing work toward which States are gradually drifting is the uniform grading of products. Cooperative associations have sprung up all over the country and have had for their purpose the establishment of uniformity of grades. Some States have enacted legislation with regard to certain products. In New York the apple-packing and grading law was enacted four years ago and the enforcement of that law has been of material assistance to the fruitgrowers in New York State and to the consumers who are purchasing the product. Many other States have also either passed or are considering similar provisions. The greatest handicap to the enforcement of that law in New York State, however, is lack of national legislation; that is, the difficulties of controlling interstate shipments.

If consistent with the functions of this association, and if in accordance with the opinion of the commissioners, a statement emanating from us to the effect that the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture favors both State and national legislation providing for and regulating the grading of farm products would give impetus to this movement in every State.

Possibly we are not ready to commit ourselves to a general statement relating to all products. Nevertheless, we are convinced, I believe, of the need of uniform grading and packing of apples and potatoes.

The question as to whether State departments should actually undertake the buying and selling of products or should confine their activities to the dissemination of information relative to transportation, prices, markets, and the like will also suggest itself during the course of our meeting. And in this connection it might be well for us to touch on the proposition of municipal markets.

The association has before it the consideration of the Federal and State plan of accredited herds. The value of the "accredited herd

plan" is growing. When a herd reaches a certain degree of perfection as regards freedom from disease, a certificate to that effect is awarded to the owner. This method of procedure is a new departure in New York State and I like the policy of this way of working. In law it approaches enforcement of law from the opposite angle. Instead of punishing a man for doing something he ought not to, as is general, he is rewarded for doing something good. It places a premium on constructive effort. It is a goal that is worthy of the endeavor of the owner of every dairy herd in this country.

Everywhere authorities recognize the value of this plan. They seem convinced that it is going to be a powerful influence in the control of bovine tuberculosis. New York State has placed herself squarely on record in favor of the accredited herd plan and some herd owners in the State have applied for certificates. I wish added impetus could be given to this movement by the National Association of Commissioners, and if the commissioners in general feel as I do the value of this plan and are willing to express themselves to that effect, such a statement by us will start in motion a movement that will extend across this continent and will have a tremendous influence in hastening the accomplishment of the plan.

Prominently among the questions of reconstruction that will come before us in so far as farming is concerned is the provision for the returning soldiers. Perhaps this subject will come before us more definitely than some of the other topics, because Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, will personally present the plan of the Department of the Interior to us. I hope that the association may have time to take up the question of land settlement for the returning soldier at some length and that we may have a statement of the plans that have been adopted in the States throughout the country. New York State is working through a bureau organized by the division of agriculture, and for New York State the plan works admirably. An exchange of ideas will be interesting and profitable.

In conclusion, permit me to express as a member of this association the satisfaction that I feel in realizing that our association has progressed to such a degree of completion as the attendance and interest indicate. The close of these two days ought to see the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture on a permanent and enduring basis. As an officer of the association, permit me to express my appreciation of the hearty cooperation of our officers, our committees, and of every member of the association in this work.

Commissioner McCaffree, vice president. We appreciate the President's address and it occurs to me it is too valuable to be lost. There has not been any provision made for having the proceedings printed and if there can be no other arrangement, I think we ought to invite President Wilson to publish and distribute this to us at his own expense.

Mr. PARKER, of North Carolina. I move that the President's address be received and referred to the proper committees, who will suggest the recommendations he would make, and they can be brought before the commissioners.

(Carried.)

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. I do not know that this is the time for the statement I was going to make, but it has been in my

mind all the time and was suggested by the motion made here, that some action should be taken before we close toward having all the papers presented at this meeting published as an annual report. I do not know whether there have been any annual reports published in the past; I have never seen any of them. But it seems to me that papers we will have here on subjects that are so vital at the present time should be carried home by us to be used in our various States, and we will be unable to do that effectively unless we have such an annual publication including these papers. Therefore, I would suggest that this matter be referred to the committee on organization to consider and report to the association before the close of the meeting. I make that as a motion.

(Motion seconded.)

Commissioner KOINER, of Virginia. I understand that a plan will be suggested later and that there will be a committee on resolutions, and I would suggest that we leave the papers, with the understanding that the chair refer them to the committee on resolutions. The committee on resolutions will make recommendations on all the resolutions that have been referred to it.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. I think that committee would be just as well able to consider the means of having this report printed as the committee on organization, and therefore I accept the amendment.

The PRESIDENT. The motion, then, is that the question of providing for the publication in some form or other of the papers, resolutions, and actions of this body be referred to the resolutions committee for consideration and report.

(Motion seconded. Carried.)

The PRESIDENT. In connection with the discussion on committees, the executive committee talked over a few things last evening, and if there is no objection on the part of the commissioners present to listening to that report, I will call for that report from the chairman of the executive committee, Commissioner Norgord, of Wisconsin. A brief report.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the executive committee met last night and the idea among all the commissioners at that time seemed to be that we should be very careful to do nothing that would in any way frame up any policy or plan for the association before the members of the association have had opportunity to express themselves. In other words, that this should be fundamentally and absolutely a democratic association, where the ideas and the actions should come from the commissioners rather than from any committee, but we realized that it is difficult to get complete consideration of any special field of work by the whole association, and that it was the hope of the executive committee to go deeply into the field of organization particularly at this time, and to help the thinking along the line of organization, so as to expedite matters on the floor, the executive committee therefore thought it wise to suggest certain committees to be appointed by this association and present them to you as a beginning, that you might consider and modify as you desire, and also that you might add to it. I will read the names of the committees that were proposed last night:

Executive committee, to be made up of the chairmen of the various general committees.

Committee on constitution or organization.

Committee on marketing.

Committee on land settlement.

Farm-labor committee.

Postal committee.

Legislative committee, to be made up of the chairmen of the following subcommittees: Uniform seeds, feeds, and fertilizer control laws; uniform animal-disease control laws, including interstate shipment; uniform insect pests and plant disease control laws; uniform dairy and food-control laws.

Finance committee, which, on motion, is to consist of the president and the chairman of the executive committee, this committee to investigate finances and report to the association as soon as possible.

Temporary committees: Committee on nominations; committee on resolutions.

The PRESIDENT. I do not know as it is necessary to take any action on this report at the present time.

Commissioner KOINER, of Virginia. Has the association a constitution?

Secretary OWENS. I have here the report of the first meeting, held in Washington. The constitution is in simple form, and is as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

Name.—The National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture.

Purpose.—The purpose of the association shall be the federation of the State departments of agriculture, with deliberative, consultative, and advisory powers in the general and common interest of American agriculture.

Membership.—Shall be composed of the 48 accredited heads of agricultural departments of the United States.

Officers.—The following officers shall be elected: President, vice president, secretary, executive committee.

Committees.—The organization shall, from time to time, create committees to carry out the purposes and objects of the association.

Meetings.—An annual meeting of the association shall be held at a time and place to be selected by the executive committee, and special meetings may be called upon the order of the executive committee.

Commissioner KOINER, of Virginia. I move that the report of the executive committee be adopted for the present.

(Seconded. Carried.)

The PRESIDENT. We have next on the program an address, "Co-operating with the Bureau of Crop Estimates in Crop Reporting Work," by Mr. Leon M. Estabrook, Chief of Bureau of Crop Estimates. I am pleased to introduce Mr. Estabrook.

COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES IN CROP REPORTING WORK.

Mr. ESTABROOK. Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting at one time and at one place the commissioners of agriculture from all the States, not only because the work of the various State departments of agriculture is highly important, but because in many States they are engaged in crop-reporting work which either supplements or duplicates a portion of the work of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Federal Department of Agriculture. I am sure that all of you must have felt since the be-

ginning of the European war, and more especially since the United States entered the war, the increasing and insistent demands for accurate data relating to acreage planted to crops, progress of farm work, crop prospects, yields per acre, total production, increase or decrease in numbers of live stock of different classes, quantities of food and feed available or likely to be available on farms, and similar data, for the information of State and county food administrators, State and county councils of defense, State colleges of agriculture and experiment stations, State officials, organizations, and business men, just as the Bureau of Crop Estimates has been almost overwhelmed at times with calls for crop and live-stock data, estimates of food requirements, surplus and deficiency in the United States and foreign countries. Crop estimates or crop reports are a good deal like inventories, reports of progress, statements of daily receipts or shipments, or of daily, weekly, or monthly output, which are prepared by expert accountants for large corporations, without which such corporations could not carry on their business successfully. Accurate, timely, disinterested, unbiased, and dependable crop reports issued by the Government enable farmers to plan farm operations intelligently and wisely and to market their products to the best advantage; they stabilize prices by enabling buyers and dealers to make the necessary adjustments gradually in accordance with the prospective supply and demand before a serious glut or an acute shortage develops; they tend to prevent or make futile the issuance of false or misleading reports designed to raise or lower prices by speculators; they enable transportation companies to provide the necessary equipment for moving crops; they enable bankers to provide the necessary funds for financing crop and live-stock production and marketing; they assist marketing associations, organizations, and individuals to better arrange for the marketing, storage, conservation, and distribution of crops; and they enable manufacturers many months in advance to so plan their purchases of raw materials and other factory operations as to manufacture and distribute their products and have them available to farmers when needed.

Furthermore, dependable monthly and annual crop reports are of great assistance to the Federal and State Governments in determining policies of administration and in considering legislation designed to encourage agriculture or to facilitate the prompt and equitable marketing and distribution of farm products.

Although the population on farms and the number of persons actually engaged in farming is less in proportion to the population in cities engaged in other industries than at any time in the past, nevertheless agriculture is still the largest single industry in the United States. In fact, in point of numbers employed, capital invested, value of annual output and population sustained, agriculture is far greater than any other single industry. This fact is apt to be overlooked in these days of great extension of manufacturing and mining, because agriculture is not so well organized, its man power does not act as a unit, it does not exercise its monopolistic and capitalistic powers to control production or to corner or withhold supplies of food and raw materials, nor do its members go on strikes or act as a unit in politics, however much they might be justified in pursuing any or all

of these courses of action for their own protection or advantage, as sometimes happens in other industries. Because of the fundamental importance of agriculture and because of the lack of organization and cooperation, and because of the isolation and independence of individual farmers, it is highly essential that Federal and State agencies shall systematically collect and publish accurate and unbiased information with respect to crop and live stock production, and with respect to farming as a business, for the benefit primarily of farmers and secondarily for the benefit of consumers.

The need for statistical information regarding agriculture was felt in this country long before a census of agriculture was taken. The Federal Constitution provided for a census of population every 10 years in order to determine the basis of representation from each State in the House of Representatives. It was not until 1839 that provision was made by Congress for including in the decennial census certain questions regarding agriculture. The first census of agriculture in this country was taken in 1840 and the entire report relating to population, agriculture, mines, commerce, fisheries, forestry, and manufactures was published in a single volume of 375 pages. This report shows for the first time, for each State and for the United States, the numbers of four classes of live stock, the value of poultry, and the number of bushels or value of 24 crops, including pounds of silk cocoons, of which there were reported exactly 61,552½ pounds. If that last half pound is correct, it may be stated that no census or intensive survey taken in this country since 1840 has ever approached the first census in degree of accuracy. However, the first census is entirely lacking in such important data as number of farms, size of farms, number of acres cultivated, value per acre, value of farm buildings and permanent improvements, number of farm owners and of farm tenants, and similar data. Gradually the census reports have become more complete and in greater detail, until in the Thirteenth Census in 1910 several large quarto volumes were required for agriculture alone. The agricultural schedule used in the last census contained over 500 questions and answers to these questions were obtained for nearly six and one-half million farms. Because of the enormous work involved in collecting, tabulating, summarizing, and publishing this mass of material the results of the census were not available until two or three years after it was taken, and the cost amounted to many millions of dollars.

Such complete and exhaustive reports at 10-year intervals are extremely valuable and interesting, but the expense and time involved detracts from their value and demonstrates rather conclusively the impracticability of taking a complete agricultural census annually, as is so frequently proposed. Soon after the last census Congress passed a law authorizing a quinquennial census of agriculture, the first of which was to have been taken in 1915, but Congress failed to appropriate the money and later repealed the law authorizing a quinquennial census, partly on the ground of economy and partly because the annual estimates of the Department of Agriculture were believed to be sufficiently complete and accurate for all practical purposes. It may be of interest to state that the next census will be taken as of January 1, 1920, of crop acreages and production as of 1919 and live stock as of 1920, but not of prices and values, which

will be supplied by the Bureau of Crop Estimates at a considerable saving of time and expense. The agricultural schedules for the next census were prepared in the summer of 1917, and last spring more than 30,000 of them were sent to the crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates as an experiment and for suggestions looking to their simplification and improvement. The Bureau of Crop Estimates is cooperating closely with the officials of the Census Bureau, and we are assured that the Census Bureau will attempt to tabulate the acreage and live-stock schedules promptly and make the results available during the autumn of 1920.

The first appropriation by Congress for the collection of agricultural statistics was made the same year that a census of agriculture was authorized, namely, in 1839, when \$1,000 was appropriated "For the collection of agricultural statistics and the purchase and distribution of rare and valuable seeds." With this small appropriation, which was gradually enlarged, a Division of Agricultural Statistics was organized in the Patent Office, which was then in the Department of State and later in the Department of the Interior. The Federal Department of Agriculture was authorized by act of Congress approved May 15, 1862, and in 1863 the Division of Agricultural Statistics was transferred to it. The first crop and live-stock estimates were prepared and published by this division for the year 1863, since which time crop estimates have been published monthly and annually by the Department of Agriculture. The Division of Agricultural Statistics became the Bureau of Statistics in 1903, and the Bureau of Crop Estimates in 1914. The Bureau of Crop Estimates is the branch of the Federal Government which is charged by law with the function of collecting, preparing, and publishing crop and live-stock estimates monthly and annually, thereby bridging the 10-year gap between censuses.

In a few of the States censuses are taken under State laws one or more times between the Federal census. In a number of States the State department or board of agriculture collects and publishes crop and live-stock data in the form of monthly and annual reports, the data being collected by correspondence or by tax assessors. In all States, of course, there are tax assessors' returns of farms, but there is woeful lack of uniformity, completeness, accuracy, and promptness in summarizing and handling the results.

The need for complete, accurate, and timely information regarding crops and live stock, especially by counties, to be collected and published by the Federal and State Governments is shown by the numerous and repeated efforts of local organizations and private agencies to collect such information. There are various growers' and marketing associations throughout the country which attempt to collect statistics relating to the particular crop or class of live stock in which they are especially interested. Chambers of commerce and boards of trade also attempt to compile crop and live-stock statistics. There are a number of private-crop reporting firms and individuals who attempt to supply crop and live-stock data and to forecast production. Many large corporations maintain a regular crop-reporting system, such as Clements, Curtis & Co., of Chicago, the American Steel Wire Co., and many banks and railroads. I suppose that nearly every newly organized marketing bureau in each

State has felt the need for more detailed crop reports and has attempted to collect information on its own account. The States Relations Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture, through its county agents, has made numerous attempts to collect data on crop acreage, condition, yield, and numbers of live stock. The Food Administration, not satisfied with the Government-crop reports, undertook to organize a crop-reporting service of its own, through its State and county food administrators. Even the National Weather Bureau utilizes its voluntary observers to obtain information on the effect of weather on crops, and quite often can not resist the temptation to forecast production. Numerous attempts have also been made to take so-called censuses by means of school children, one or two of which have been successful in a few well organized States, but have proved utter failures in many other States.

I have mentioned the foregoing sources of acreage and live-stock information simply to give you a bird's-eye view of the field, and the number of agencies that are engaged in crop and live-stock reporting work, all of which I interpret as evidence of the need, the importance, and the value of crop and live-stock statistics.

Going back a little, there are two governmental agencies charged by law with the function of collecting, recording, and publishing crop and live-stock statistics, monthly or annually, or both. These agencies are the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Federal Department of Agriculture and a number of the departments or boards of agriculture of the State governments. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the organization of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, I will say that the bureau has both an office force and a field force. The office force is organized into divisions, the administrative division, the crop-reporting division, which tabulates the returns from the field, and the crop-records division, which has charge of all agricultural reports of foreign Governments, of State governments, and of many private crop-reporting agencies. Our statistical library is probably one of the most complete collections of reports relating to agriculture in all countries of the world in existence. It may be of interest to mention the fact that the acreage, crop, and live-stock figures contained in these foreign reports have been translated into American units and transcribed in tabular form so as to be readily available for all principal countries and crops of the world.

The field force consists of salaried field agents and crop specialists, and a very large number of crop reporters who serve without compensation. We have 42 field agents and 11 crop specialists. These are in the classified civil service, which means that they have been appointed after competitive civil-service examination and can not be removed except for cause. All of them have had some practical experience in farming; most of them are graduates of agricultural colleges; with few exceptions they are legal residents of the States to which they are assigned; and all are thoroughly trained in statistical methods and crop estimating. Each field agent has permanent headquarters in his State and travels about three weeks out of four and reports directly to the department on the crops of his State, basing his reports on personal observation, interviews with the best-informed men in each county and upon periodical reports of selected aids. The crop specialists have the same qualifications as field

agents, but specialize upon a particular crop, such as cotton, tobacco, rice, fruit, or truck crops, and they travel most of the time throughout the regions where their crops are grown. They also report directly to the bureau, basing their reports on personal observation, interviews, and reports of selected aids, who are usually the best-informed men in each locality.

The voluntary crop reporters serve without compensation except for such seeds and publications as can be supplied to them by the bureau and all receive regularly the Monthly Crop Report and the Weekly News Letter. The corps of voluntary crop reporters comprises (1) 33,743 township reporters, (2) 2,752 county reporters, with about 5,500 aids reporting to them, (3) 19 special lists of reporters who report on particular subjects, such as live stock, cotton, wool, tobacco, rice, potatoes, apples, peanuts, beans, prices, and the like, aggregating about 137,000, and (4) about 20,160 field aids, including the best informed men in each county who report directly to the salaried field agents of the bureau. The total number of voluntary crop reporters is about 200,000, which would make about 66 for each county if they were evenly distributed. They are mostly farmers; they serve without compensation, and are selected and retained on the lists because of their knowledge of local conditions, their public spirit, and their interest in the work. All except county aids and field aids report directly to the bureau and each class of reports is tabulated and averaged separately for each crop and State. In December of each year the dates upon which the crop reports shall be prepared and issued for each month of the following year are designated and published by the Secretary of Agriculture, although some of these dates, especially those relating to cotton, are prescribed by law and can not be changed by the Secretary. In this connection I may mention a criminal statute which was passed by Congress about 10 years ago which provides that employees of the Federal Department of Agriculture who assist in the preparation of the Government crop reports shall not speculate in any product of the soil, shall not give out any information, directly or indirectly, relating to Government crop reports in advance of the date fixed by the Secretary, and shall not knowing compile and publish any false statistics, under penalty of a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment for not to exceed 10 years, or both. I may say further that once or twice each year every employee of the Bureau of Crop Estimates is furnished with a copy of this criminal statute, one of which he keeps and the other he signs and returns to the bureau files. This criminal statute is the direct result of a leak which occurred in the old Bureau of Statistics 10 or more years ago when it was found that a trusted employee who had access to the findings of the Crop Reporting Board had been giving out advance information by a system of prearranged signals which was telegraphed to a confederate in New York. Since this unfortunate occurrence extreme measures have been taken to prevent the possibility of a leak, especially with reference to the so-called speculative crops, which are cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley.

The reports from the voluntary crop reporters relating to the speculative crops just mentioned come directly to the bureau and

are opened, sorted by States, and totals of groups of 10 are listed on tabulation sheets, which are turned in to the chief of division before the columns are added. The chief of division gives each sheet a number and then cuts off all boxheads and sees that there are no identifying marks on the sheet except the number he has given to it. He then cuts the sheet into sections, which are distributed among a number of expert computers, who add the columns and write the totals without knowing to what crop or State they relate. When the totals are combined the chief of division, who alone has a key to the numbers, places the papers in a locked receptacle until the Crop Reporting Board assembles.

The reports of the field agents on speculative crops are sent by mail or code telegram directly to the Secretary of Agriculture, the mailed reports coming in special envelopes, which are withdrawn from the regular mail in the city post office and delivered by special messenger to the private secretary to the Secretary, who receipts for each one separately and places it unopened in a locked metal box, to which he alone has the key.

On the morning of crop-report day, fixed in advance by the Secretary the previous December, the chief of bureau calls at the Secretary's Office and is given the special reports of the field agents, which have been kept under lock and key with seals unbroken. As soon as the chief of bureau enters the outer door of the bureau, which is in the same building with the Secretary's Office, the bureau doors are closed and locked and guards are stationed outside to prevent anyone from either entering or leaving until the hour and minute set in advance for the issuance of the report. All telegraph and telephone lines are disconnected and locked by the chief of bureau before he himself is locked in with the Crop Reporting Board.

The Crop Reporting Board consists of the chief of bureau, assistant chief of bureau, chief of the Field Service, two statistical scientists of long experience, and one or more field agents or crop specialists called in from the field to sit with the board, the personnel being changed each month. After the board assembles in an inner room, with a force of expert computers in an adjoining room, the doors separating them from the rest of the bureau are also locked.

As soon as the Crop Reporting Board is assembled and locked in the reports of the field agents are opened, tabulated for each crop and State, and a separate sheet is submitted to each member of the board. There is a separate sheet for each crop or subject with the names of the States printed on the left-hand side and in parallel columns are shown the figures reported by the field agent for each State, the figures reported by the crop specialists for each State, the average of the reports of the county reporters, the average of the reports of the township reporters, the average of the reports of special reporters, the figures adopted by the board for the previous month, the same month for the previous year, and the 10-year average for the same month in previous years. Field agents and crop specialists are required to submit with their reports brief comments on each crop, showing what changes have occurred during the month, and explain why their estimates differ from their estimates a month ago. These comments are read, as well as a summary of weather conditions by the Weather Bureau. Each member of the board

proceeds to examine the data and arrive at an individual conclusion as to what the figure for each State should be. The individual estimates are then tabulated in parallel columns and read by the chairman. Usually it is quite remarkable how closely the individual estimates of the different members of the board agree. Where there is any difference of opinion the entire board considers the evidence and agrees upon a single figure.

As soon as a report on a single crop for all States is approved by the board it is turned over to a force of expert computers to make the necessary calculations, such as converting condition figures into equivalent terms of bushels or tons per acre and multiplying yield per acre for each State in order to arrive at total production. As fast as the necessary operations are made the results are set up on a multigraph machine, so that as soon as the board is through with its work the results are in type. Usually the board meets at 8 a. m., and the report is issued at 2.15 p. m. Shortly before the time set for the issuance of the report the Secretary or Acting Secretary is admitted by the guards and the report is submitted to him for approval. About a minute before the time set for the release of the report the Secretary and the chairman of the board take a sufficient number of copies of the summary and lay them face down on a table in the lobby of the building where representatives of the press associations are waiting for it. Precisely on the stroke of the clock the report is released and the press representatives race for their respective telephone and telegraph instruments and in a few seconds the report is flashed over the country to the principal metropolitan journals, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce.

As soon as the report is released at Washington the State figures are telegraphed to the bureau's field agent in each State, who gets out a sufficient number of copies of the State report and mails it to all the local papers. Usually within an hour after the report is released the manuscript of the Monthly Crop Report is turned over to the Government Printing Office which is required by law to print or mail the report on or before the 12th of the month. Owing to the overwhelming pressure of printing work during the war, the Government Printing Office has not always been able to comply with the law in this respect and for some months there has been from one to six days' delay in printing and mailing the Monthly Crop Report.

I ask your indulgence for having gone into these details, but it seems necessary to give you some idea of the great care and thoroughness with which the Government crop reports are prepared, safeguarded, and issued. No other crop reporting service in the world has such facilities or is so well organized for gathering information in the field, for analyzing and summarizing it so quickly or for publishing it so promptly. I have repeatedly been assured by representatives of foreign Governments and by statisticians in this country who have traveled extensively and who are familiar with the crop reports of other countries, that the United States unquestionably has the most perfect system of crop reporting in the world. This system and these methods have been developed through more than half a century of experience. It is safe to say that during that period the bureau has tried or seen tried every known method that has been suggested for the collection of crop and live-stock statistics. We there-

fore feel that we know pretty well the limitations, the possibilities, the probabilities, and the practicability of almost every method that may be suggested.

Now as to cooperation. Neither the law authorizing the Bureau of Crop Estimates and prescribing its functions, nor the annual appropriation acts, provide specifically for cooperation by the bureau with any other agency. Neither does the law prohibit such cooperation. However, from the very nature of our work and the limitations imposed by the appropriation acts, the bureau must rely largely on the cooperation of others to accomplish its work. The 200,000 voluntary crop reporters are wholly cooperative. Close cooperative relations have been established with the Census Bureau, with the States Relations Service, and the State colleges of agriculture, and with other State and local authorities. One of the most promising fields of cooperation is with the State departments or boards of agriculture, especially where such departments or boards are already organized or can organize for crop-reporting work.

For several reasons we have had in mind the desirability of establishing closer cooperative relations with State departments of agriculture for a number of years, and as far back as 1914 the field agents of this bureau were instructed to keep in touch with the State commissioners of agriculture, to cultivate friendly relations with them, to explain our own work and methods of estimating, and to study their methods and work. Several obstacles stood in the way of earlier cooperation. One was that the field service of the bureau was reorganized in 1914, and a number of new field agents were appointed and we naturally desired to perfect our own organization and methods before attempting to make further changes. Another consideration was that the bureau is a Federal institution, and was organized on a purely business basis, with the sole aim of supplying accurate crop and live-stock data to the public, and therefore it must be wholly non-partisan and not become identified in any way with any political faction or controversy which might have developed in a State. A further consideration was the criminal statute regarding the giving out of advance information relating to a crop report, and we did not see our way clear to accepting assistance from any State official or employee who might have access to the State totals of the field agent. Another reason has been our natural hesitation to limit the freedom of action of the bureau by entering into partnership with a State institution. It was considerations such as these that led the bureau to defer carrying out a formal cooperative agreement with the commissioner of agriculture of West Virginia, who proposed such cooperation in 1914, and again when similar cooperation was suggested by the secretary of the State board of agriculture of Missouri about 1916. However, when Commissioner Norgord, of the Wisconsin State department of agriculture, telegraphed a proposal for cooperation with the bureau at the close of the convention at St. Louis, which was called by the Secretary of Agriculture immediately after the United States entered the war, we felt that the time had come for real and effective cooperation, and shortly thereafter a formal agreement was drawn up and signed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and by Mr. Norgord. From the very beginning I can say that the cooperative crop reporting service established in Wisconsin has been highly

satisfactory to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and I am assured by Mr. Norgord and other State officials that it has been equally satisfactory in Wisconsin.

The agreement with Wisconsin provides that the sources of information, mailing lists, tax assessors' returns, etc., of the State department should be made available to the field agent of the bureau; that the State department of agriculture should furnish office room and clerical assistance from time to time as might be needed; that the State department should furnish the paper and printing for the schedules and crop reports; that the Federal department should appoint an official of the State department of agriculture as a collaborator in order that he might be amenable to the United States criminal statute regarding the giving out of advance information, the compilation of false statistics, etc.; that a single monthly cooperative State crop report should be issued jointly by the two departments; that the printed schedules and reports should show the cooperation by bearing the names and titles of the field agent of the bureau and the proper official of the State department; and that the Government frank should be used for mailing out schedules of inquiry and the monthly State crop reports. I may say that one of the most gratifying features of the cooperative crop reporting service in Wisconsin has been the assistance rendered the field agent in making accessible to him the tax assessors' reports of agricultural data, showing sizes of farms, numbers of different classes of live stock, and the acreage in different crops. I am informed by our Wisconsin field agent that the State officials, including the governor and the commissioner of agriculture, have taken an active part in arousing the interest of tax assessors in the important work of collecting agricultural statistics, in calling the tax supervisors together and addressing them on the subject, and in writing follow-up letters. The result has been that we have as much confidence in live-stock and acreage reports of Wisconsin as we would have in a United States census of the State.

Soon after the Wisconsin agreement was entered into copies of the contract were mailed to all the field agents of the bureau in other States for their information and guidance. A few months later a similar agreement was entered into with the State industrial commissioner of Utah. Last winter Mr. Mayes, commissioner of agriculture of Missouri, and Mr. Logan, our field agent in that State, got together and arranged the details for a cooperate State crop-reporting service in about the same form as the Wisconsin agreement. Last spring Mr. Danielson, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for Nebraska, and Mr. Anderson, our field agent for that State, also arranged for a similar cooperative crop-reporting service for Nebraska. A few months later Mr. Shaw, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for Ohio, and our field agent arranged for a similar cooperative crop-reporting service, which is now being organized, with Mr. Callender, our former field agent for Wisconsin, in charge.

I may add that the subject of combining forces with State departments of agriculture is now under consideration in a number of States. Our cooperation so far has been not only successful and satisfactory to all concerned, but it has been singularly free from friction or complications of any kind. I think this is largely due to

the fact that a spirit of cooperation has gradually and naturally developed between the field agents of the bureau and State officials, which has resulted in mutual confidence. I am convinced that cooperative crop-reporting service in States where it has been established has resulted in considerable improvement. At any rate it has been highly commended by business men and men who have occasion to make use of the Federal and State crop reports.

Some of the advantages of cooperation may be pointed out. Without any intention to criticize, because of conditions for which State commissioners of agriculture are not responsible, I may say that the State systems of crop reporting are apt to be weak and imperfect because they lack funds with which to employ competent men trained in statistical methods, or to pay the travel expenses of one or more men to gather first-hand information by personal observation of crop conditions, or personal interviews with the best informed men in every county. The cost of postage and lack of funds are also obstacles to getting complete returns by mail in many States. Because each State is independent of other States there is bound to be a lack of uniformity in collecting, tabulating, interpreting, and publishing crop and live stock data. Furthermore, where both the State and the Bureau of Crop Estimates are issuing crop reports independently, there is unavoidable duplication of effort and unnecessary expense, and the reports, while in close agreement, will necessarily differ in some respects, causing more or less confusion, criticism and lack of public confidence in one or both. A further defect or difficulty arises from the fact that in many States changes in personnel are likely to occur, with corresponding changes in policy, which is apt to result in lack of continuity and comparability of State statistics. Cooperation with the Bureau of Crop Estimates overcomes most of these defects and difficulties to a large extent. The trained field agent of the bureau, selected because of his special training in statistical methods and crop estimates, who is in the classified civil service and therefore not subject to removal except for cause, who has a travel allowance which permits him to visit every portion of the State periodically, can devote his entire time and attention to the State crop reports. His training in the bureau will bring about uniform methods and his permanence insures the continuance and comparability of results. The combining of the mailing lists of the Federal and State departments insures more complete returns and the use of the Government frank in mailing schedules to reporters relieves the State of a considerable financial burden. The elimination of duplication between the two services and the issuance of a single State crop report results in economy, better service, and a greater degree of confidence in the reports.

One of the principal advantages of the cooperative service to the Bureau of Crop Estimates is the opportunity for collecting and publishing crop statistics by counties. The bureau has long felt the need for county figures and the demand for county figures has become more and more insistent each year, but the bureau, with its limited clerical force and the time limits imposed, can not tabulate returns by counties at the central office, nor has it the funds for printing details by counties. Since the organization of the bureau more than half a century ago, the State has been the smallest unit for which crop and live-stock

statistics could be published at the central office. Now, this desirable end can be readily effected by having the county data collected, tabulated, and summarized in each State if the State authorities can cooperate by furnishing some clerical assistance and can publish the results by counties. This is one of the things already accomplished in Wisconsin and Missouri. All of our field agents have been instructed to change from State to a county basis as rapidly as conditions will permit. Census figures are used as the basis for our acreage and live-stock estimates. Beginning with the next census in 1920 we expect our field agent to get his data by counties. We hope that in many States the State department of agriculture can cooperate with us, not only in the extra work involved in handling data by counties, but in publishing State crop reports, so as to show details by counties. Such details by counties will be of great value to the county agent, the farm bureaus, the State colleges of agriculture, as well as to the Federal and State departments of agriculture, and to all students and business men who have occasion to make use of them.

The field agents of the bureau have had under consideration for some time this matter of cooperation with State departments of agriculture, and some of them have expressed doubt as to what can be done in States which have no crop reporting service and are without funds to establish such a service. I have advised them to the effect that cooperation implies reciprocity. Cooperation must involve mutual responsibility and mutual advantage. We can not cooperate with a State which has no organization and no facilities for collecting and publishing crop and live-stock data. In such States our field agents are instructed to keep in touch with State officials and at opportune times suggest improvements in tax assessors' returns with a view to making them of greater value to the State and to the bureau. In States which have a definite organization and facilities for issuing crop reports the field agents are instructed to cultivate friendly relations with the officials, to cooperate with them whenever practicable, and at opportune times to discuss with them the feasibility of entering into formal relations for the establishment of a cooperative State crop reporting service.

A while ago I mentioned some of the considerations which led the bureau to hesitate about entering into cooperative agreements with State departments of agriculture. We can readily see where a State department of agriculture in the same way might hesitate about giving up some of its freedom of action by becoming a partner to such an agreement. A partnership, no matter how advantageous it may be, always involves certain concessions and restrictions. Then, too, a Federal bureau is usually stronger in clerical force and funds and better organized than a department of a State government. Those State departments which have not yet entered into partnership with the Bureau of Crop Estimates may very naturally have the feeling that such a partnership would involve the loss not only of freedom of independent action, but of their identity as well. This feeling was expressed recently by one of the representatives of a State department of agriculture when he said, "Oh, yes; the big fish always swallow up the little fish." However, no such catastrophe has overtaken any of the States with which we have combined efforts and I see no reason why it should ever result in any State.

On the contrary, it is our desire, and I think in practice it will be found that the State department of agriculture will be greatly strengthened by association with the bureau. The sole aim of each is to effect certain economies, secure better results, and render better service. The participation of each and the credit to which each is justly entitled can readily be shown by mentioning both organizations on all cooperative questionnaires and reports. The bureau is responsible for State and national totals and is regarded as the authority for the Government crop reports for the United States as a whole. The State departments of agriculture, when the field agents of the bureau become identified with them, and the combined cooperative State crop reports are issued in harmony with the Government crop reports, will become recognized sources of State and county details of crop and live-stock production. The Bureau of Crop Estimates has certain dates for the issuance of Government crop reports, some of which are prescribed by law, and the reports relate to certain specified crops and classes of live stock. There is no reason whatever why a State department of agriculture may not collect and publish information relating to other crops, or to special phases of crop and live stock production within a State, the only restriction in its freedom of action or obligation involved in a cooperative State crop-reporting service being that the State department shall not issue independent figures at variance with those already issued in cooperation with the Federal bureau. Another point that should not be overlooked is the clause in the cooperative form of agreement which has been adopted to the effect that the agreement may be terminated by either party upon 30 days' notice to the other party. In other words, if complications arise or if the crop-reporting service proves unsatisfactory to either party, the agreement may be terminated within 30 days. As a matter of fact, the success of the cooperative scheme depends largely on the cooperative spirit of the contracting parties. If both are animated by a desire to make the scheme a success, all difficulties can be readily overcome. But if either or both parties become critical or jealous or involved in political or local controversies, trifles will be magnified and effective cooperation will cease to exist.

In conclusion I will say that an ideal scheme for the collection and publication of crop and live stock estimates involves an enlarged and well-organized Bureau of Crop Estimates cooperating closely with the various State departments of agriculture and with the State colleges of agriculture. Working separately and independently these three organizations are lacking in certain elements of strength and operate under certain handicaps of organization and funds. Working harmoniously together they will mutually strengthen each other and render better, more efficient, and satisfactory service, because of better organization, better facilities for collecting and publishing crop information, and avoidance of duplication of effort and unnecessary expense.

One more thought that I came near overlooking, but which I wish to emphasize, is the great advantage that will accrue to the States from having satisfactory estimates of crop and live stock production by counties. From about 1890 to 1908 this country passed through a period of overproduction of agricultural products and ruinously low prices to farmers. Since about 1908 population has overtaken

production. It is not likely that farm prices will ever again fall as low as they did in the 20 years preceding the war. With higher prices and better methods, better facilities for communication and marketing, and better sanitary and social conditions farming will become more and more profitable and attractive. Upon the demobilization of our Army now in Europe many of the returning soldiers will seek to become farmers. Possibly also there may be an influx of immigrants from Europe if their governments will permit them to leave. Many States still have much available land that only needs development to become highly productive. Think what splendid material, what valuable material for advertising, these States will have if dependable figures can be furnished by the Federal and State departments of agriculture showing crop and live stock production for a series of years in each county, especially after new farmers are acquired, new land is developed, and the figures of production begin to show an increase. Every county and every local board of trade and chamber of commerce will want to use these figures as a stimulus to local pride and further growth and development. This is the last but not the least of many reasons why the Federal and State departments of agriculture should cooperate in the collection and publication of dependable agricultural statistics.

The PRESIDENT. I am sure we appreciate this presentation from Mr. Estabrook, of the United States Department of Agriculture. We are pleased to have him come to us as the first speaker on our program and suggest to us a definite line of work and make the statement that the United States Department of Agriculture is looking to the State departments of agriculture directly for this line of cooperative work.

Perhaps some of you have a few questions you would like to ask Mr. Estabrook. We may take two or three minutes for these questions.

Commissioner FELKER, of New Hampshire. I would like to ask if at the present time the Bureau of Crop Estimates depend on more than one source other than the field agents in the States—that is, do they go to the departments of agriculture and do they go to the colleges?

Mr. ESTABROOK. For original information we rely upon two different sources. First, our field agents, trained men with a picked list of aides in the State. Then we have in the township list the men in each township reporting directly to the bureau. Then we have the county crop reporter with his aides reporting directly to the bureau. These are tabulated separately in the bureau and used as a comparison or a check with other sources of information. Our agents have been directed to keep in touch with the State departments of agriculture, but as to obtaining information directly from a State department, he does not do much of that. We have published the reports from State departments. I might say we have now under consideration a plan for closer cooperation with the colleges, which contemplates the formation in each county of a crop reporting committee made up of the farm bureau agents.

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. I would like to ask if the work of the tax assessors you mention is voluntary upon their part or according to State statute?

Mr. ESTABROOK. My understanding is that they are paid for their services.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. It is a part of the duties of the assessors, just as their other duties. It is compulsory. One of the means of getting more careful figures is this: We have in Wisconsin a system of income assessors, and these income assessors take charge of groups of local assessors; so we have local supervision by them, and that has proven a very helpful addition to our system. I would greatly advocate that as a help in getting next to the assessor and in impressing upon him the importance of getting all the statistics and of getting them accurately.

Commissioner SHAW, of Ohio. I want to indorse very strongly the cooperative arrangement with the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates. It is working out splendidly in our State. Previously we were issuing our report, and the Federal board was issuing its report. That resulted in considerable confusion. We usually hastened our report to be the first in the field. That has now been done away with and we have changed our quarterly publication to a monthly one in order that we may publish the county crop reports to go to our mailing list. I think the different commissioners need have no hesitancy in forming a cooperation with the Federal bureau if you are in a position to do it.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. In reference to the formation of these county crop-reporting committees, with the county agent as a center, will they report to the extension service of the college where that is heading the county agents, or will they report to the county reporting service in the State?

Mr. ESTABROOK. They will report to the county crop-reporting service in the State.

The PRESIDENT. One of the important and interesting features of our work is the field of effort of the department of agriculture. It is fundamental to our work in the different States. It is necessary to our work in connection with the interstate relation and in connection with our relations to the United States Department of Agriculture. The executive committee under the leadership of Commissioner Norgord, of Wisconsin, has been giving considerable time to the preparation of a plan outlining the field of work and stating the coordination of effort with other States. The committee has been working over a year on this plan. Commissioner Norgord himself has given a great deal of time and thought to the plan. He has also given a great deal more time and thought to the work of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, and every commissioner is deeply indebted to Commissioner Norgord for what he has done in this work and in connection with the plan of this association. I am sure we are eager to hear Commissioner Norgord in reference to this plan. Commissioner Norgord.

Commissioner COHEN, of Kentucky. I believe that this will be the most important paper in so far as this association is concerned, and since our secretary has advised us that there are several commissioners who were unable to reach here this morning but will do so later during the day, I believe it would be wisdom on the part of the chair to postpone this paper until every commissioner who will attend this meeting is present. This is the real cream in the organiza-

tion of the commissioners of agriculture throughout the United States, and from what I have gathered, there will be more food for future thought and for definite constructive effort and action contained in this paper than in any other that will be presented to us.

The PRESIDENT. This is a deliberate body and you are to make your own decision. What is the pleasure of the association in connection with the postponing of this paper?

After discussion by the commissioners present it was voted to postpone the presentation of the paper until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. I think it would be a good thing to meet a little earlier than 3 o'clock this afternoon. I move that we make the hour 2 o'clock instead of 3 o'clock.

(Carried.)

The PRESIDENT. We will adjourn now until 2 o'clock.

(End of morning session.)

SECOND SESSION, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 2 P. M.

Meeting was called to order by President, Wilson.

The PRESIDENT. In accordance with the resolution passed this morning adopting the report of the executive committee, in which two committees were mentioned as temporary committees for our session, I assume that the president of the association is authorized to proceed to appoint those two committees—a committee on resolutions and a nominating committee. If there is no objection from the floor I will proceed to appoint for the resolutions committee, an important committee, the work of which should begin at once, the following: Commissioner Alva Agee, of New Jersey, chairman; Commissioner John A. Roberts, of Maine; Commissioner H. K. Bryson, of Tennessee.

In order that the resolutions committee may get before it the suggestions for resolutions or actions from the different commissioners I will pass around some cards asking the different commissioners to suggest to a member of that committee any suggestions which you have for action.

For the nominating committee, that I shall ask to report later in the session, to-morrow, names for officers, I will name: Commissioner N. E. Shaw, of Ohio, chairman; Commissioner George W. Koiner, of Virginia; Commissioner H. H. Parke, of Illinois.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. It seems to me that we should determine as soon as possible at what time we are to have our business meeting, so that the committees now being appointed will know what time to have reports ready. Therefore, I move that our business meeting be held between 1.30 and 3 to-morrow afternoon, before our formal meeting begins.

(Seconded. Carried.)

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Massachusetts has asked the privilege of stating briefly the situation relative to the corn borer, a new insect that has just come out, and inasmuch as that is of interest to all of us, I have granted him that privilege.

Commissioner WHEELER, of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman and commissioners, there has appeared in Massachusetts in the last two or three years an insect which promises in its destructiveness to sur-

pass anything which has appeared in the country before. This insect is known as the European corn borer and has been found in a very small area of the State north of Boston, in a territory amounting to approximately 800 square miles. The territory has been pretty thoroughly scouted this last year by Department of Agriculture experts. We are particularly interested in it because of its destructive habits, not only to corn but to practically every annual and perennial plant which has a stem large enough to harbor the insect itself. We are finding it in practically every variety of market-garden plants, as potatoes, carrots, lettuce, celery, cucumber vines, tomatoes, beets, and every other plant having a stem of that character; in all grain crops, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, and we have every reason to believe it will get into wheat. We find it in every variety of weed which is of that nature, having a succulent stem, and owing to its very bad habit of boring into the stem and being entirely covered by the plant, it is very difficult of extermination.

We believe if it spreads over the United States it presents the most serious problem the country has ever faced in regard to an insect pest. We are anxious to bring the matter before the whole of the country in order to get united action on some methods of extermination of this pest. We have gone so far as to bring the matter before the entomologists in their recent session and asked them to support a large appropriation for the extermination of the pest. We have also formed the American plant-pest committee, the membership of which we are trying to get in each State four persons—the commissioner of agriculture, the State forester, the State entomologist and the State pathologist—so that when any insect appears or any plant disease appears in any section of the country, we may have at once the machinery of warning the rest of the country against that pest and getting necessary action in putting that pest down. We have gone past the day when an insect or a plant disease continues to be a State problem. The cotton boll weevil in Texas is just as much a problem of Massachusetts as the gypsy moth is to other sections of the country. Certainly anything that affects the prosperity of the farmers affects the whole country. We believe that these questions of the control of plant diseases and insect pests should, as soon as discovered, be made a national question. The control of pine blister rust is now well under way. So we are asking at the present time that Congress appropriate \$500,000 to be expended in that area in the eradication of this insect, which we believe can actually be done if enough money is spent before it gets into new territory. With the thing in such a small area of the State the problem is nothing near as serious as if it got out of the area where it is now and into the great corn areas of the Middle West or South. We have also every reason to think that this pest would attack cotton. The thing for us to do is for all to get together in the country and make Congress understand that they have got to suppress this pest. If they had done the same thing in 1890 with the gypsy moth I think there is no doubt but that they could have cleaned it out entirely.

I am going to bring this matter before you and I am going to present to the resolutions committee a resolution which I hope the commissioners will adopt as their sentiments toward the action of the National Government on this question. In order to get this matter

before the country, this committee has been formed. This committee was financed largely from the forestry interests of the country, because it had a forestry problem on its hands. To-day the committee is handling an agricultural problem and for that reason, while the forestry association in Massachusetts is agreeable to doing all it can, we believe there should be a small appropriation made by each State to help finance this campaign to arouse the country against the encroachment of these insects. It will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500 to carry on this campaign. I am hoping that the commissioners will think this matter over, and anyone who can contribute funds we are hoping they will see fit to do so, because I believe it concerns us all. We want your help, and for that reason I have brought this matter up to-day. I expect to have here some time this afternoon some specimens of the insect. I have here two or three pictures. In speaking of the life history of this insect, the weak point is the fact that it remains in the pupal stage through the winter months, and for that reason it is more easy to attack it than if it wintered over in the egg form; so by destroying its hiding place we are able to destroy the insect. That is the hopeful thing in the whole plan.

I shall be glad if we can get the cooperation of the commissioners in this, because I feel it is our problem, as it really affects the things we are most vitally interested in.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any question any commissioner wishes to ask Commissioner Wheeler?

Commissioner PARKER, of North Carolina. Have you a resolution ready?

Commissioner WHEELER. I have not. I thought I had better present it to the resolutions committee.

Commissioner KORTNER, of Virginia. How is it most easily spread?

Commissioner WHEELER. By the female insect itself. She flies a short distance, about 300 yards.

Commissioner PARKER, of North Carolina. How many broods are there a year?

Commissioner WHEELER. Two in the North and undoubtedly three in the South.

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. Is that territory quarantined now?

Commissioner WHEELER. It is under Federal quarantine, but not under intrastate quarantine. We have a bill in the legislature which will give us this authority this winter.

Commissioner PARKE, of Illinois. I would move that this association take action on this question, leaving it to the resolutions committee to bring in a resolution in proper form letter.

Commissioner PARKER, of North Carolina. There are a number of commissioners of agriculture who are not here in person or by proxy, and so I move that this association request the secretary to write to the commissioner of agriculture of each State of the Union, setting forth this national peril and asking them for a contribution to help defray the expenses of the committee.

(Seconded. Carried.)

The PRESIDENT. I am pleased to introduce at this time Dr. H. C. Taylor, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin, who will present to us the topic "The Issue Between the Farmer and the Middleman." Dr. Taylor.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE FARMER AND THE MIDDLEMAN.

Dr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is a subject which has interested a very great many people in various parts of the United States. It has interested them from a very great many different points of view. In our own State we find all these different points of view represented. There are thousands who have cut-over land in our State who are interested in selling it, and they have an interest in this subject. There are farmers in other parts of the State who have land they wish to cultivate and who have suffered greatly during the past year or more because of shortage of help. They are interested in this subject. And then there are thousands who are interested in this subject because they are interested in the young men who are coming back to this country after having rendered great service in winning the war.

So, in taking up the subject of the returning soldier and sailor and his place in agriculture, we have a large subject to deal with. In the first place, who are these young men, what are their relations at home, and what will they naturally do when they are demobilized? Those who have come from farm homes where they are needed and who expect to return to the same place and take the same position. Only a few days ago I asked a dairy farmer in Greene County how it affected the farming on their 340-acre farm when Walter went into Camp Grant. He never got any farther than Camp Grant. Without thinking it over, the older brother, who is really the manager, said: "We didn't get the corn cultivated so much as usual, and we raised more weeds. Aside from that I guess we got the crops in fairly well." I think that is characteristic of the situation so far as southern Wisconsin is concerned, that in one way or another we got the work done, but we did not get it done so well. But it is true that last season was an extraordinary season for getting work done in so far as field work was concerned, because there were so many more days in each month we could work in the fields. We were disturbed by rainy weather much less than common.

So that there are both of these points of view that must be considered, but I believe we will all agree that the most important consideration is the question of what is the best thing for these boys. If there is a second consideration, it is: What is the best thing for American agriculture. In order to go into this subject it would take more time than we have this afternoon, and I expect to summarize briefly the points that I have to make.

In the first place, what is the character of the land which is available for these boys? We can divide it roughly into two classes, that in farms and that not in farms. The land not in farms represents about one-half of the land surface of the United States, but it does not represent the best half. The best lands have been taken up. There is some potentially good land in marshes and in cut-over land which will be valuable when drained and cleared, but in many instances this would cost much more at present prices than the land would be worth when under the plow. There are other areas which can be irrigated, but when the whole area of land not in farms is considered it is found that the mountains, deserts, semiarid lands, and cut-over lands represent a large percentage of the area not in farms,

and most of this land is worth more for forest and grazing purposes than for farms.¹

After the whole situation has been gone over carefully, the conclusion that one tends to arrive at is that the total area of farm land may possibly be extended as much as 25 per cent in the course of time, but at a very great cost—that it will cost a very great deal to make this extension. How rapidly we should undertake to extend the farm area at the present time and whether or not we should look primarily in this direction for providing land for soldiers and sailors, is a question of very grave importance when we remember that only this past season there has been a great shortage of labor on the farms, and when we remember that the opportunities on the land already in use are very great. Shall we look in the direction of the new land or shall we look in the direction of the old land and spend our energies there making the latter a better place for the boys to get into farming by improving their opportunities?

Another of the questions which has come to our minds is this: What will be the attitude of mind of the farm boy who went to Camp Grant and from Camp Grant to some southern camp and then to the front, and who is now over there and coming back pretty soon? He will come back home and want to visit with the neighbors, have a good time seeing all the people and telling the story of his trip, but after he has been home a week or two, what will be his attitude of mind? Will he be interested in staying there, or, after the experience he has had as a soldier, is he going to begin to think this old neighborhood is a pretty dull place? Is not this the time to give especial attention to the development of better rural life? Is not this an opportunity to put some of these young men in as leaders in the development of a better country life?

In the policy developed in connection with the receiving of the young men who are returning we should give our attention to the development of a proper opportunity on the best lands of the United States, rather than ask them to go and attack that which the rest of us have not wanted to use. In other words, I believe that the main idea should be to get these boys back on the land which is in farms now, and that only when there is a surplus of population we should gradually move over into these unoccupied lands. Any extraordinary move at the present time in the expansion of territory is not a good thing for these young men. It is also bad from the standpoint of the country as a whole, for more land is not needed at present.

We have, it is true, speeded up our production during the past few years and have produced more than we have ever produced with the same number of men before. This was possible because good farming is cumulative and the effects of bad farming do not show at once. I know of many farmers who made up their minds that during the war they would use more machinery and handle a larger acreage per man because of the war conditions, and they believed they could get away with it for a year or two in spite of the fact that they knew they would grow more weeds. In southern Wisconsin they grew more

¹ A set of maps was shown which showed the location of the land not in farms, and the conditions which retard its development. These maps are being published in the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1918.

weeds in their corn in 1918 than in any year during the last 20. That was because they were trying to produce more acres per man, and I believe they were justified; they got more food per man, but it means that the condition of the soil is not as good as it was and it will take more labor to put in the oat crop. We may improve our agriculture through a series of years, and it takes a series of years to destroy the improvements we have started downhill, and we must be careful at this point and catch the step and start back up. To do this the boys who went to the front are needed back on the farms they left.

With the extension of our agriculture the question of better farming is really more important in the United States to-day than is the farming of more land. The whole history of the United States has been that of taking cheap good land and using it up, and the whole educational policy in this country so far as agriculture is concerned needs to look in the direction of better farming on the land now in farms, more intensive utilization of that land.

What is the opportunity for the young man coming back without money? Is there any opportunity for him on this richer land? In the first place I wish to say there is an opportunity for the young man with or without money. Are you going to say that because he has no money and because he has been a soldier that he should not work for wages? To work for wages in many parts of the United States means to become a part of the family and enter into the life of the community and get a living, and a wage most of which can be saved. It is an opportunity to establish a reputation among farmers who own land, as an industrious, efficient, honest man who can be trusted to operate a farm on his own account, and you know that many a farmer has remained on his farm during the war who wanted to get away and put it in the hands of some one else.

The opportunity of establishing one's character is all that is necessary in order to get a start. The owner of a farm well stocked is usually willing to put a competent young man on his farm as a share tenant, even if the young man has little money. That is the first round in the ladder toward the ownership of a farm, and the percentage of young men able to climb that ladder has been about 90 in the past, and I don't believe it will be much smaller in the near future.

What is the position of a share tenant? He is able to realize upon his ability as a manager. He is in a position to establish a home, because a farm is a home and an industry. He is in a position in the course of a few years to save some money, and if he is fortunate he will get some help in the course of a few years either by gift or inheritance. You know there are two chances for gift and inheritance, there is one on either side of the house. The prices of land, through many parts of the United States, are higher at the present time than is conducive to a very rapid rise from the position of a tenant to that of an owner of land, and this is one of the questions that needs to be taken up with the idea of improving conditions. The competition of men who do not want to farm should be removed by some form of a progressive tax which will discourage the buying of farms by others than farmers.

Going back to the main point, I believe if we had time carefully to compare the opportunities on the land not now in farms with the opportunities on land now in farms, the opportunities would prove

much better on the land now in farms both from the standpoint of those who have been on farms in the past and those who have not been on farms. If a man has decided that since he has been in the open for a couple of years as a soldier he does not care to go back into the store, but wants to become a farmer, he has a great deal to learn. Where can he learn most rapidly? In a district where good farming is carried on to be sure. We should look toward improving all conditions of agriculture and of life on these farms in order that the boys will find a decent place to come back to and find a life attractive to them.

I wish to thank you for your attention.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any questions you wish to ask Dr. Taylor?

Commissioner Wilson, of Louisiana, is unable to be present on account of illness with influenza.

Is Mr. C. T. Moore, of the United States Department of Agriculture, present?

(Absent:)

Commissioner AGEE, of New Jersey. As chairman of the committee on resolutions, may I request for the committee that gentlemen who have material to appear in our resolutions, will, if possible, word the resolution as it should appear in our report and submit to any member of our committee as soon as possible.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. Owing to the fact that Secretary Houston will be here to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and that there will be a banquet in his honor, it would seem to be necessary that we rescind our action to hold our business meeting to-morrow after lunch, and as I made that motion I would move to rescind that action.

(Seconded. Carried.)

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. I now move that we have our business meeting after the program to-morrow afternoon.

The PRESIDENT. We have just received a telephone communication from Secretary Houston stating that he leaves Washington to-morrow morning and arrives here at 12 o'clock, and we have arranged so that the commissioners lunch with him at a convenient time after his arrival, and then probably the best plan would be to come with him after luncheon here into the convention room and proceed with the program at his pleasure, if he wishes to come on the program first; or, if not, to continue with the program; but I don't think it would be courteous for us to inject a business session of an hour and a half at that time.

(Seconded. Carried.)

Commissioner McCAFFREE, of South Dakota. In view of the fact that the meeting of the deans and directors is in session to-morrow, I would move that our president and secretary be requested to invite them to meet with us and hear Secretary Houston's address to-morrow afternoon.

(Seconded. Carried.)

The PRESIDENT. I think we all know our genial commissioner from Texas. I take pleasure in introducing Commissioner Davis, of Texas, who will speak to us on "Cooperation as a Factor in Marketing."

COOPERATION AS A FACTOR IN MARKETING.

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. Working together, in a limited sense, has always been man's necessity, and in a fuller sense, it is his unsolved problem.

As the world becomes more closely united by means of rapid communication and transportation, and commercialism becomes more complex, cooperation becomes a greater necessity from year to year. I shall not, however, discuss this principle in an abstract way, but will get down to my particular subject and deal with it as concretely as possible.

The proper steps necessary to correct marketing are economic production, proper grading and packing, securing and maintaining trade relations, and caring for the surplus, off grades, and culls. Every step requires cooperative effort. Growing products at a minimum cost bears the same business relation to the producer as proper buying does to the profit dealer. It is the producer's cost price and represents one side of the equation of his business. To grow and prepare good produce at a minimum cost requires careful selection and collective purchasing of good seeds, fertilizers, and containers, followed by careful cultivation and harvesting. Besides proper preparation of the soil and the practice of cultural methods, economic growing includes the control of injurious insect pests and plant diseases, and these require the closest cooperation. One careless producer in a community can perpetuate dangerous plant diseases, and from year to year reinfest the whole community with injurious insect pests. These problems can be handled either voluntarily or by the police authority of the State. We in Texas have used both.

Good produce, properly graded and packed, are absolutely necessary to establishing and maintaining of good trade relations. Good growing will increase the amount of fancy and high-grade produce and correspondingly decrease the amount of low grades and culls; but whether our low-grade produce be few and our high grades many, or the other way around, the inferior stuff should never be permitted to impose its freight bill upon the better grades. Uniformity of variety and uniform planting dates with proper grading and packing, make possible the pooling of products for cooperative marketing. But few individuals can build up permanent trade relations. Cooperatively the growers, through an agency, can do so. Most of the failures of such efforts heretofore have been due to a lack of appreciation, on the part of the growers, of the men competent to do such work, and as a consequence they have not paid sufficient wages to secure competent salesmen. Also, there was a general suspicion that the man who possessed shrewd business ability would be dishonest and take advantage of the trust imposed in him. Upon both of these questions the growers have learned much within the last few years, and these difficulties are rapidly being overcome. Aided by better production, better grading and packing, the sales agents of the future will be able to give better service to the growers than heretofore when they had to handle inferior products with naturally unsatisfactory results. All surplus products should be cared for according to their variety and locality. If nonperishable, it should be placed in warehouses, elevators, graneries, as the condi-

tions may demand, and there be protected until a profitable market can be secured. All the surplus and unmarketable perishable products should be cared for by converting into nonperishable forms. This, of course, can be done in various ways, depending upon the kind and locality, by canning, preserving, drying, processing, pickling, etc. All unfit to be converted should be fed to live stock, according to individual or local conditions.

I have dealt with this question from the standpoint of marketing plant products only, but the same general principles are involved in producing and marketing live stock, namely, the selection of good types and individuals for breeding purposes, economic feeding, uniformity of size and color, careful shipment, caring for the surplus by cooperatively owned cold-storage plants, abattoirs, curing plants, and tanneries. A volume could be written on this subject, but the mere mention of these principles I consider sufficient for this discussion.

In my opinion, not only will the growers have to cooperatively sell their products through established agencies, but the great mass of industrial workers, who form a large bulk of the consumers, will have to cooperatively buy through established agencies. If this is not made practical the Government may be compelled to limit the number of dealers in the necessities of life in a satisfactory proportion to those to be served, and also limit the profits which they shall be allowed to make.

I wish to digress enough to discuss in very general terms the consumer's side of this question. If the growers are to become able to maintain profitable prices (and this must be done or the world is unsafe) what are living necessities going to cost the consumer? The widespread between the producer and consumer, which on the average is the largest item the consumer has to pay, and on many articles from 3 to 10 times the amount the producers get, constitutes the major portion of the problem of distribution, and its solution will require extraordinary thought and courage.

With increased facilities for the distribution of necessities has come an increased cost of distribution, and this is so woven into our general efforts along progressive lines, and our ideas of freedom of exchange, that it is going to be very difficult to make proper corrections.

We have throughout the country a large army of dealers in excess of the number necessary to serve the public. In order that a vast number of unnecessary dealers may make a living, a vast unnecessary amount of go-between profits must be paid by the consumers, or lost by the producers. These dealers, in the main, are not irresponsible commercial Shylocks, but they are the substantial citizenry of our cities, towns, and villages, who, for the various causes which take people from the country, have gone into the mercantile business as a legitimate means of earning a livelihood in town. They are our friends, the friends of good government; they support our schools, churches, and all other public enterprises; hence, the seriousness of our distribution question.

Where is the commercial secretary or public official who has nerve enough to advocate the closing of any of the stores, or to even advocate allowing no more stores to be established until public necessity calls for them? Unless this situation is met the city will continue to

outadvertise the country and will continue to have longer school terms and more social advantages. Coupled with this, our schools for some time to come will probably continue to yield to the old academic idea of education which prepares people primarily for city life, and, consequently, the exodus from the country to the city will continue. The mercantile business will get its share of those who go to the cities, and the number of dealers will proportionately increase instead of decrease. Then what? The question of the age is: Can the world be made safe for production? My individual belief is that it can, because I believe the combined wisdom and energy of man can do anything necessary for humanity; but if it is done, statesmen, educators, leaders in every line will have to take a more serious view of the situation than they have heretofore. Publicists will need to do more country advertising as compared to the advertisement of city enterprises. The Government, National, State, and county and municipal, will have to expend more money for rural development than they have heretofore ever intimated they were willing to spend. Educators must lay stress on education for efficiency, and ministers must realize there is heavy moral responsibility involved in our public and private acts concerning the material necessities of life. Every atom of God's footstool is sacred and should be so considered.

While a solution to this problem requires efforts far beyond the common conception of even our leaders, it is gratifying to know that much is being done in the right direction, and where confusion, often leading to actual hindrances among the different agricultural forces, once existed cooperative plans are being worked out. These petty jealousies have been carefully nurtured by political demagogues who take advantage of them to serve their selfish ends.

I am glad to believe that the work of this association at this meeting will be able to consummate the ideas put forth a year ago in such manner as will eventually put an end to all misunderstandings and jealousies.

In conclusion I wish to say, in all seriousness, that our distribution problem is the riddle of the age, and I shall be much pleased if my suggestions bear even the smallest part toward its solution.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any questions anyone wishes to ask Commissioner Davis?

Commissioner FELKER, of New Hampshire. Have you a system of inspection in your work down there adequate to meet your grading and packing?

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. No, sir; it is not really adequate in its full measure. It has given major success. We are taking steps at this coming legislature to get a more perfect system and throw further safeguards around the possibilities of inspection.

Commissioner FELKER, of New Hampshire. That is interesting to us in New England, because at the present time we have perfected what we hope will be enacted into law, a uniform apple-grading law. We found our greatest difficulty in getting that law effectively enforced because of lack of inspection. I firmly believe that herein is a chance for our commissioners to work cooperatively in getting uniform laws in all our States to take care of this question of interstate shipping of products, that sell on the markets for a little less

than what we can afford to sell, because we have been so particular in getting our goods up to the demand of our people. I am glad to know that Texas and some other States are working along this same line, getting a better and more reasonable way of preparing products of the farm to meet the demands of the consumers. A uniform method. That particular part of your talk was very interesting and vital to us.

The PRESIDENT. I am going to deviate from the program and ask the commissioners from the different States if they won't informally and in the space of three minutes each tell of the problems which they have been particularly successful in their States in solving, or the big problems in agriculture that concern them. We have traveled many miles, most of us, to get here. We have come here because we have some problems in mind that we have worked out, that have worked out particularly successful in our State, or in order that we may get information from other commissioners relative to problems that are now concerning us. I will start out without regard to order and ask each of you in a 3-minute statement to give us your problems or experiences.

I will start with the commissioner from Kentucky.

Commissioner COHEN, of Kentucky. Mr. President and gentlemen, I feel that the most constructive and beneficial service to the people of Kentucky was in the enactment of a measure requiring the common carriers operating in and through the State of Kentucky to transport pulverized limestone for agricultural purposes at the rate of one-half cent per ton per mile, which was a reduction of anywhere from 30 cents to 60 cents a ton, and which placed the farmers of our State in a position where they could use an unlimited supply of this badly needed product. It is true the Federal Government issued Bulletin 28, which requires an addition of 20 cents per ton for a 1-road haul, and where the farmers in our section had to depend on two and sometimes three road hauls it has made a rate almost prohibitive. In taking the matter up with the director general, he has assured me that my rate now will be virtually in keeping with that of West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, but in comparing our rate with the tabulation sent me we are in many instances some higher than they.

Again, gentlemen, the most mooted question in Kentucky to-day is the enforcement of a new dog law, introduced and passed by the 1918 session of the legislature with only 18 dissenting votes. It requires the assessor to report the number of dogs listed; requires the county clerks to report the number of dogs licensed; then the enforcing is left to the sheriff under the general supervision of the commissioner of agriculture. Where a county has listed 5,000 dogs and only 3,000 are licensed, the assessors giving full information, and the same being true of the county clerk, the commissioner simply requests the sheriff to enforce the law, and if the owner of an unlicensed dog does not procure a license within a given time he is penalized not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 per dog. It is purely a war measure to increase the sheep industry. Before the Civil War we had in Kentucky 2,000,000 sheep; last year we had 442,000 sheep.

President WILSON. I can say that the dog law in New York State is one of the good new laws.

The commissioner from North Carolina.

Commissioner PARKER, of North Carolina. Mr. President, we are trying to do some of the things that the commissioner from Kentucky states that they are doing in Kentucky, and I am glad to hear that report from him.

I will take the balance of my three minutes in saying something about local cooperation as discussed by Mr. Davis, of Texas, from experience I have had in our State in the strawberry section for 25 years. Some of the things that were really accomplished: The freight rate on strawberries was \$1.29 per hundredweight to New York and other points, but by local cooperation that was reduced to 65 cents per hundredweight. It could never have been done by individual effort. There was a secretary of the association elected and put at one of the principal railroad towns for the sending of the berries to local markets and he kept in touch with all large markets, so that he knew just how many carloads of berries were going to those places, and they were all shipped to him by solid train lots. Therefore, knowing the market conditions, he would reroute the cars to the markets so that there would be no glut in any market. That proved to be very helpful indeed to our people, and it was through local cooperation that they were able to change a loss into profit. I wanted to make that suggestion, so that the members here could take it up, showing the benefits of local cooperation and organization, and then have a man in charge of shipments to divert them to markets that would not be glutted.

THE PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Delaware.

Commissioner WEBB, of Delaware. The people of Delaware, more without law than by means of law, have done quite a good deal in the way of cooperative marketing of fruits. We grow some strawberries in Delaware, and a few years ago, particularly, I was called upon to help enforce a law which did not exist, although some of the growers and buyers said it did. We made an announcement that I was going to enforce a good many things the law did not require. By a little bluff on the part of the dealers, we put up a stand, and there was a very great improvement in the packing of strawberries. This was brought about partly through the aid of the State and partly by aid of voluntary organizations of the farmers, and the result was to bring buyers to the railroad stations to buy fruit and pay cash. A single man would buy a half dozen carloads of strawberries per day for different markets. The same way with peaches. Not with apples so much, because apples are not quite so perishable. We have grading laws on apples.

The greatest work that has been done by the State board of agriculture in Delaware has been the work of education. The board has had charge of holding the farmers' institutes for a number of years, and every year some State-wide campaign has been inaugurated, and one thing that has been carried on for 15 years is a campaign for better schools. Through this organization a sentiment was created that made it absolutely compulsory on the legislature to provide a college for women. A women's college was created. But more important than that is the work that has been done to improve the rural schools and rural conditions, and that has been done by a systematic discussion of the subject through the farmers' institutes, because through the farmers' institutes we have access to all the people in the State

outside the city of Wilmington. So we have been able to hold these campaigns for better rural conditions, and that has been the greatest work.

I may say that we have quite an effective live-stock sanitary board and that we are cleaning up hog cholera.

THE PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Illinois.

Commissioner PARKE, of Illinois. I think, perhaps, the most noticeable thing that has been done in the State of Illinois was the reorganization of our State government, and with it the department of agriculture. We formerly had about 125 commissions, each one performing its own functions, none of them cooperating, and most of them overlapping functions. These were reorganized into nine State departments, and in the changed form of government all the rules and regulations and powers of these different commissions were vested in the directors of the different departments. About 9 or 10 of the agricultural agencies, regulative agencies, were put into the department of agriculture. So, in our government we have responsibility centralized in the director, and not in a half dozen commissioners or a number of divisions. No more overlapping of functions. This change was founded on the principle that in bodies of men working together their work was effective because of the domination of some one leading character. This has been maintained in the new form, for we still have advisers to the different divisions and advisers to our own department, and we can get eminent advisers of the State to assist us where we could not get them if we paid them \$2,500 a year.

THE PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Rhode Island.

Commissioner MATTHESON, of Rhode Island. I hardly know just what to say to you gentlemen. The Rhode Island board of agriculture has a variety of activities. It is taking great interest in carrying out the school gardens among the children; also in stamping out tuberculosis and in trying to bring back our sheep industry. I was very much interested in our brother's law on dogs. Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, and in our villages most of the citizens have their dogs, and they have driven the sheep industry out of Rhode Island. We are trying to get it back to-day.

THE PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Ohio.

Commissioner SHAW, of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, we have not any particular problems, I think, that stand out with more importance than any others. One thing that has interested me particularly in our work has been the bringing about as good feeling as is possible on the part of the farmers of the State toward the department. I have always envied more or less the feeling that existed toward our college of agriculture and experiment station, and I failed to understand why the same feeling could not exist toward the department of agriculture. I begin to realize that we can not expect the same feeling they are receiving, because we find that where you are doing regulatory work you are always treading on somebody's toes. You are enforcing measures that are unpopular. We have attempted to so arrange our work and select our chiefs with the end in view that they can or will enforce or conduct their regulatory measures in such a manner as will bring about the greatest good to the greatest number, and work tactfully so that as little ill feeling as possible will result, and we hope thereby to get our farmers to understand the department.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Massachusetts.

Commissioner WHEELER, of Massachusetts. Our problem is different from that of other States. We have our big consuming public compared with a small rural population. Our problem has been merely to get the State awakened to the fact that there are a great many possibilities in Massachusetts agriculture. We have had to begin from the ground and work up. The question is getting our land in shape for actual production. We have land within 15 miles of Boston going begging at \$1 an acre. This land should be put into shape for production. This last year we have had quite an interesting bit of work on our hands in the placing of farm machinery at the disposal of the farmers. This has been productive of a great deal of good. We have assisted the farmers in the use of tractors, planting machinery, etc. We have been threshing 150,000 bushels of grain produced in the State.

Then, another thing of great importance is the apple-grading law which we have been enforcing for four years. We are gradually getting back to a better standard of apples. Instead of punishing the farmers for doing a wrong thing we are trying to give prizes for something good. Last year our prizes in Massachusetts amounted to \$60,000.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from New Hampshire.

Commissioner FELKER, of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I can not cover the activities of our department in three minutes. One of the best things, I think, that we have accomplished in our State is what Mr. Shaw says he has tried to accomplish in Ohio. In 1913 I doubt whether the farmers of New Hampshire knew whether they had a department of agriculture. In our State now most of the rural people know that there is a department located at Concord, where they can go for assistance. We have enforced the registration of fungicides and insecticides. Our State was the dumping ground for cheap insecticides. We found a product known as "Bug dope," selling for 20 cents a pound. That analyzed 1 per cent of Paris green, 99 per cent of inert material, Paris green selling for \$20 a pound.

Our department has charge of the animal industry work, and for the first time in the history of our State, we have the farmers appealing for the testing of their cattle, and a better regulatory form of management, which is bringing splendid results. Through these activities we get the benefit of the cooperative work of our United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and they now have a man located in the State. I contend that was brought about through the interest of our department, because three years ago even our officials were opposed to the suppression of animal disease so far as tuberculosis was concerned.

The apple-grading law is working out well. I believe we will have splendid results. One other good thing that I think will be of benefit to us is the getting together of the New England commissioners, and in animal industry work, the live-stock sanitary officials getting uniform regulations governing the interstate shipment of live stock, governing the tuberculin testing of cattle, and by the way, we have practically adopted the recommendations from the Bureau of Animal Industry, so that live-stock shippers whether in or out of our

several States, if they know the regulations in one State, they know the whole.

Our department governs 14 or 15 of the laws, and so far I am happy to say that we have got splendid results from our people in a way that appeals to me as being quite satisfactory to them, without pulling them into court. We have had very few court cases. We have 100 farmers in the legislature and I have but to go before the committees and put up a case, where we want to get legislation favorable to the farming interests, and they come across with it. We are getting loyal support.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Texas.

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. The concrete work that was performed in Texas which no doubt received the most universal approval of the farmers, was the efforts made last year in regard to marketing the cotton crop. We had a departure from our usual methods by going into the question of cost. This last year we sent out blanks to induce farmers to keep an account of the cost of producing cotton. There were about 1,200 returned and upon them was based the price which the farmers were asked to contend for and to hold their cotton for. When we began the work a year and a half ago, the leading papers wanted to make fun of us. The first estimate was that it cost 30 cents to produce cotton. This last year they decided that it cost 35 cents to produce cotton. They have received that price and maintained that price until the War Industries Board intimated that they were going to set a price on it. Cotton had gone to 19 cents when we begun our fight, and to put it back to 30 cents, and to an average of 28 cents for the season, was good work. The most benefit is in that principle which underlies all of our efforts, and that was the psychology of the situation. There was a general supposition that 15 cents was a good price for cotton. Of course, that price could readily be entered into by the people of the North who are the consumers of cotton. Now the textile journals freely admit that 35 cents is not an excessive price for cotton. That general psychology has raised our stock in trade. The people will quit growing cotton away below the cost price.

There has been a big work accomplished in Texas now getting ready for its full fruition—that is, the tick eradication. This does not belong to our department. The only credit that we can claim is that we lent every assistance possible in local fights. That will be worth immense sums to Texas, but it belongs to the sanitary division.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Virginia.

Commissioner KOINER, of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I think we commenced this work years ago. We started the subject of soil improvement. The State owns and operates two limestone-grinding plants. These are operated by convicts in the penitentiary, and we furnish lime to farmers at actual cost. We can not supply all the farmers of the State at these two plants, but it was intended to serve as an illustration of its value. Improvement of the soil we have always kept to the front. We do this at our institutes. We have that subject discussed in our yearbook and in our monthly bulletins. We issue a bulletin every month to every farmer. We have 7,400 names on our monthly list. We have 160,000 farms in

Virginia. These bulletins are sent free of cost. We aim to make the bulletin suitable to the farm work of that month. The average yield of corn in Virginia when I started work there was 16 bushels per acre. For the last four years it has been between 28 and 29 bushels per acre. The increase in other crops is satisfactory, too. We have 24 counties in the State that grow tobacco. That has increased, and I note this improvement in tobacco growing sections: In former years they bought all their pork and flour. We laid stress on making the farm self-supporting. One dealer in that section of the State told me he used to sell 20 carloads of grain. Last year he sold only one carload.

This year Virginia is the third apple-growing State in the Union. I can report one apple grower whose sales amounted to \$900 per acre on eight acres. We are progressing as an apple State.

We were the second State to run farmers' institute trains. The railroads cooperated with us. They say they found it profitable—they get more freight.

We furnish the farmers with hog cholera serum at cost. We buy it. We have an agricultural seed-inspection law, and a fertilizer-inspection law, which are very helpful. All fertilizers are analyzed. I have collected over \$8,000 in fines this year.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from South Dakota:

Commissioner McCaffree, of South Dakota. South Dakota problems are about the same as other States. Our main problem is to get more settlers. The people have adopted four or five amendments to the constitution: First, the rural credit act; the development of our coal mines by State funds; the harnessing of the Missouri River; the manufacture of cement; act to permit internal improvements. We think we are getting to work at some problems where we can serve ourselves. One thing that has been troubling us is the matter of farm labor. We have had trouble in getting our help for the wheat harvest. The grain harvest through there requires the largest seasonal labor movement in the world. We have 100,000 jobs to fill, and we found that we had to work together. In 1914 the Federal Government asked what demand we would have for harvest labor. We told them we would want so many men about July 20. They put a notice in every post office in the United States and I got 7,200 letters inquiring about harvest work. I got scared and got out another notice saying that nobody should come until they had written our office, but notwithstanding that we got half again as many men there as we could use. We saw we had to organize better. We perfected an organization so that it is handling that with a pretty good system. There are some real serious problems along with such a real mob as we had. I have gone into a town of 500 or 600 people and found 200 or 300 harvest hands camping there. Some of these men are not looking for work but are preying on the harvest hands. There are a great many post office and bank robberies during the fall season. The farmer is awful hard to meet in that proposition, because he wants to come into town when he begins harvest and grab up two men like 2 pounds of coffee. There should be a reduced railroad rate for laboring men who go particularly to seek a job, and are directed by a Government agency, and we have been recommending and asking that a rate of 1 cent a mile be given to men under these circumstances.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Wisconsin.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, one of the pieces of work that I think has been most effective in our State during the past year is the changing of the sentiment of our department and of the people of the State on cleaning up tuberculosis from a passive to an active policy. Wisconsin and New York have the largest number of dairy cattle of any States in the Union. Wisconsin has no more tuberculosis than any other State in the Union, but still we need to clean up, and we have put in some aggressive measures in the last two years, in order to stop the spread of tuberculosis through the medium of creameries and cheese factories, by the pasteurization of whey and skim milk. Last year we made practically all of the creameries and cheese factories pasteurize their incoming or outgoing milk.

We have started another piece of work—the cleaning up of every herd in a given area where we are petitioned to do so. We have cleaned up four districts, or townships.

The accredited herd plan is going well in our State. We started that four years ago and made some headway, but the last year the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has taken this up and a cooperative plan has been agreed upon. We have some five thousand pure-bred herds in the State that should be on that list. I might say also we have been cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in cleaning up hog cholera. We are meeting the hog cholera on the farm of original infection and stopping it there.

While we have no marketing commission in our department we have done a good deal of marketing work nevertheless, but one of these pieces of work that is foremost is the apple-grading law. For the first time in Wisconsin last year we graded and packed all of the commercial apples in Wisconsin according to the law. We also did some marketing work in the distribution of seed potatoes. We distributed in the State some \$74,000 worth of seed potatoes. Last year we had a famine on seed corn and the department did some excellent work on this, distributing seed corn to the value of \$109,000.

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, I am opposed to changing the order of the program, but, perhaps, we may be excused for making a few changes at this meeting, because we recognize that we are a postponed meeting. The chief of the United States Grain Inspection Service is holding a hearing in Washington now and it will be impossible for him to come here this evening and probably he will not be able to meet with us during the session. I have also received a telephone message from Mr. Brand, who gets here about a quarter to 7, and he made a request that he might be permitted to go on the program early in the evening in order that he may return to Washington to-night. We passed a resolution this morning saying that we would postpone a part of the morning program until this evening. If there is no objection on the part of any commissioner then we shall arrange the program this evening as follows:

1. Provided Mr. Brand gets here, an address by Mr. Brand.
 2. Mr. Neill.
 3. Mr. Bryson.
 4. Mr. Koener.
 5. The postponed part of the morning program.
- Adjourned until 7 p. m.

THIRD SESSION, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 7 P. M.

Meeting called to order by President Wilson.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Brand, who was to present the first paper this evening, has evidently been detained. We will proceed with the meeting, however, and Mr. J. W. Neill will present to us the topic "Organization as a Factor in Marketing." Mr. Neill, as I understand it, is the institute director of the State of Texas. Mr. Neill:

ORGANIZATION AS A FACTOR IN MARKETING.

MR. NEILL, of Texas. Upon this subject much has been written, methods have been suggested, and often here and there attempts have been made to carry into effect some plan through which farmers may receive a profitable price for their products. These plans, all seemingly right in theory, prove a partial if not a total failure when applied, thereby causing loss, not only to the farmer but often its influence is extended to others. And as confidence is strengthened by success, it is likewise destroyed by failure; hence weakened confidence is harder to overcome than a weak system. These failures are not always due to the system, but may be traced to lack of organization, the machinery through which any plan may be carried out.

For an organization to be effective its plans must be well defined; and to give it strength, it should have the support of every individual in the community. Even then, its strength is measured by the interest of its members, and without which, no organization will succeed. It may exist without much strength and be a measurable benefit in the education of its members as to their problems, but it can not exercise worthwhile administrative powers in carrying out its policies.

All business concerns, from the great railway systems down to the city scavengers, are effectively organized, and through their organized machinery are able to put over any project affecting their business.

Organized labor has lost many battles in the form of strikes, but every defeat brought forth renewed efforts, and at the end of nearly 40 years, labor is in the saddle. Its power lies in the compactness of its organization, and the virile interest of its members. They are able to fix the price of their labor, shorten their day's work and enforce rules to protect their members, and labor is not only organized but federated. The farmers are but partially organized, and being without adequate organization are powerless.

They can not price the products of their labor, or shorten their hours of work. In other words, they are a helpless majority.

PRODUCTION, HARVESTING, DISTRIBUTION, AND MARKETING.

It is plain, therefore, that the farmers must organize, and the farmers' institute appears as the best medium for such organization. It is free to the membership of all and takes in both producer and consumer. It deals with every problem confronting the farmer which requires cooperative action. One of the greatest of these is marketing, or the business end of farming. By farming, I mean to include all interests incident to agricultural pursuits. There are, no doubt, more complicated and vexatious questions connected with mar-

keting than any other phase of farming. It involves a systematic study in the application of scientific production, distribution, processing, and preparing the produce for market.

A close study should be made of the needs of the various markets, especially in order to prevent an oversupply of one market and an undersupply of another, thereby throwing the law of supply and demand out of balance. In consequence of this practice, disaster to the producer often follows.

TOO MANY KINDS OF ORGANIZATIONS.

I want to call your special attention to the danger of having too many different kinds of farmers' organizations, which is now the case in many States. In Texas we have several hundred farmers' organizations under various names, to wit: Certain growers' organizations, many different marketing associations; almost every field, orchard, and truck crop has its organization; and we also have several different kinds of poultry and live-stock associations.

Many of these organize for only two or three purposes and, in some cases, for only a single one. They hold no county meetings, do not meet with each other, are not federated, and, consequently, there is no cooperation among them.

No doubt they were organized for good purposes, but not having any backing they are as seed sown in stony ground which spring up, endure for only a while, and then wither away; hence the saying, "The farmers won't stick." And the great reason is that the organization is not broad enough to meet their demands. Not so with the farmers' institute.

The institute includes every purpose for which all others are organized, and furnishes both a means through which they can educate themselves to solve and meet their problems, and cooperate to carry out any plan they wish to adopt. Organizations being necessary for cooperation, you and I will agree that we can cooperate better by being members of the same organization than we can by being members of different ones. But if we have to have these different organizations they should cooperate. "In unity there is strength." People should be taught that the farmers' institute takes in all of their interests. Whether it be many purposes or a single one, that interest or purpose, however small, is dependent upon the cooperation of others having the same or allied interests.

Therefore we should discourage the formation of other organizations which deal with only a few agricultural problems and encourage the institute which deals with every phase of farming.

A FARMERS' INSTITUTE IN EVERY COMMUNITY.

There should be a good, strong farmers' institute in every community, a county institute in the county, and a State institute. Local and county institutes should have a good, live, wide-awake business agent, whose duty it should be to keep in close touch with the bureau of markets of the State department of agriculture, it being the province of this bureau to study the various markets, their supply and demand, and prices paid for the various products of the farm, as well

as to furnish such information as often as necessary to the various county and local institutes through their business agents. Thereby a system of distribution is established as nearly as possible commensurate with the needs of the producer, thus equalizing the law of supply and demand. All of this operates to establish just prices and render agriculture profitable.

Through such an organization the agricultural world can establish a system of marketing by which it can eliminate much waste in preparing produce for the market, save expense in transportation, and eliminate unnecessary speculation by selling more direct to the consumer or buying more direct from the producer. To be more plain, producer and consumer should be brought closer together in the handling of farm products.

There is an old saying and a true one, that whatever one person has for sale somebody somewhere wants to buy it; or if some one wants to buy, somebody somewhere wants to sell. Then why not, if we have a thing to sell, list it collectively with our business agent, or if we desire to buy, list our wants collectively with our business agent? By this means buyer and seller may be brought together. And while one is saved the expense and time of hunting for a buyer, the other also saves correspondingly. Resulting prices would favor both producer and consumer. In like manner, such organization would effect facility for the exchange of one commodity for another on the basis of fair cash value.

THE INSTITUTE'S WORK IN MARKETING COTTON.

I will now give you a history of how the institute organization demonstrated its usefulness in marketing the 1917 and 1918 cotton crops. In Texas we have locals in every agricultural county in the State. In many counties we have county institutes, composed of delegates from the locals. We have a State farmers' institute, composed of delegates from both local and county institutes. The county and local institutes were furnished with blanks for keeping the cost of producing the crop. These blanks were given to those members who agreed to keep accurate accounts of all items of cost incident to making the crop; these reports were sent to the commissioner of agriculture, who, when the State institute met, appointed a price-fixing committee and turned over to it the reports, as signed by the grower, for its consideration.

These blanks were sent to both landlord and tenant farmers and include black and sandy land farms as well as upland and river bottom. By this method every class of cotton-growing farmers were represented. The committee took the reports and found the average cost of producing the crop and suggested a price which equals the average cost of production plus a reasonable and fair profit, and then requested the farmers to hold for that price.

This report was filed with the commissioner of agriculture, who furnished a copy to each institute and then put on a drive or holding campaign for the price as fixed by the committee.

Another potent factor in organization for marketing lies in the fact that these delegates, on returning to their respective institutes, used the weight of their influence in behalf of the movement, which aided materially in making it a success.

This method of price determining can and should be applied to all crops, having due regard as to whether it is perishable or nonperishable, the manner of its preparation, and its distribution.

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

I trust that I have made it plain that no marketing system can be profitably carried out without organization. Organization is the key to success and is necessary, first, to educate its members thoroughly as to the details of the plan and, second, to cooperate in carrying out the plans. This plan provides the only sane way for the farmers to price their products and when backed up by a strong organization to get that price. It will break the power of the speculator to fix prices, gambling in farm products, and ultimately destroy the power of gamblers and speculators to fix the price of farm products to the producers. It is said that the farmer usually gets about 45 cents out of every dollar's worth of farm products he produces. This is due to the fact that the speculator and not the farmer fixes the price.

The above plan, through a strong organization, will nearly double the producer's income without increasing the price to the consumer.

ANOTHER PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Let me submit another plan for your consideration, one that I believe would almost revolutionize agriculture; one that will insure profitable prices, stimulate production, diversification of crops, and soil improvement.

Let the commissioners of agriculture, through their institutes, find the cost of producing the various crops and appoint a price-fixing committee, which shall meet from time to time, and name a price to include cost of production plus a reasonable profit. If necessary, send a delegate to meet with delegates from other States, and this body of delegates to name the price for the various farm products and report these prices back to their agricultural commissioners, who will at once give them publicity through the press and the institutes, and then provide ways and means to hold the surplus until the price is paid.

STORAGE FACILITIES NEEDED.

There should be provided a system of warehouses or storage facilities by which the farmers can store their products and prevent what is often the cause of a too hasty marketing of their products. This would enable the organization to supply the demands of the trade without congestion, and at the same time maintain a fair price to the producer and a just one to the consumer.

I believe that the difference between what the producer receives and what the consumer pays will on a single crop often pay for the warehouse. Surely the loss on several crops would do so.

I want to impress upon you another thought. It is this: When the farmer hastily throws upon the market his entire surplus, and that, too, in a crude condition, he creates such a strong competition

among his fellows as to take away the power to fix a fair price, and consequently the buyer fixes a price that will guarantee him against loss from every source. For he knows that somebody must bear the expense of preparation and storing which, taken together with the waste, double handling, and dealers' profits, we can see why the farmers only get about 45 cents out of the dollar's worth of products they produce.

The warehouses referred to above should be bonded by the State and placed under the supervision of the commissioner of agriculture, with power to prescribe rules and regulations for concentration, storing, and distribution. He should have power to appoint and license dealers, with power to revoke the license for dishonest dealing.

This plan was suggested by Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of Texas, and I wish to urge upon you its consideration.

If necessary, the State legislature should provide funds for financing those who are unable to finance themselves, with loans at little or no interest above the cost of maintaining the system, having due regard to securing the State against loss.

THE PROBLEM OF FEEDING THE STARVING MILLIONS.

Having just emerged victorious from a great World War and while rejoicing over our victories, for surely we have cause to rejoice, I fear we are not mindful as we should be that we have ahead of us the greatest and most serious problem in the history of our Nation, and that is to feed the starving millions of the Old World. We must stimulate production, especially of foods. Our granaries must be filled and new ones erected. To do this there must be a fair return to the farmer for his labor and a profit upon his investment. This may be accomplished through his organization, if its power is sufficient to resist the machinations of the wheat pit and the cotton exchange; likewise, to curb corporate greed in making low prices to the producers and high prices to the consumer. Such practice by gamblers and profiteers is illegitimate, is immoral, and should not be permitted. The Congress and the legislature should abolish any system that takes from the producer his just earnings and exacts from the consumer extortionate profits. The result of such a system is to decrease production and to force many farmers and farm boys away from the farms into the already overcrowded cities, sooner or later to become an army of idle consumers and a menace to the body politic. Such a system is incompatible with a democratic government.

We no longer depend upon these depredating agencies to finance the war, nor have we depended upon them to feed the Nation and its allies. But we have depended and must continue to depend upon agriculture, not only to feed the Nation and its allies but the late enemy nations as well. All of this creates a demand upon American agriculture without precedent in history.

To meet this demand of the starving millions, our lawmakers should prohibit every unnecessary speculative agency that takes from the farmer his legitimate profits while adding unnecessary burdens to the consumer. Along this line, quoting from Hon. Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of Texas, and president of the State Farmers' Institute, who in his annual message says, "When we

take away the profits of the farmer, we dig away the foundation stones of our Government," I will also add that when we exert exorbitant profits from the consumer we cripple consumption and thereby create another menace to our Government.

With a strong and compact organization through which a marketing system may be established and maintained this condition would largely be prevented. It would insure better prices, encourage many farmers to go back to the farms, as well as induce others not heretofore engaged in farming to enter the ranks of the producers.

ANOTHER QUESTION AFFECTING MARKETS.

Another question which affects marketing, and which may be largely solved through the organization of institutes, is a diversified system of farming. Farmers should diversify to the greatest extent possible, and avoid raising one commodity with which to purchase another. If a system of diversified production could be established, it would aid materially in distribution and save much waste and transportation charges. Without such a system we invite an oversupply at one place, to be followed by unprofitable prices, and an undersupply at other places, to be followed by extortionate prices, thus inviting hurtful speculation by creating the opportunity for the same; whereas the producer is crippled by low prices, the consumer burdened by high prices, and both suffer in the transaction.

Such practice forces the producers into cutthroat competition and invites monopoly at the consuming end. It prevents a barter and exchange, and often causes the farmers to largely abandon the cheap-priced crop and launch into another with similar results.

I know one farmer who raised a large crop of Irish potatoes and received such a profitable price that the next year the acreage was so largely increased that some farmers went broke. They were not organized, and the other fellow got the profit and Consumer Jones paid the freight.

THE PROBLEM OF FARM WAGES AND LABOR.

Another question which the organization should consider and settle is the farm-labor problem. With the assurance of profitable prices for our products, the farmers will be able to give a fair wage to labor, thus aiding in the proper adjustment of labor supply, which is one of the Nation's greatest problems. Can we hope to employ labor upon the farms to produce at little or no profit, and work from 9 to 12 hours a day, when other industries are paying from two to three times more for 8 hours a day? This question is too serious to be overlooked longer with a world famine now appearing upon the horizon of the coming year. The Governments, both National and State, should cooperate to furnish sufficient money to organize the farmers and give such other aid as necessary.

With the farmers thoroughly organized, they can be brought into a closer relation with their Government and their Government with them. But is this true under the present status, with its lack of adequate organizations? With the great financiers, heads of corporations, and captains of industry put in power to regulate farmers'

profits, and no farmers being selected even when their interests are involved, arouses the suspicion that that relation is not as close as it should be. Therefore, the farmers are justified in feeling that they have not been recognized in proportion to their interests at the hands of their Government, thereby giving the profiteer and speculator the advantage.

A nation's strength is measured by its agriculture; therefore, its agriculture should be protected to the fullest extent. Its right to a fair representation upon the various boards, from the highest to the lowest, is unquestionable. Give to agriculture a fair profit and put every idle acre to work. Idle acres mean idle men; idle men mean non-profitable employment which begets a multitude of evils. It has fastened its destructive fangs in our school system until we now have a "back-to-the-school" drive on hand. Although meritorious, this will not solve the problem. We must have a "back-to-the-farm" drive, and every agency now militating against profitable agriculture should be curbed or destroyed.

Take from agriculture its profits and you cripple it. Give back its profits and you revive it. Therefore, commissioners of agriculture of the various States, I now appeal to you as the logical force, by reason of your close contact with the farmers, and being informed as to their needs, to head the move to get for them what is their due.

If you agree with me, let us start a "back-to-the-farm" movement by calling upon both State and Nation to give us the necessary funds and otherwise assist us to get for the farmers a profitable price for farm products. We shall no longer hear "back to the farm" but "I will stay on the farm." Abandoned farms will be cultivated, tenantry will decrease, soils will be improved, and there will be builded new and better homes, churches, and schools, and last, but not least, a contented and prosperous citizenship will result.

As the head of your agricultural department, you should keep in closer touch with each other, to the end that you may work together for those you serve. The importance of your work demands that the lawmakers should ask you what you need and give it to you, and not humiliate you or discredit your work by withholding the necessary help, thus crippling your department until you can not do the work necessary to meet the demands of your people.

I desire to express my sincere thanks for having been given the honor to address for the first time the honorable commissioners of agriculture, and trust that the influence of this organization may be felt throughout the Nation, and to a greater extent than ever at your National and State Capitols, even if you have to begin at the precinct ballot box and weed out from your legislative halls all those unfriendly to agriculture.

Finally, as Sam Jones remarked in closing a big meeting, if I have offended anyone here to-day, if you will slip around and tell it to me to-night, I will cheerfully forgive you.

I thank you.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any questions any commissioner wishes to ask Mr. Neill?

Commissioner SHAW, of Ohio. What profit did you figure for the cotton grower?

Mr. NEILL. This past season we figured no profit. We found that it cost on the average about 35 cents a pound to produce cotton. We

were going to get more if we could. We believed that if we could get 36 cents it would be a good profit. The returns from 1,200 farmers showed that it cost about 35 cents a pound.

The **PRESIDENT**. An important branch of the work connected with our departments is the marketing. We recognize the importance of it, I think, from our discussions and the number of papers on the subject. We are all familiar with the work and the scope of the work of the Marketing Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. And we certainly appreciate the cooperation of the chief of the division in coming before us and presenting to us the important parts of that branch of work. It is a pleasure to have Mr. Brand with us to-night, and before I introduce him I want to repeat the statement that I made to-day: "While our numbers, Mr. Brand, may not seem to be large we are a representative body." I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Charles Brand, Chief of the United States Division of Markets.

PRACTICAL PHASES OF A MARKETING LAW AND REAL POINTS OF SERVICE IN A MARKETING DEPARTMENT; ALSO RELATION OF MARKET DIVISIONS TO UNITED STATES DIVISION OF MARKETS.

Mr. **BRAND**. In the first place, I want to call your attention to the subject to which I am supposed to address myself this evening. It seems to me that the subject is suitable for at least three addresses, and that neither of them could effectively cover all of the points in each of the three topics. As there are several other papers on the program this evening, I wish to assure you, for the sake of your peace of mind, that I have no intention of adequately covering the subject. I say this out of consideration to you and because of the fact that I must catch a late train back to Washington.

The real purpose of all marketing legislation should be constructive, not punitive. Any phase of compulsion or punishment that may be necessary should be kept to an absolute minimum, having in mind the prevention of any unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive, wasteful, or abusive practices and devices. In 1916, in response to many requests from various States, several officers of the Bureau of Markets labored hard and long in drawing up suggestions for a proposed law to establish State divisions of marketing that would be effective. It was our thought that such a law should give the State director of marketing a real power to constructively attack the marketing problem of his State, and yet one that was so safeguarded that injustice could not easily be done to either producer, dealer, or consumer by the occasional administrator who would be impracticable or misguided.

After the measure had been tentatively prepared it was sent to a large number of men representing all of the different affected interests in order to secure suggestions from them that might result in improving the measure. A startling variety of opinion was received in response to our requests for suggestions. One gentleman was of the opinion that it was impossible to fix any standard or grade for live-stock or meat products, except, perhaps, lard, as sometimes there are as many grades as cattle in a car, he said. This gentleman was forgetful of the fact that cattle are bought and quoted at the

present time by relatively well-recognized grades, and that meat also is sold in various grades by the big packing companies.

Another gentleman thought the measure very good, but that it did not go far enough. It was his idea that the director of markets should immediately have power to license commission men, enforce contracts made upon certain price and standard agreements, and enforce collections, and that these provisions should be backed up with penalties that would bring about compliance.

Another gentleman doubted whether political interference could be avoided. Still another thought that the measure did not go far enough, and asked if it would not be possible and profitable for the State itself, through the division of marketing, to engage directly in marketing farm products. It was his idea that that would be a step in advance of anything now in practice.

Still another stated that so far as he could see the measure appeared to provide for only an investigational bureau, except that it authorized the establishment of uniform grades and containers and the grading of farm products only in case of appeal.

One officer of a State grange believed that no legislation proposed in the last 10 years was freighted with such danger and injurious to agricultural interests. He had also consulted an eminent lawyer, who told him that the measure was unconstitutional. So far as he could see, the bill was a duplication and accomplished nothing but for the Federal Government to take over State functions and fix them at Washington.

I have recited only a few of the somewhat unfavorable comments, and can assure you that there were many on the favorable side. However, the comments suggest how many minds there are on nearly every subject, and how difficult—yes, impossible—it is to satisfy everyone. Going back over the comment, I need not say to you that irrespective of any ambition to control everything from Washington, the Constitution prescribes in quite definite terms the powers of the Federal Government, and when these have been exercised there still remains a vast field of activity for the enactment of beneficent legislation and the conduct of constructive work by the States.

The suggested State marketing law, which we tried to have every person to whom it was sent understand that it was not a law that we were urging but merely one that we had drafted in response to many requests with a view to being helpful, was sent out quite freely and was introduced in a number of State legislatures in more or less complete form. This was as far as the bills went in most cases, as either no legislation at all was passed, or, if enacted, it was made so insufficient as to leave little opportunity for the administrator to do any effective work. It seems to have been a popular pastime with some State legislatures to charge the administrator of a State marketing law with the most comprehensive imaginable duties and then either fail to give him any power to carry them out or else to forget that a substantial appropriation is necessary to do work of this character. This fact has no doubt hampered State marketing work in the past. In the future it is hoped that legislators and the people generally, including dealers, will have seen sufficient benefit during the war of constructive regulation and of service work by the Government under emergency appropriations and emergency war powers so that more support will be given to such activities in peace times.

If I may, I will review briefly the provisions of the bill which was drafted and which has been recently reviewed very carefully with the thought of suggesting changes which later facts might have suggested. I may say that it still appears to us that the tentative draft covers quite satisfactorily the ground that is important in a piece of general legislation. It is not thought that all States will be ultimately satisfied with merely the establishment of a State division of marketing, but that they will wish to follow it, after such a division has been established and the proper fundamental investigations have been made so that legislation can be enacted wisely, by the passage of additional laws relating to specific matters—such possibly as the reasonable regulation of commission merchants, cold storages, possibly retail-trading practices, etc.

The most important features of section 1 are the definitions of "person," "farm product," and "marketing," which provide as follows:

"Person" includes partnerships, associations, and corporations.

"Farm product" means any agricultural or horticultural product, any fresh or salt-water food product, or any product designed for food or feed purposes manufactured or prepared principally from any agricultural or horticultural product or products.

"Marketing" includes preparing for market, transporting, storing, consigning, buying for purposes of manufacture or sale, offering for sale, selling, soliciting consignments, or receiving on consignment.

Section 2 declares the marketing of farm products to be effected with the public interest in order to add to the legal powers for subjecting it to regulation and control.

Section 3 establishes the Division of Marketing, fixes the title of the officer in charge, his administrative responsibility within the State, prescribes very broadly his qualifications, and fixes his term of office and salary.

Section 4 provides for the bonding of the director.

Section 5 gives power to investigate and to publish information concerning the marketing of farm products, including the supply, demand, prevailing prices, commercial movement, and quantities in common and cold storages. This section also provides for co-operation within the State between the State division of marketing and the educational and demonstrational activities conducted under State and national funds. Section 5 also authorizes the furnishing of advice and assistance to the public.

Section 6 requires every person in the State engaged in marketing farm products to submit reports at such intervals and in such form as may be prescribed regarding the quantity and condition of farm products held by or for such person in storage in the State. This section also provides that under unusual circumstances, with the governor's sanction, the director may obtain more searching information. It also provides for the safeguarding of the person who reports, so that information furnished by him may not be used to his disadvantage except pursuant to legal process.

Section 7 gives power to establish standards for grades and receptacles and to enforce such standards and also to prescribe marking requirements. The section further requires that for uniformity's sake

whenever the Congress of the United States shall make mandatory any standards in interstate commerce such standards shall be promulgated by the director of the State division of marketing for use within the State as far as they may be applicable.

Section 8 requires the use of standards established after they have been promulgated subject to reasonable variation or tolerance under the regulations made under the act. It provides also that goods may be shipped without applying such standards if the products are plainly marked to show that they have not been graded or classified. This section also requires the use of standard receptacles when standards have been established, but permits the use of other receptacles if they are sufficiently different in form, shape, and capacity, so that their use will not be productive of deception or fraud on account of their similarity to the standardized packages. The section also covers the marking, branding, or labeling of receptacles and authorizes the director to make inspections and classifications and to issue certificates and to take samples of products upon the payment of the market value thereof in order to enable him to enforce the provisions of the section.

Section 9 gives power to licensed inspectors to classify products under the standards promulgated, covers the matter of fees that may be collected, giving general power to the director to approve or disapprove them; it also gives the director power to suspend or revoke licenses of inspectors whom he has licensed who knowingly or carelessly classify farm products incorrectly or otherwise violate the act or the regulations.

Section 10 provides for appeals from the inspector to the director when any party feels that a farm product has been incorrectly classified.

Section 15 confers upon the director or properly authorized agents the right of entry during business hours to any storehouse, warehouse, cold-storage plant, packing house, stockyard, railroad yard, railroad car, or other building where farm products are kept or stored in order that the director may carry out the provisions of the act. This section has been drawn carefully to apply only to those places to which it is essential that the director have entry for the proper performance of his duties.

Section 16 gives power to examine witnesses under oath and to call for the production of books and papers relating to any farm product about which reports have been requested.

Other sections include numerous necessary clauses touching methods of appeal, penalties providing against improper disclosure of information by the director or his employees, forbids the director or his employees to be engaged in business which they are regulating, etc.

As previously stated, no attempt has been made to provide in this measure direct and intimate regulation of commission merchants, warehouses, and cold storages, although there is a more or less constant demand for such regulation. It is our feeling that for uniformity sake it would be wiser for the control of such agencies to be dealt with in a law of national scope rather than to have a great number of diverse laws governing them. Even then cooperation would be highly desirable between the Federal and State officers dealing with the problem involved. I would like to suggest the desira-

bility that where States do take action on these matters, it should follow that of the Federal Government and should make effective intrastate those regulations that have been agreed upon as beneficial from a national standpoint. We further suggest the advisability of legislating on such matters in separate enactments rather than attempting to cover them in the organic act which creates the State division of marketing.

The United States is so large that much, if not most, of the farm products used, particularly in the populous States, comes from other States. Diversity of laws creates great inconvenience and difficulty and operates in a discriminatory and wasteful manner, frequently hampering the free distribution of products. By Federal legislation covering the interstate movement of products and concomitant State regulation covering intrastate products, following the same lines, the highest degree of uniformity can be attained to the general advantage of producers and consumers.

In leaving this portion of my subject I desire to direct your attention very briefly to the meagerness of the power of the Federal Government in many of these matters. Under the police power the States can reach many things far more effectively than the Federal Government which is compelled to rely upon its control of interstate commerce, the taxing power and the general welfare clause of the Constitution except in time of war. Many beneficial regulations, and some not so beneficial, have been in effect during the war with the result that there is much request for a continuation by the Federal Government of activities conducted under war-time power. With the declaration of peace these regulations can no longer be enforced, so that it is a matter of some importance that the States legislate with respect to them in those cases where it is very clear that supervision in peace times is desirable. In saying this I do not wish to suggest a searching supervision and control of private business, but would confine the regulation as stated at the outset to the accomplishment of constructive and not punitive results.

REAL POINTS OF SERVICE IN A MARKETING DEPARTMENT.

The second portion of my subject relates to real points of service in a marketing department. I will attempt to summarize these very briefly under several headings:

First, careful and economically sound investigational work should be done upon which to base every activity undertaken. Many things that appear at first blush to be highly desirable in the way of regulation or service work will, upon investigation, be found to be unnecessary if not undesirable.

Second, much educational work should be carried on among both producers, distributors, and consumers with reference to the more efficient handling of products.

Third, groups of producers and consumers should be assisted in organizing for the more effective accomplishment of their selling or purchasing activities. In this connection I wish to say that existing agencies of distribution, both wholesale and retail, should be given every possible assistance through information and education in order that they may be more efficient. In other words, our assistance

in the establishment of cooperative enterprises does not foreclose in the slightest the desirability of making individualistic enterprises as efficient as they can possibly be. Competition between methods of distribution results in efficiency in all.

Fourth, the rendition of assistance in the conservation of food products in the course of transportation and storage and upon the markets, by assisting in the furnishing of better refrigerator and heater-car equipment, more efficient common and cold-storage houses, sufficient equipment for moving these products that do not require special cars, and by directing the attention of consumers to products on the market in plentiful supply in order that they may be consumed instead of wasted.

Fifth, the collection and dissemination of market information as to prices, quantities available, crop movement, market conditions, and those other factors which make for intelligent and efficient distribution. The Bureau of Markets at present carries on its market-information service in fully 40 cities of the United States. It operates over between fifteen and twenty thousand miles of leased wires, and I am told by the companies, handles more traffic than any other single agency in the United States, except the Associated Press. State divisions of marketing should supplement the national news service as far as their facilities and appropriations will permit in bringing the benefits of information collected by the National Government to the citizens of the State.

Sixth, inspection of products for the protection of the distant shipper and of the consumer, and to facilitate prompter movement should be undertaken. So far as lies in its power and its present means the Bureau of Markets is already carrying on this type of work in 40 of the most important markets of the United States. Obviously it can not cover every city within a State which may have real need for such service.

It is likely that the greatest loss or the greatest increase in cost in the distribution of farm products occurs during the course of retail distribution. State divisions of marketing can be of assistance in this matter.

State divisions of marketing can further be very helpful in encouraging the establishment of better local marketing facilities, packing houses, track-side storage houses, farmers' public markets, and by the maximum local distribution of locally grown products.

I come now to the third topic in the large subject that was assigned to me for discussion this evening, namely, the relation of State marketing divisions to the United States Bureau of Markets.

RELATION OF STATE MARKETING DIVISIONS TO UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MARKETS.

The need for marketing work has been felt in the United States for many years. It was not, however, until about five years ago that it succeeded in expressing itself in a sufficiently articulate fashion to result in any specific Federal attention to the subject. In March of 1913, the Congress, in enacting the annual agricultural appropriation bill, created a fund of \$50,000, \$10,000 of which was available for the remainder of the fiscal year 1913, the remaining \$40,000 to be available for the fiscal year 1914.

We began our work on the 15th of May, 1913, with a force of about 12 men, who had up to that time been working with me on a marketing project within the Bureau of Plant Industry relating to better distribution of the cotton crop. Our maximum number of employees during the last fiscal year reached nearly 2,300, and at the present time is about 2,000. A large proportion of these men are employed under war-emergency funds, so that naturally and necessarily when these appropriations are no longer available there will be a reduction in the work under way. I am hoping that this reduction will not be so severe as to terminate many important and valuable lines of work.

It is difficult to express precisely my feeling as to what should be the relation of the State marketing division of the Bureau of Markets, on account of the fact that conditions vary so greatly in different States, and such widely divergent agencies have been set up to handle the marketing activities within States. In a general way, however, it is my feeling, and I am sure the Secretary of Agriculture has agreed on this point, that there should be the closest possible cooperation between the State and Federal marketing activities. This is being worked out in a number of States with whose marketing divisions we have actually executed memoranda of understanding covering our relationships and the work to be undertaken. Not all Federal work can be done cooperatively with the State agencies, but so much can be done that there should be articulation in every case in which a State enacts a law creating an agency with responsibility for marketing questions. One of the difficult problems has been the fact that in many cases several agencies within the State are anxious to do marketing work. There is so much to be done that there is ample opportunity for all to engage in the work, in so far as their funds will permit, and that without duplication, if a proper degree of coordination of activities between the responsible agencies and the Bureau of Markets has been worked out.

The colleges are naturally and properly interested in marketing and from an educational standpoint. We are desirous of being of assistance to them. In those States in which no other agency has entered the field through the medium of a State enactment we undertake our work with the colleges and they arrange for cooperation of our State agents in marketing with the other agencies concerned. In cases where State divisions of marketing or similar bodies have been created our contracts are in the first instance made with such agencies, and they are expected to bring about a hearty cooperation and complete coordination with the college and other State activities interested.

The field is large and awaits many additional workers. The Bureau of Markets will be very glad to consider with any State the problem as it applies specifically to it, and will devise plans and assist in the work to be undertaken as far as it properly can and as far as its means will permit.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Brand, I assume that you are willing to let us ask you questions. If any commissioner wishes to ask Mr. Brand any questions now is the opportunity. Mr. Brand has a mass of information that would be helpful to us.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. Mr. Brand, do you recommend that the market divisions act as arbitrators in the case of disputes between the buyer and seller?

Mr. BRAND. I think that is a useful service that can be performed by the Division of Markets.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. In a State where a market division attempts to do anything like that have you found it necessary that they have an inspector or more on every market, and is it necessary that they inspect every carload of potatoes; for instance, as they come in in order to make sure of the grading, quality, and condition in case a dispute comes up?

Mr. BRAND. Our method is to inspect only those cars, generally speaking, on which an appeal is called. We do have our men inspect some cars to keep a line on what is doing. As a general thing, we inspect only those cars on which an appeal is called. The fact that you head off appeals which are without merit is one of the most useful services you can perform.

We have, perhaps, 200 copies of the State marketing measure, and if anyone will drop me a line we will be glad to send it to you.

Commissioner WHEELER, of Massachusetts. What will you do in a situation like this: The State says no need of having a market department here; the United States Government is doing all of that?

Mr. BRAND. That shows a very unenlightened frame of mind. The Bureau of Markets has merely scratched the surface in a very small number of places. We never can get the solution of the marketing problem we need while people are staying out of the field.

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. There seems to be a general opinion that our work is antagonistic.

Mr. BRAND. I am very sorry to hear that. I think we are on the very best of terms in all States. In every State where we are working with the State department of agriculture we are working harmoniously.

Commissioner KOINER, of Kentucky. How many States are you co-operating with?

Mr. BRAND. Legally, we have only six or seven.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. Do you think it is a wise policy for a State marketing department to foster the formation of cooperative companies, such as cooperative grain elevators?

Mr. BRAND. I do. I don't say that in the spirit of fighting with the private owners, either.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. What about helping city markets; markets where farmers come in to sell products? What has been your experience in that?

Mr. BRAND. It is very checkered. Many of them have been successful, and the problem has been the proper utilizing of them and proper plans at the outset, proper location, and a willing producing clientele behind them. It does not pay to build a fine market house in the wrong corner of the city.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. How are we going to get the number of middlemen reduced, so that the ones left can charge a fair price and live?

Mr. BRAND. I have some ideas on that subject. I think we should license retailers and control the number as we do the number of saloons in some States.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. On what basis would you determine whether a retailer's establishment was necessary or not?

Mr. BRAND. That is further than I have gone. I think we could fairly readily work out the principles that could be applied.

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. I would like to make one statement, as I believe Mr. Brand expects to leave. In reference to his remarks concerning the cost of producing cotton, I appreciate that, and we very much appreciated his strong hand a short time back in the manipulation of the markets. There has been no profiteering in connection with cotton.

The PRESIDENT. I certainly thank you, Mr. Brand.

Commissioner Bryson, of Tennessee, do you wish to add to this discussion?

Commissioner BRYSON, of Tennessee. I think not, Mr. Chairman, in view of what was said this afternoon, that we have Mr. Norgorl present his paper at this time.

The PRESIDENT. We will proceed with the program, then. "Co-operation on Marketing Among State Departments." Commissioner G. W. Koiner, of Virginia.

Commissioner G. W. KOINER, of Virginia. I have very little to say, Mr. President; in fact I did not expect to say anything. Mr. Brand has discussed the question in a very able way.

Cooperation on marketing among State departments, I think, can be improved upon in several ways. In this country there is quite a diversity of product. The department of markets in each State may help the farmers by sending them quotations on products. We do not grow oranges, but we might be of some assistance to the apple-growing sections of the country. It seems to me we ought to devise some plans to get assistance to each other along lines of that kind. It would be a great help if we could protect each other from the occasional dishonest commission man we find in different sections. For instance, a man sends a car of apples down South somewhere, but the consignee declines to receive it, and if one throws up a car of apples, no one will touch it. He writes back and says he will sell it and do the best he can. That is a very unsatisfactory condition that prevails now in this country. I know a grower in Virginia who shipped a car of special apples graded by machine, which made the size all right, but the receiver said they were not up to grading. That fellow was trying to take undue advantage on that car of apples, and he wanted the grower to submit to a deduction of \$1 a barrel. The grower shipped it somewhere else and sold them for No. 1 apples.

There should be some protection against that. Can the departments of agriculture work out some plan whereby they can help each other? We farmers have learned to grow crops better. The first thing necessary is for every farmer to properly grade his stuff. We should impress that on the farmer. No man can demand a price for a certain grade if he does not have it. We have helped our farmers a great deal on apples for the last two years. Last year we secured a large list of apple growers all over the State. We sent out information to these farmers as to the prospect for a crop in connection with forecasts we got from the National Department of Agriculture. The year before last we sent this information out and were a little late with it. When the apple growers got our information they advanced the price \$1 a barrel from what the buyers were paying, and they got it. One large apple grower stated before the committee of the legis-

lature that before he got the report from the Market Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, he had set a price on his orchard and any man could have bought it for \$10,000 less than he asked for it and got for it after he got that information. One man saved enough to pay for the whole appropriation. This year we helped our apple men fully as well, but to apply this to a great variety of crops is a very difficult matter.

This is one of the most important subjects we can discuss at our annual meetings and I think it is incumbent upon all the commissioners to get up all the data we can and try to help each other. I would like to ask how do you get out the information you have to the farmer? In our State we send out a market list in the bulletins. This has proven very satisfactory to the farmers. That don't go far enough, though. Once a month is too slow to meet the needs of the farmer. Has anybody a better plan?

Commissioner PARKE, of Illinois. In Illinois the department of agriculture does not carry on that work, but it is carried on very extensively in each county by the county agents through their monthly bulletin.

The PRESIDENT. In accordance with the action of the association, a part of the program of the morning session was deferred until the present time. We will take that up now. I think all of us realize the importance of a definite defining of the line of work of the departments of agriculture. We also realize the importance of the relation of the work of the departments to the other organizations and departments of the State. Commissioner Norgord, leading the executive committee, has given a great deal of time and consideration to this question, and I am going to ask him to present to us now the "Adoption of a definite and uniform field of work for departments of agriculture." Commissioner Norgord, of Wisconsin.

ADOPTION OF A DEFINITE AND UNIFORM FIELD OF WORK FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner NORGORD. Gentlemen of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture. In October of last year, 1917, at the meeting of the association in New York a discussion took place on the field of work of departments of agriculture as to what is their rightful and proper field of work in relation to colleges and experiment stations in each State and to the United States Department of Agriculture; how best to establish, unify and hold this field, and establish departments of agriculture in their proper usefulness recognition and power throughout the United States. The opinion arrived at from the discussion was along the line of the plan embodied in this report.

A committee was appointed to draw up a plan along the lines of the discussion and push forward its recognition and adoption by the Secretary of Agriculture, the association of commissioners and the association of colleges and experiment stations. The committee met in session with the executive committee in Washington in December, 1917, drew up the plan submitted herewith, presented it to the Secretary of Agriculture, secured his approval, and later presented it to the executive committee of the association of colleges and experiment stations, then in session in Washington, and secured its approval

by that entire association. At a meeting of the executive committee at Washington in January last, the chairman of this special committee was instructed to present the plan to the various commissioners of agriculture throughout the United States. This has been done by your chairman and the above-mentioned piece of work by the whole committee, now beg leave to submit this report to the association, together with the proposed plan. I wish to discuss this plan from the following standpoints: "What is the need and purpose of it?" "What is the plan?" "What it will accomplish."

The first point I wish to present is what is the need for it. Out of 48 States in the Union only 24 have departments of agriculture covering a sufficient field of work to give them any recognized standing, State or National. There are some of these 24 States wherein the departments of agriculture have but meager fields, are but little known, and, consequently, do not serve their States as they should. In too many of the States but few people really know what the department of agriculture stands for and what it does. During the present war, with its tremendous need of special production and the great amount of abnormal activity along all agricultural lines, but few of the departments of agriculture had their rightful part. Why was this? As I see it, it was because of the lack of recognition and power to impress themselves upon the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture in such a way as to make them feel that the departments of agriculture were the most effective agencies and had the most serviceable machinery by which the farmers of the State could be reached and through which agricultural production could be most effectively stimulated and the desired results obtained. It was particularly because of the lack of uniform activities in the various departments of agriculture. For instance, labor problems were not handled through the departments of agriculture, because only a few of the departments had divisions of labor by which this work could be handled.

The departments of agriculture were not asked in many instances to take the necessary census and collect information regarding the supply of food products on hand and the amount in prospect of being produced each year, because not all of them had offices and officials that were doing this type of work. Thus it has always been in the past. No piece of work could be placed with the departments by the Federal Government, because special provisions would have to be made for so large a number of States that did not have the proper agencies by means of which to handle it.

I stated that the departments of agriculture did not have fields of work that were nearly alike in breadth and type of work. Why? Because in many instances the field of work which rightfully belongs to the department of agriculture is occupied by the colleges and experiment stations. In many instances also the control lines in particular are handled as subordinate pieces of work connected with the experimental work which is the main work that the experiment stations carry. The results are that these lines of work are poorly done and poorly financed. It is high time that the State departments of agriculture take some action whereby their field of work will be clearly outlined and their rightful field of work be secured to them by the proper action of the national organization of the departments

of agriculture, by national aid and national recognition, as well as by the individual power of the departments at home.

What is the plan? I now wish to present to you the plan which has been worked out by your committee and adopted, as stated above:

PROPOSED FIELD OF WORK OF DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

[Adopted by executive committee National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture by National Association, deans and directors of agricultural experiment stations—General commissioner at New York meeting.]

CONTROL REGULATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

TYPICAL LINES OF WORK.

I. Control and regulation:

1. Live-stock sanitation: (a) Quarantines, (b) control of outbreaks of disease.
2. Plant-disease regulation: (a) Orchard and nursery inspection, (b) control of outbreaks.
3. Dairy and food control.
4. Seed inspection.
5. Feed and fertilizer inspection.
6. Stallion enrollment.
7. Conservation of natural resources.

II. Administration:

1. State fair.
2. Immigration and colonization.
3. Agricultural statistics.
4. Markets.

NOTES.

I. *Promotion of control projects.*—Cooperation with agricultural colleges and stations through existing extension division machinery in promoting constructive-control projects before the people of the State.

II. *Transfer of functions.*—Departments now handling various forms of education and extension work are to transfer the same as soon as circumstances permit; likewise stations are to transfer regulatory functions now located with them.

III. *Selecting and appointing commissioners.*—Following the success which has attended the establishment and development of State agricultural experiment stations and colleges through the standards and methods used in selecting and appointing directors and deans by governing boards of regents and trustees, it is advocated that some similar method be adopted in each State for the selection and appointment of commissioners of agriculture.

IV. *Office of States relation service.*—Because of the interrelation of the stations, colleges, and departments of agriculture in respect to the United States Department of Agriculture, an organization connecting the State departments of agriculture with the National Department of Agriculture similar to the form of organization now serving this relationship between States, colleges, and the United States Department of Agriculture would be of great value and should be established for carrying on this interrelated and cooperative work between the State and National departments of agriculture.

C. P. NORGORD, *Chairman*,
CHARLES WILSON,
ALVA AGEE,
FRED W. DAVIS,
WILFRED WHEELER,

*Executive Committee National Association
of Commissioners of Agriculture.*

You will note from the above plan that the field of work which we claim as belonging to the department of agriculture is that of control, regulation, and administration. These terms are broad and need definition and exemplification.

By the term control we mean to cover such work as the control of live stock and plant diseases, the issue of quarantines, and regula-

tions regarding interstate shipments. This work is covered in the outline of typical lines of work under live-stock sanitation and plant-disease control.

Then we wish to prevent the spread of weeds on our farms by the control of the seeds sold and the eradication of weeds already growing on farms and there spreading their seeds. We wish to determine the type of horses produced on our farms by encouraging the use of pure-bred stallions.

By the term regulation we wish to cover the administration of laws within the States which have to do with the agriculture production and the marketing of agricultural products within the State. We would include this in the regulation of the production and sale of food products, the composition of feeds and fertilizers, and the feeding value of feeds, drainage, land settlement, etc.

Under the term administration we wish to include such work as the State and county fairs, immigration and settlement, agricultural statistics.

The outline includes only typical lines of work, illustrating what is to be included, but in no way does this attempt to present all of the present types of work which are to be included, nor which may arise and naturally be included in the future.

In the notes of paragraph I is found the term, Promotion of control projects. It may be asked, "Are the departments of agriculture to have no part in extension work?" This paragraph specifically provides that they shall have, and that they shall have the authority to go out among the farmers and citizens of the State and present control regulative and administrative problems with the departments are to promote and for which they are to be responsible. Wherever possible and where no special division is organized within the department to handle such problems, it will be advantageous for members of the departments to appear on extension and farmers' institute programs of colleges of agriculture, but in no wise does this restrict the departments in extension work covering their own fields. In some departments we already have farmers' institutes. I would not say that these should be turned over to the colleges and experiment stations. The farmers' institutes no doubt in many States act as a useful and effective means by which the work of the departments may be placed before the people and can effectively be retained and used for that purpose. There is no doubt, however, that the colleges have the largest claim upon this type of work when purely educational and where the farmers' institutes now are placed with the colleges they should remain there.

Paragraph II refers to the transfer of functions as soon as circumstances permit. This is but natural and should be done as far as circumstances at all permit. Of course, local conditions must be borne in mind and the transfer made in view of the conditions as they are in each State.

Paragraph III provides for the method of selecting and appointing the commissioner. This part of the plan must of necessity be used only in those States where some other plan has not already been firmly established and satisfactorily worked out, and where commissioners are elected this need not be changed. This view may, indeed, be taken of much of the field. There are many States where

the commissioner is elected by the people, and this plan is proving satisfactory. In such a State it would obviously be unwise to make a change simply to conform to this general plan. However, we can not logically get away from the fact, which has been proven by experience, that in so many of the States commissioners have been appointed according to political preferences and in payment of political debts. Hence, in some instances politicians have been appointed who were unprepared for the scientific work and who do not have the necessary understanding of the administrative problems on which they were to take action and for which they must be responsible.

The work of the departments of agriculture covered by the above plan is based upon and brings into practical operation as much scientific work as that of the experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and universities. The men to have charge of this work should be thoroughly prepared scientifically. The commissioner can not, of course, be prepared along all lines, but he should be prepared along one or more, so that he may have a proper scientific attitude, a thorough appreciation of scientific problems, and a correct idea of their administration.

The work also requires a strong practical administrator—a man who has the ability to measure men and experience in handling men—a man who has broad and unerring judgment in making important decisions—a man who can carry the responsibility for his acts. Such men can be obtained only among those who are devoting their lives to this type of work. Such men will not risk their life work to the whim of politicians and the varying fortunes of politics, and they can not be secured under a system based on political favor.

What will it accomplish? As mentioned above the adoption of this field of work by the national association, its recognition by the Secretary of Agriculture, and its acceptance by the colleges and stations gives the departments of agriculture a right to their fields of work and to secure this field from the colleges and stations where most of this work originated. Indeed, most of the colleges are glad to get rid of these types of work, because the types of work in which their main interest lies and to which their funds are appropriated are the experimental and educational lines. They can not spare the funds nor are they equipped to carry the responsibility which comes from the application and enforcement of this type of work. They are anxious to part with it in most cases and are glad to improve the service by putting these important side lines of work into a department where they become major lines and receive proper and primary attention. There is nothing which will help the departments more to secure their rightful field of work than the aid which comes from national recognition of the rights of departments of agriculture to these types of work. Further, the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture to the various governors and State legislatures for the adoption of this field of work will have great influence and will bring about this adjustment in the various States effectively and satisfactorily within a reasonable time. Such national recognition will give the departments of agriculture the power and recognition before Congress and the legislatures of the various States, before the Federal Department of Agriculture, and before the people of each State, a thing which will be of great benefit to the departments and

their work. The colleges and experiment stations have their rightful field of work. They must be respected and their field of work left for them to carry out. These institutions have been established long enough to effectively prove their great value to agriculture.

In too many States there has been no differentiation between what should be done by the colleges and experiment stations and what by the departments of agriculture. In many States they are both trying to do the same work and in consequence there is duplication and great and regrettable friction between these two important institutions—a thing which ought not to be. In harmony, union, and cooperation there is power and effectiveness—there is the ability to do the greatest and best service for the State. It is only by clear recognition of the field of work belonging to each and through separation of each that the basis for harmony, cooperation, and effective work can be laid. A proper adjustment along the lines indicated by the program submitted will bring about this effectiveness. It is high time indeed that a clear definition of the fields of work and a careful policy of organization be instituted.

One of the most useful purposes of this organization plan is to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State departments. The colleges and experiment stations are improving their service very materially by such cooperation. It has been very difficult, indeed, for the Federal Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the States on regulatory and administrative work, because these types of work have been vested in so many and varied agencies in the different States. With all of these grouped under the present plan in the State departments, cooperation will be greatly simplified and facilitated and the work of the State department will be benefited by it.

In some States the Federal department has throttled the experiment station and the department of agriculture by concentrating its men and money in a State and thereby drowning the good work attempted by the State with its more limited funds. With the large funds now held by the Federal department after many regulatory activities having been developed by the war, there is need of proper adjustment between the field of work of the State departments and that of the Federal departments.

The State departments should take the lead in intrastate work, while the Federal department has a large, important, and necessary field to occupy in properly caring for the interstate work.

One of the important purposes in adopting this uniform plan and forming a strong national organization is to secure sufficient power to adjust these differences in a fair and equitable manner. While there are certain funds appropriated to the Federal Department of Agriculture which should be expended by it directly in the various States and in cooperation with the State departments, the State departments should have funds appropriated directly to them by the Federal Government for their types of work on the same basis and under the same plan as the Hatch, Adams, and Lever funds are appropriated to the colleges of agriculture and experiment stations. These funds should be used directly by the State departments under the supervision of the Federal department through a States relationship

office similar to the one now dealing with the colleges and experiment stations for the Federal Department of Agriculture. It should be an important duty of this organization to secure such appropriations for the most important work which the departments of agriculture are doing.

There should be within the organization committees on legislation, on organization, committees looking after the interest of the various types of work within the departments. It is highly desirable that the annual meetings of the various lines of work within the departments should be held at about the same time and place as the annual meeting of the association of commissioners of agriculture. Possibly some might begin a day earlier and others continue a day later than the meeting of commissioners. Some of the sessions of all these allied associations should be held in connection with sessions of commissioners of agriculture. This would give opportunity for joint action of the various associations with the commissioners. Such joint meetings would also provide larger audiences, to which speakers of national reputation could be invited with the certainty of a large and satisfactory audience. Such combination meetings would be the most effective and useful meetings possible. In putting forth and securing the adoption of this plan of organization and field of work for the departments of agriculture, we are accomplishing a piece of work for the organization of agriculture that should mean much in the future. With the triple types of institutions throughout the United States properly aided by the Federal Department of Agriculture, this country will have an organization of agriculture whose equal for logical, clear-cut harmony and effectiveness can not be found anywhere else in the world.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Wisconsin has presented to us this plan. It now comes before the Association of the National Commissioners of Agriculture for their action.

Commissioner BRYSON, of Tennessee. Under one head Commissioner Norgord mentioned the question as to how it will work. I desire to state that it has worked in Tennessee. For nearly four years, almost exactly along the line of that plan, we have been carrying it on in Tennessee. A thorough understanding between the College of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture, almost identical with what the commissioner has just given us, and I want to say to you that it is exceedingly gratifying in its results. It has eliminated a duplication of work and the work between the two departments has been so cordial that it has been exceedingly gratifying.

Commissioner KORNER, of Virginia. Speaking for the adoption of the report, I most heartily indorse Mr. Norgord's paper and his explanation from beginning to end, and especially of section 3, which on account of its wording and its bluntness has caused upon the part of the commissioners of agriculture, who were elected by a direct vote of the people, a feeling of resentment. The explanation offered by Mr. Norgord, if it were contained in section 3, would clarify and eliminate the confusion which has arisen in this association. I believe that trouble can be eliminated by adding at the end of Paragraph III the following: "Where the commissioner is not elected constitutionally by direct vote of the people."

I move the amendment to that extent of section 3.

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin. I certainly appreciate the attitude which Mr. Koiner has expressed, and I want to say that the committee, in forming this resolution, was not aware of the number of States in which the commissioners were elected, and we would have inserted that clause had we really been aware of that. I might say that in writing to the various commissioners I have stated that this last clause is not a matter which concerns the field of work, and therefore the relation between our association and the association of colleges and experiment stations and the Federal Department of Agriculture is not changed, but it is a matter wholly affecting the departments of agriculture, and that in the States where satisfactory methods are in operation it is not the intention of the committee that any plan should be forced upon the various States. Therefore I am heartily in favor of that amendment to the paper.

Commissioner WHEELER, of Massachusetts. I move the adoption of the plan as outlined by Commissioner Norgord, including the amendment.

(Seconded by Commissioner Webb, of Delaware.)

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. I do not know that Commissioner Koiner meant it exactly as he put it. His amendment stated "commissioners constitutionally elected." I do not know in how many States they are placed within the constitution. In Texas it is not a constitutional office. Just leave out the word "constitutional."

Commissioner KOINER of Virginia. I accept that amendment.

Commissioner McCAFFREE of South Dakota. I do not know as there is any State in the Union which needs a uniform law as much as our State does. Our State board of agriculture merely conducts the State fair. I have been pretty closely interested in these matters for the last two years and it seems to me we have developed a plan which reaches the point we want.

Commissioner PARKE of Illinois. I wish to state that this plan, as outlined, is carried out almost to the letter in Illinois, and to the gentleman from Tennessee I would state that it worked out admirably as it has in his State.

The PRESIDENT. My attention is called to the fact that the program calls for discussions of this question by two commissioners, Agee, of New Jersey; and Koiner, of Virginia. We have the question before us. In order that the vote on the question may be deferred until these two discussions have been received, will some one make a motion to that effect?

Commissioner WHEELER from Massachusetts. I move that we defer the vote until after the discussions have been received.

(Seconded by the commissioner from Texas. Carried.)

Commissioner AGEE, of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I know the hour is late and yet there are two or three points I would like to call to your attention before this action is taken, because it seems to me a most important action. One was the relations within the State, and the other the relations of the State to the national department. It is the second, in large part, that I have in mind. But, first, within the State; I would like to suggest, gentlemen, that if we make any suggestion or recommendation with reference to the way that the State shall attend to this business of selecting a com-

missioner that we should, if we mention it at all, insist upon the principle of permanency. I believe that the ideal arrangement is that the body of men who control the educational and research work of the State should control the administrative and regulatory work, and that whoever is in charge of the regulatory work should have the same permanence in his position that the dean or director does in order that he may not be subjected to undue influence. It just happens that I have been undertaking for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to perform such work under two boards, and I must confess to a given sense of failure. Not that the work did not go, but when there are two authorities in control there may be more diplomacy required than is given to most of us to move along smoothly; and yet, gentlemen, just speaking from that experience, there is a fineness of cooperation of work possible when it is under a single direction. The point I am trying to make is that if you recommend to the States any method of selection of a commissioner of agriculture, I would beg of you that you insist that your own judgment is that that man be selected in a way that will give him more permanence than he generally has. That means only during good behavior. If a man in charge of administrative work does not do good work he should not stay there.

With reference to our relations with the National Department of Agriculture. My name is signed to that report. It was not my privilege to meet with the committee, but I had such confidence in the men on the committee that whether I told them to sign my name or not, I was very willing that they should. I should like men right now in this movement to lay down a principle that cooperation between a superior and an inferior body can not with exactness of language now exist. I say that cooperation between a body that has prestige, that has almost unlimited funds, with a body of smaller and much less prestige and smaller power, cooperation in the fullest sense of that word simply can not exist. That is not an argument against this cooperation, but it is a thing I would have well considered by us as we enter into the arrangement. Mr. Norgord has referred to the appropriations that should come our way. Men, the greatest difficulty to-day that exists in the station and in the college situation arises from the fact that the National Government taxing all the people, takes some of the money and puts it back into a State and calls it its money, when that State itself should have raised the money direct. It would not have taken any more dollars. I am not asking for a change, I am stating a principle now. The greatest difficulty that exists to-day in the relations of the National Department of Agriculture in the various States in the conduct of the colleges and stations, is due to the fact that money out of the State was not taken by the State but by the National Government and put back in the State as national funds, and it seems to me that our State departments will do better to have appropriations come on a different basis. We want the money to come, but let us understand this thing. There is a large amount of interstate work and this must be taken care of by the National Government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have taken even more time than I have a right to, but I feel that we do not have a right to go into these relations with the National Government without understanding that there are always difficulties in cooperation between an inferior and

a superior, and that we should not ask assistance only along lines in which a State of itself can not do the work that the people need to have done. I believe local service is the best service for the people.

Commissioner KOINER, of Virginia. Mr. President, I have not much to say. Commissioner Norgord has explained the suggested changes very satisfactorily. I think that amendment made by the commissioner is very proper. I desire to offer another one. I desire to offer an amendment on section 2, transfer of functions.

Departments now handling various forms of education and extension work are to transfer the same as soon as circumstances permit; likewise stations are to transfer regulatory functions now located with them.

I am opposed to the transfer in those States that have worked hard back 20 years ago to establish a system of successful institute work, to turn that over to any institution in the world; I am opposed to it. In my State I have done a lot of hard work to establish institutes and now the other people want them. I think other States are similarly situated. As Commissioner Norgord stated it was not the intention to disturb this work, I offer this amendment: Following section 2: "In States where institutes are now held, this shall not apply to the transfer of institutes."

Commissioner NORGORD, of Wisconsin: This would probably require that we submit the amendment to the Association of Deans and Directors, and I think it would be a wiser course to accept the explanation given.

Commissioner FELKER, of New Hampshire. It seems to me we are quite apt to get back home a misconception if we leave it as it is now. I did not organize the institute work in my own State, but I know what the temper of the farmers of New Hampshire is and what it has been for a long time, and if any proposal here that would make that transfer should go into effect, I am afraid that the proposed plan might get a jar up among the granite hills. I can not see why it would materially affect the plan as we have got it, if the amendment as offered by the commissioner from Virginia is added. I think it would clarify it and give us a better understanding back home.

Commissioner PARKER, from North Carolina. I agree entirely with the gentleman from New Hampshire. We can not make our language too clear.

Commissioner COHEN, of Kentucky. Speaking on the adoption of the amendment, I wish to say that in Kentucky four years ago they took the institute work from the commissioner of agriculture and placed it with the extension service without any fight on the part of the commissioner of agriculture. The next session of the legislature, the farmers of Kentucky realizing that they had lost a channel by which they came in contact with the Agricultural Department of the Government, came in a body and demanded that the farmers' institutes be placed back under the control of the department of agriculture.

Commissioner ROBERTS, of Maine. The matter of taking this educational work away from the department and placing it with others was discussed by some of our people before I came here. It was considered by some of our best farmers, some of whom were in the department of agriculture, the heads of bureaus, and it was unani-

mously agreed that the educational work should not be taken away from the department of agriculture.

(Upon vote of the association the amendment was declared adopted.)

The PRESIDENT. We now have before us the original question as to the adoption of the report as amended.

(Upon vote of the association the report was declared adopted.)

The PRESIDENT. If there is no objection I am going to make the following changes in the program for to-morrow morning. Bear in mind the fact that to-morrow at noon we lunch with Secretary Houston, who arrives here about 12.30. It has been suggested that we get together to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock instead of 10. If there is no objection that change will be made and we will start at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning instead of 10.

There is one paper we have not had to-night: "A model law for a department of agriculture," will be first on the program. The remainder of the hour added to the program will be given to the report of the resolutions committee. The secretary, I believe, wishes to present some resolutions to-night.

Secretary OWENS. I would like to move that the secretary be authorized to send letters of sympathy to Commissioners H. D. Wilson, J. J. Dunn, and E. S. Brigham.

(Motion carried.)

Secretary OWENS. I have a resolution which I crave your indulgence in offering. I will read the preamble and resolution:

DAVID LUBIN.

David Lubin is dead, and America has lost one of her foremost statesmen, and the world a leader whose life was dedicated to the high principles of cooperation, justice, and humanity.

David Lubin, a great Jew, may be reckoned as more than a "Prophet in Israel." With keen insight into the economic problems of the world and with farseeing constructive genius, he wrought out plans regarded as visionary by many, but have in time proven their practical worth—plans far in advance of his day. He was a pioneer, and with the spirit of consecration to his tasks as sincere as the bold characters of ancient Biblical history he ran counter to the set ideas and accepted policies of so-called statesmen.

David Lubin, a successful business man in California, having made a comfortable fortune, dedicated the concluding decade of his life to humanity. He came to Washington a little more than 10 years ago with the plan for a federation of the world, based on agriculture. The President of the United States, members of the Cabinet. Members of Congress, all looked with discredit upon what they thought to be a scheme of a visionary enthusiast. Lubin, with the determination that has characterized his life and resulted in his fame, left America and went to France with the purpose of planting his idea in a Republic. France and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris failed to grasp the significance of his mission and regarded him as a dreamer and a crank. Still persistent, Lubin went to Rome, and through the interest of Luzzatti he secured an interview with King Victor Emmanuel. Lubin caught the attention of the King

and secured his favor, which resulted in the establishment at Rome, the seat of that ancient civilization, the International Institute of Agriculture, in erecting a palatial home for the organization, and in federating 54 nations of the earth, under treaty, its constituency composed of 98 per cent of the population of the world. Thus David Lubin brought America and France and the other nations of the earth to the recognition of his plan, and with the treaty adopted and the provision for America's participation wrought out through Federal legislation, he had been from the inception of the work to the day of his death the American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture.

There were those in America, in the United States Department of Agriculture, who laughed at the plan of international agricultural statistics, but in time they have come to know that the report upon world production and consumption by countries has had the effect of steadying agricultural prices throughout the world, and has been of significant value, as is recognized in the plan of a system of the statistics of a State, made up of county reports, or of a nation, made up of State reports, and thus through this phase of Lubin's work the world has reaped benefits and agriculture has had a protection that otherwise would never have been possible. As a concrete illustration, and many may be cited, attention may be called to the announcement made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1914, to the effect that the United States had made an overproduction in wheat. In a few days Lubin from the International Institute was able to announce that in every other wheat-producing country of the world there had been an under production. It is only necessary to state the foregoing to know its effect on the marts of trade.

The Southern Commercial Congress has been the one organization in America that had stood solidly back of Mr. Lubin in his world effort and had worked under his leadership and inspiration in blazing the way for the solution of internal economic problems. The day will come when, based upon the official records of the United States, David Lubin will be accredited as the "Father of the Federal farm loan act," which has in part solved the problem of long-time finance for American agriculture. There are so-called statesmen who have denied to David Lubin his just position of leadership in this achievement.

There is much discussion now as to a League of Nations. David Lubin's vision carried him far beyond that of agricultural organization in the International Institute. He is the father of the League of Nations, the first to be organized, and it is a significant fact that it has been a league that has held fast through the period of the World War, as the International Institute in Rome is the only body where belligerents have not recalled their delegates, so that the one tie that has bound through the military conflicts and the darkness of the war has been the force that was brought into existence under the leadership of David Lubin. In the League of Nations now to be formed is to be realized that which Lubin endeavored to bring the United States and the world to understand, but with indifferent success in so many cases. For instance, the world was not ready two years ago when David Lubin introduced his plan for an international commerce commission, with a view of steadying the world's prices.

It should be borne in mind that David Lubin was not giving his life for agriculture as such.

There are agricultural officials in America who thought that Lubin was usurping their prerogatives. There are agriculturalists who have thought that the Jew, the merchant from the West, was patronizing agriculture with a view of securing fame. It is a pity that men, with their self-inclusion and their lack of consideration, failed to grasp his real purpose. David Lubin's mission was not to help agriculture any more than any other industry. His theory was that the State is a tripod, the supports of which are capital, labor, and agriculture. He worked with the viewpoint that there must be agricultural organization and cooperation to meet the legitimate combination of business and the legitimate unionism of labor in order to secure the proper economical balance in American civilization. He recognized that the one support of the tripod that was weak was agriculture, and he sought to bolster it up by coalition.

The Southern Commercial Congress secured the approval of Secretary Knox of the State Department, arranged for a conference, participated in by representatives of the States, and called David Lubin to America, to Nashville, Tenn., in 1912, to guide in the consideration of the question of agricultural finance for the United States.

It resulted in the organization by the Southern Commercial Congress of the American Commission, participated in by delegates from 36 States and 5 Canadian Provinces. The commission was recognized by the Congress of the United States in the agricultural bill for 1912, which created a United States commission to be a part of and cooperate with the American commission assembled by the Southern Commercial Congress. The plan was written into the platforms of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties and in the program of the resolution in the annual conventions of the Farmers' Union of America, the National Grange, and the Farmers' National Congress.

The Congress of the United States invoked diplomatic courtesies, so that the American commission was received officially by the crowned heads of Europe and by the Government officials and by the people in their homes and in their communities. David Lubin received the commission in Rome and accompanied it in the investigation throughout Europe. The evidence is published in Senate Document 214, parts 1, 2, and 3, and embodies the most complete knowledge in existence of world agricultural conditions. The opening work to the introduction to this document contains the recognition of the leadership of David Lubin. The Southern Commercial Congress through its officers, in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and the assembled delegates from the 54 nations presented to David Lubin a loving cup as a tribute of appreciation for the contribution he had made to America and the world. King Victor Emmanuel acclaimed Lubin as the father of the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Federal farm loan act makes liquid forty billions of wealth, and was established as a system to finance American agriculture, and came at the psychological moment preceding the prices of the war and many tributes have been paid by statesmen, including the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, as to the con-

tribution of the law in solving the problem as to financing American agriculture in relation to the food supply of America and her allies. David Lubin, at the invitation of President Wilson was present when the President signed the Federal farm loan act, and in the picture made at the Executive offices at the time of the signing of what has proven to be epochal legislation, David Lubin, the father of the Federal farm loan act is standing at the side of the President of the United States. It should be known that the President does not claim the authorship of the plan, even though he made it an administration measure, nor will former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo lay claim to its authorship, although he put it into operation, but all must recognize the hand of David Lubin in solving the problem of agricultural finance for America.

It is not alone in regard to rural credits that David Lubin has been a pioneer, and a statement such as this could not contain the interpretation of the lines of service he has attempted to render in the solution of economic problems, and the story, therefore, of the life of Lubin must be reserved for a fuller presentation of the detailed facts that are subject to large amplification.

In 1915 Lubin again returned to America to participate in the deliberations of the Southern Commercial Congress, at Charleston, S. C., to help blaze the way in the introduction of the question of agricultural distribution. He recognized that the next big task for America after solving that of agricultural finance was to institute a national program for marketing, and his proposals, still pending in Congress, have to do with the launching of a national chamber of agriculture. He recognized the fact that the Federal Bureau of Markets has its limitations in practical service.

The Southern Commercial Congress, in directing the introduction of this legislation, brought into cooperation the 48 State departments of agriculture, which further resulted in the organization of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, a permanent unit which held its fifth annual conference in Baltimore January 6 and 7 for the study of the agricultural program for 1919. What was then considered to be a minor phase of this subject was carried to a successful conclusion, namely, as embodied in the amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill providing for the use of the parcel post in direct dealing between producer and consumer. Members of Congress ridiculed the idea only three years ago, but finally, through persistent effort, the amendment was passed which carried the niggardly sum of \$10,000 to provide for the experiment. A few days ago, speaking on this subject in Baltimore, the writer of this article referred to this work of the Southern Commercial Congress and the guidance of David Lubin. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakeslee himself publicly acknowledged his ignorance of the origin of the small sum of \$10,000 carried in the bill which marked the beginning of the system that he now directs under an appropriation of over \$300,000 for 1918, and which probably will run into the millions in the extension of the system. Thus again it will be seen that even those in authority have failed to search into the history of the movements they direct, and due recognition in life was not accorded David Lubin for his statesmanship.

The foregoing is written in the belief that all will be glad to see through the years that David Lubin is glorified for the work he

accomplished. The heart prompts the writing of intimate personal association with him and of the friendship that has been an inspiration and of the instances in his life, now unknown, that must be reserved for the fuller history of his life. It is suggested that the same spirit that prompted the Southern Commercial Congress to present the loving cup in the presence of the King may prompt his friends to pioneer again in providing for some enduring tribute in bronze or marble to be placed in the Federal Capital of the land that he so splendidly served as a memorial to his contribution to American history.

In recognition of the foregoing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture in annual convention in the city of Baltimore, this sixth day of January, nineteen nineteen, (1) That a copy be sent to the constituency of the International Institute of Agriculture, to the institute, to the family, and to the King of Italy; (2) That a memorial be erected in Washington in recognition of his life work.

Commissioner COHEN, of Kentucky. I move the adoption of the resolution by a standing vote with bowed head.

(Unanimously carried.)

Commissioner PARKER, of North Carolina. I see that the papers to-day carried the announcement of the death of ex-President Roosevelt, and I think it is but fitting that this association should take cognizance of that fact. Therefore, I move that when we adjourn to-night we adjourn in honor of this sad event, and that our secretary be instructed to draw up a suitable memorial or resolution expressing the feelings of this convention in the sad news that has come to us, and present it to-morrow morning for adoption.

(Carried.)

(Meeting adjourned.)

FOURTH SESSION, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919.

Meeting called to order by President Wilson at 9 a. m.

We will proceed this morning with that part of the program postponed from yesterday morning.

A MODEL LAW FOR A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner WILFRID WHEELER, of Massachusetts. This paper will only take up those points which have a direct bearing upon the effective working of a State-supported agency for developing agriculture, for administering agricultural law, and for making effective the work of a department.

In offering the following I have not made a complete study of the laws relating to agricultural departments the country over, more than relative to their organization, as there is so complete a difference in them as to make such a study confusing.

We must for the present leave to the State the method of selecting an agricultural department. At present there are many methods:

1. Commissioner appointed by governor.
2. Board appointed by governor, board to elect a commissioner or secretary.
3. Commissioner appointed by governor and advisory board appointed by governor.

4. Commissioner elected by legislature.
5. Board elected by legislature, board to appoint a commissioner or secretary.
6. Board elected by agricultural societies, board electing a commissioner or a secretary.
7. Commissioner elected by popular vote.

Neither can we say just which is best in its make-up, whether board, commission, secretary, or a combination. Each State must settle this for itself. We should, however, stand on the principle that there should be a department in each State bearing the name of agriculture. Whatever the make-up of the department, there should be a central control vested in a commissioner or secretary, and if there is a board attached to the department its powers should be advisory.

There should be a pretty definite understanding that the work of a department should be largely administrative of State laws relating to agriculture and to such commercial development and encouragement work as the State shall enter into.

For convenience in organization the work of the department should be organized under such definite divisions as seem necessary to carry on the work.

The following outline indicates a model form of organization.

OUTLINE FOR MODEL LAW OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

POINTS TO BE COVERED.

1. *Constitution*.—Single-headed executive power (commissioner or secretary).
- (a) Advisory council (preferably not more than 15).
2. *Appointments*.—Appointment of head by governor; appointment of advisory council by governor; appointment of heads of divisions by executive head with approval of advisory council.
3. *Functions*.—(a) Enforcement of agricultural laws: Dairy laws, fertilizer law, feed laws, seed laws, insect and plant disease laws, nursery inspection, apiary inspection, packing and grading laws, animal disease laws, fish and game laws, etc. (b) Encouragement by offering prizes, demonstration farms, supervision of agricultural fairs, market work. (c) Reclamation and colonization work: Reclamation of waste land, advertising agricultural resources of State through exhibits and publications, attracting settlers and colonists; soil surveys and crop statistics.
4. *Divisions*.—(a) Divisions of plant industry: Pathologist, entomologist, nursery inspection, apiary inspection. (b) Division of animal diseases (veterinarian.) (c) Division of dairy products. (d) Division of markets. (e) Division of immigration and colonization. (f) Division of fairs and statistics. (g) Division of fisheries and game.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any questions you wish to ask Commissioner Wheeler?

There is one thought in connection with what Commissioner Wheeler said I am going to take the liberty of describing to you in connection with exhibits—an exhibit of our department of agriculture which is permanent and adaptable to all questions of interest. It is like this: We have a permanent, fine map of New York State—a large map on cloth or oil cloth—divided into counties. Then, the agriculture of the State is worked out by counties. The map is put up on the wall, and running down to a table beneath the map are ribbons from each county representing something at the end of the ribbon that that county excels in. A white ribbon, we will say, represents dairying, and running down to a card on the table showing the amount of butter, cheese, milk, etc. At a State fair we put that

map up, representing all the agricultural activities of the State. If we go to a State dairymen's meeting we put the map up there to show only the dairy products from the different counties. We show the amount in each county by a number of ribbons, one ribbon representing so many pounds of milk, another ribbon so many pounds of cheese. When we go to a fruit grower's meeting we put that up in terms of apples, pears, and different fruit from the various counties, and that map will attract more attention than any other exhibit you can put up. A visitor will stand there and follow those ribbons down, and in almost every case you will hear them say: "Now, I wonder what my county produces and excels in the production of." You will always find a crowd around that map. If you want a good idea on exhibits, there is one. Our map cost us about \$40. I presume you could put the whole thing up for \$100 to \$150.

Commissioner FELKER, of New Hampshire. I want to ask Commissioner Wheeler one question, but before doing so I would like to make a statement: In New Hampshire we have carried on similar work in advertising the State's resources in a way similar to what our President has stated. We have a photographer take new pictures of farm areas, homes, animals, and crops. These we have enlarged and we use with the map a display of pictures. I said yesterday that when I took the position with the department very few people in our State realized that there was a department of agriculture. We have done nothing that has put the State department of agriculture on the map in such a way as has this exhibit. We take it up to any exhibition in the State. The manufacturers' association in New Hampshire thought they wanted to do something for agriculture. They put on a big meeting in Manchester and the president of that association came to my assistant and said: "I have a speech that will take me about a half hour to deliver to this congregation to-morrow night, and I am going to rip agriculture in New Hampshire up the back, and don't you forget it." I had arranged with the secretary of their association to put our exhibit up, and the next morning the president of that association came around and, with our assistant, went over the exhibit, and that man never made his address. He said: "I was never so dumfounded in my life." We had a picture of one field of oats in the head and he said: "You don't pretend to say that field of grain is in New Hampshire?" I said: "Yes; that is on the Connecticut River." He did not make his speech. I want to emphasize what Mr. Wheeler and our president have said in regard to that matter. It is a splendid way of getting your department and what it is doing before the people of your State. We will continue it.

I would like to ask Mr. Wheeler, in his paper on the regulatory duties of the law as it pertains to feeding stuffs, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, etc., if he believes the department should publish the bulletins that the law may require, as well as do the police work of that division?

Commissioner WHEELER, of Massachusetts. I meant to speak of that. In the regulatory work on feeds, fertilizers, and seeds, sometimes there is required a division of that work between the department of agriculture and the experiment station. In other words, they put it in the law that the department shall do the collection of

feeds, registration of brands, etc., and that the experiment station shall do the analytical work. I believe it is absolutely wrong to divide that work. I think it may be all right for the experiment station to do the analytical work, but I think it is wrong to state in the law that there shall be a division of that work. I think one department should have absolute control of the work. Whoever has it, if the department is to have the work, it certainly should publish the results rather than to have any experiment station do that. This is a control regulatory law which absolutely belongs to the department in every detail. The department should have the whole handling of that work.

Commissioner DAVIS, of Texas. In that connection I want to drop this thought and really make it a request. Of course, our idea in the association is to assist each other as well as to do good to our immediate constituency, and we have in Texas just moved into new quarters that are very nice. We have not a large exhibit to put up a proper exhibit, yet we have some clever men to put up exhibits. The point I want to make is this; and there perhaps may be others in a similar position just now. The Texas Legislature convenes on the 14th of this month. They will have before them this whole question. I can present it to them, I think, with reasonable clearness, but if the commissioner from South Dakota, or the commissioner from any State has a fight on hand, let everybody be interested. What I want, I would like to get the views of every commissioner in the United States, that I can lay them down before the legislature. It would have a great effect upon the legislature. Legislatures try to find models to carry on their work. I would like to have an opinion in writing at an early date from every commissioner interested.

Commissioner PARKE, of Illinois. Just a word in regard to the advisory boards, as brought out by Mr. Wheeler. We find in Illinois that they are of intense value to our departments, and most of the departments have advisory boards, and in some cases bureaus under the directors for the different divisions. It is not a salaried position, and because of that they are able to get the highest intelligence in the State for the use of the directors or commissioners. They have no power except to criticize the work of the commissioners, which, in nine cases out of ten, would not be used, but they are used simply in an advisory way, and I want to emphasize the value of these advisory boards.

A word in regard to the budget. In the finance department—we have a finance department and this department has the power to unify the accounts or the system of bookkeeping in all the departments, and therefore can keep a check on all departments and find out how the money has been expended and keep them in touch month by month with their exact financial condition.

A word in regard to the contingent fund. Mr. Wheeler stated that in Massachusetts they have a certain appropriation—36 appropriations for 36 different objects—and you could not convert one fund into another fund. That is true in our case, but we have what is known as a contingency fund in each department, and there is a tendency to spend a contingency fund where you have one. If you have money you will spend it. But this year we are figuring on

limiting the contingency fund and finding another way of handling that for all the departments, and we understand that Ohio has a very good way of handling this contingent fund in what is known as a rotary fund. I believe Mr. Shaw could give us the value of that method.

Commissioner SHAW, of Ohio. It is not exactly a rotary fund, Mr. President. The arrangement, I think, that has given the most relief on our budget system is what is called our control board, made up of the auditor of the State, the budget commissioner, the attorney general, and the chairman of the finance committees of the house and senate. They have been given authority by the legislature to transfer funds from one fund to another to take care of contingencies and emergencies that may arise, and it has helped us out very materially in the last year. For instance, our last legislature created a bureau of markets and appropriated a salary for the director, and in the sundries bill they appropriated \$15,000 for this work. In the closing days of the session the bill failed to pass, so it left our marketing work without any financial assistance. We have been able by means of this board of control to transfer items to take care of the work.

The PRESIDENT. I wish we might have more time for discussion on these lines, but we will have to proceed with the program.

We will take up now the report of the resolutions committee, an important part of the work of the commissioners of agriculture. The report will be submitted by the chairman of the committee, Commissioner Agee, of New Jersey. Commissioner, which do you wish this to be, a partial report or a complete report?

Commissioner AGE, of New Jersey. I assume that this is the complete report, if the commissioners would have it so. Otherwise, it is a partial report, getting this much out of the way.

The PRESIDENT. I think we had better take up these resolutions separately. I will ask the chairman of the resolutions committee to read the first resolution and we will vote on it.

1. The National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, in convention in Baltimore, Md., January 6 and 7, 1919, declares the earnest desires of its members to effect such organization of their work that there may be the fullest efficiency through cooperation with all other agencies without duplication and waste.

(Adopted.)

2. Whereas crop and live stock reports are essential to the best interests of producers and consumers, resolved that effective means of cooperation with the crop estimate bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture be recommended.

(Adopted.)

3. Whereas the grading of fruits and vegetables assist producers in securing full market prices: Be it

Resolved, That the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture be empowered to enforce reasonable regulations affecting the grading of products for interstate shipment.

(Adopted.)

4. Whereas the control of bovine tuberculosis is necessary to the dairy industry, resolved that we commend the accredited-herd plan, which offers a reasonable reward to herd owners who use due diligence in keeping their herds clear of disease.

(Adopted.)

5. Whereas Senator John H. Bankhead has introduced a joint resolution in the Senate of the United States providing that the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture available

and indispensable war material suitable for highway improvement, for distribution among the States: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture approves the joint resolution and urges upon the Congress of the United States the prompt passage of the measure.

(Adopted.)

6. Whereas there will be a shortage of farm labor in the year 1919, when the farmers wish to meet the request of the National Government for maximum production;

Resolved, That farm-trained men in the Army and Navy who wish to return to agricultural work should be released from military duty as rapidly as is consistent with the necessities of the War and Navy Departments.

(Adopted.)

7. Inasmuch as it appears that a most serious insect pest, namely, the European corn borer, which attacks corn and a great variety of economic plants, has made its appearance in this country, and particularly in the State of Massachusetts, and there appears to be great danger of this pest spreading to other sections of the country and becoming even more destructive in these sections, therefore, be it

Resolved by the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture in annual meeting assembled, That in our judgment this pest constitutes a public nuisance and a menace to the agriculture of the whole country, and, therefore, a source of danger to the people as a whole, and that the extermination of same is desirable and essential;

Therefore, we would earnestly impress upon Congress the immediate passage of a bill carrying an appropriation of at least \$1,000,000; and be it further

Resolved, That this association, through its secretary, inform the chairmen of both House and Senate Committees on Agriculture of this action, and also the National Secretary of Agriculture, the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, and the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology.

(Adopted.)

8. Whereas the farmers of the United States are losing millions of dollars annually through the ravages of hog cholera, and

Whereas the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., has and is rendering all services possible with its limited and insufficient appropriation in an effort to control and eradicate hog cholera throughout the United States by cooperating with the authorities in the various States; therefore be it

Resolved by the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture assembled, That Congress be called upon to appropriate annually \$1,000,000 for cooperative field work in the United States. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Agricultural Committee of both the United States Senate and lower House of Congress now in session, with the urgent request that prompt and favorable action be given these most consequential resolutions.

(Adopted.)

Commissioner AGEE, of New Jersey. That ends those that are reported favorably. We have one resolution dealing with the Secretary Lane proposition, that is reported back without approval or disapproval.

The PRESIDENT. Inasmuch as we have a division this afternoon relating to this farm-settlement proposition, is there any objection to postponing action on this until after we have heard the discussion?

Upon motion duly seconded, it was voted to postpone action on the resolution.

Commissioner AGEE, of New Jersey. We have received three other resolutions that seemed to us not to come within the scope of the committee. They relate to place of holding annual meeting, plan of meetings, and officers of the association.

The PRESIDENT. It seems to me that these are resolutions that should go before the committee on organization.

Upon motion duly seconded, it was voted to refer the three resolutions to the committee on organization.

Commissioner AGEE, of New Jersey. This may be considered as only a partial report of your committee on resolutions. It has considered every resolution that has come before it.

The PRESIDENT. The committee on resolutions is still receptive to resolutions.

Commissioner KOINER, of Virginia. What is the rule adopted by the meeting in reference to resolutions? Must they be received by the chair and referred to the committee on resolutions?

The PRESIDENT. That is the general procedure.

Commissioner KOINER, of Virginia. In the future it seems to me we should have some system and it would be a good idea if all resolutions were to be offered in the meeting—handed to the president and referred to the committee on resolutions. They should be read to give the members a chance to think them over. It would give the members insight into what is coming up in the shape of resolutions.

The PRESIDENT. I rather like the idea to have the resolutions read and then referred to the proper committee for consideration, unless there is some reason for immediate action by the association. Is there any objection to that?

Commissioner WHEELER, of Massachusetts. I have this resolution to offer:

(Reads resolution regarding palace of agriculture in the city of Washington.)

The PRESIDENT. Respectfully referred to the resolutions committee.

Are there any other resolutions at this time to be brought before the body? If not, we will proceed with the program.

Next on our program is Dr. J. A. Kiernan, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, who will address us on "Federal and State accredited tuberculin-tested herds."

FEDERAL AND STATE ACCREDITED TUBERCULIN TESTED HERDS.

Dr. KIERNAN. The plan for accrediting herds of cattle determined to be apparently free from tuberculosis by the tuberculin test and physical examination was proposed several years ago by Dr. A. D. Melvin, who was at the time chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the United States Department of Agriculture. He predicated the proposed plan after a period of several years of experimental work to determine if the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle was possible.

The bureau of which he was chief took up tuberculosis eradication work in 1907 in the District of Columbia and among near-by herds in the neighboring States of Maryland and Virginia. Herds which at that time were found to contain from 20 to 75 per cent of diseased animals were in the course of four or five years freed from tuberculosis and many of them have since been maintained as healthy herds.

With the confidence inspired by that experimental work he expressed the belief that pure-bred herds of cattle which were found not to be diseased should be placed upon a certified list so that prospective buyers might know where they could obtain animals free from the insidious disease, tuberculosis.

Each year from the inauguration of tuberculosis work in 1908 the number of herds under supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture were gradually increased and the territory in which cooperative work was carried on was gradually enlarged. The amount of work possible, however, was limited on account of inadequate appropriation. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report for 1916, recommended to Congress that a specific appropriation should be made to enable the department to cooperate with the live-stock owners in tuberculosis eradication work.

The first appropriation, which became available July 1, 1917, amounted to \$75,000. Plans were then made to extend the work into several additional States. From the very outset it seemed to meet with the favor of the live-stock owners, and the various live-stock associations throughout the country recommended to Congress that the appropriation be increased.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, Congress provided one-half million dollars, part of which might be used for paying indemnities to owners of cattle which were destroyed on account of tuberculosis providing the State, county, or municipal government, paid at least a similar amount.

Up to January 1, 1918, tuberculosis eradication work had been extended into 44 States in cooperation with the State live-stock sanitary officials and the live-stock owners.

Any efforts to reduce or control tuberculosis of live stock in order to be of lasting value must have eradication in view as the final object. We should not temporize with such an insidious malady, but we should adopt aggressive measures that will insure success within a reasonable time. Taken from the address delivered before Section VII, Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis, in the city of Washington, September 29, 1900, by the beloved Melvin.

A more noble ambition could scarcely be conceived in the mind of man. In approaching the subject of tuberculosis eradication we are forced to consider it from a national point of view. The live-stock industry of each State is but a part of the agricultural resources of the Nation. The greater the productivity of the cattle industry of one commonwealth, the larger will be the resources of the Union. The deeper disease preys upon our cattle, be it in the North, South, East, or West, the lower sinks our resources. The live stock belongs to the individual, and our political system encourages the development of enterprise among its citizens. The law does not limit us to the ownership of 10 or 10,000 cattle. We may sell them, kill them, give them away, traffic and barter with them in any way we choose just as long as they are sound in health, but should they at any time become diseased and be a source of danger to the stock of our neighbor the law, which is made for all the people, restrains us, under the police authority of the State or Federal Governments, from jeopardizing the health of other animals. A man's goods are his own as long as they are handled in accordance with the general welfare, laws, and regulations, but when private business becomes a menace to the community at large it must be properly guided and directed by supervisory restrictions. Our live-stock wealth is prodigious—the largest of any nation in the world, as the following brief statistics indicate:

We had January 1, 1918, cattle valued at \$3,159,221,000.

We had January 1, 1918, swine valued at \$1,361,242,000.

It is a fact well recognized in all campaigns of disease eradication that the primary principle to put in operation is to put a stop absolutely to the dissemination of infection by disease-bearing persons or animals. The Congress of the United States recognized that principle when in 1884 it provided, in section 6 of the act approved May 29, that no person, firm, or corporation shall move or permit to be moved interstate any animal affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, except cattle infected with the tick may be moved for immediate slaughter.

The opinion prevails largely that by revoking even that one exception tick eradication would have been greatly stimulated in localities where only a lukewarm sentiment prevails. The Southern Cattle-men's Association, representing at least the majority view of the livestock owners of 12 States, has unanimously adopted, for five consecutive years, resolutions petitioning Congress to prohibit by law the interstate movement of tick-infested cattle at any time for any purpose.

Under the provisions of the above-mentioned act, neither a tuberculous cow nor hog may be moved from the confines of one State into any other State or the District of Columbia, but, as a matter of fact, they do move every year by the thousands. It might seem that some official was derelict in his duty in not checking that traffic or prosecuting the perpetrators. The reason, however, that the latter course is so infrequently followed is due to the difficulties of obtaining positive evidence that the consignor knew at the time the movement was made that the animal or animals were actually diseased. We may have knowledge that a certain person deals almost exclusively in tuberculous cattle, but it is more difficult to convict such a person than is usually believed—a demonstration of which is shown by the length of time it took to obtain the evidence to convict a notorious dealer in tuberculous cattle who was sentenced by a United States judge to eight years' imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary and to a fine of \$3,000. The time to put up the bars against the traffic interstate in tuberculous cattle is imperatively at hand. In this respect the State departments and the Federal Government should act conjointly. One-half of the square area of the United States is comparatively free from bovine tuberculosis, a condition which is as pleasing to know as it is fortunate.

The cooperative work that has now been in progress with the various States for nearly one year and the tuberculin testing done under State supervision prior to that time is the basis upon which the foregoing statement is predicated. In at least one-half of the area of the United States tuberculosis among cattle exists to less than 1 per cent. The majority of the tuberculin testing done in the States where we believe the disease exists to such a limited degree was confined to the herds within close proximity to towns and cities into which cattle had been introduced from other States. For instance, during the month of June, 1918, in Alabama, out of the 926 cattle tested, 35 animals had been introduced into the State recently. Of the 65 cattle, 11 reacted to the tuberculin test. Of the 858 native Alabama cattle tested during the month, 1 reactor was found. Practically all of the dairy cattle in Madison and Montgomery Counties of that State have been tested and a very slight degree of infection found. The same conditions

prevail throughout the area in which it is believed that the native cattle are almost entirely free from tuberculosis.

Summary of tuberculosis-eradication work in cooperation with the various States, fiscal year 1918.

States.	Cattle tested.	Number reacting.	Number of reactors slaughtered.	Percentage reacted.
Alabama.....	4,083	44	8	1.2
Arizona.....	130			
Arkansas.....				
California.....				
Colorado.....				
Connecticut.....	592	42	36	7.11
Delaware.....	71			
District of Columbia.....	1,206	12	10	.99
Florida.....	456	37	36	8.00
Georgia.....	4,563	170	152	3.70
Idaho.....	1,454	90	63	6.19
Illinois.....	2,508	590	42	23.52
Indiana.....	2,325	107	91	4.65
Iowa.....	197	29	14	14.72
Kansas.....				
Kentucky.....	838	8		.96
Louisiana.....	1,093	20	7	1.83
Maine.....	4,706	184	139	3.91
Maryland.....	3,171	170	143	5.36
Massachusetts.....	2,004	235	154	11.73
Michigan.....	3,769	203	164	5.39
Minnesota.....	12,138	493	512	4.06
Mississippi.....	1,944	21	11	1.80
Missouri.....	19	1	1	5.26
Montana.....	18,597	1,084	939	5.80
Nebraska.....				
Nevada.....				
New Hampshire.....	249	17	6	6.83
New Jersey.....	570	29	29	5.09
New Mexico.....	567	6	6	1.06
New York.....	196	30	27	15.31
North Carolina.....	2,108	63	22	2.99
North Dakota.....	14,869	502	260	3.38
Ohio.....	3,360	153	71	4.55
Oklahoma.....				
Oregon.....	1,805	62	30	3.43
Pennsylvania.....	1,045	60	24	5.74
Rhode Island.....	163	13	8	8.00
South Carolina.....	3,594	89	52	2.48
South Dakota.....	1,246	86	14	6.90
Tennessee.....	2,684	111	70	4.14
Texas.....	936	20	16	2.14
Utah.....	4,019	65	60	1.62
Vermont.....	7,472	989	863	13.24
Virginia.....	18,627	548	491	5.90
Washington.....	1,424	84	33	2.94
West Virginia.....	257	7	6	2.72
Wisconsin.....	3,087	70	3	2.26
Wyoming.....				
Total.....	134,042	6,544	4,625	4.88

Viewing the situation, therefore, from the point of view that the native herds are not tuberculous, is it not a rational deduction that we have drawn? If you will grant that the custodians of the health of animals possess such an extraordinary strategic advantage in this campaign, is there any person who has any doubt as to the proper action that should be taken now? If those States, which are so fortunately situated, and the Congress of the United States would agree to take charge of and purchase every tuberculous animal found therein, it would be possible in 10 years to have one-half of the country free from the greatest menace to the live-stock industry extant. We are not certain that there are not more States which by

virtue of their freedom from disease are entitled to be placed in the same class. Nothing would cause more satisfaction than to learn that a number of other States possessed less than 1 per cent of tuberculosis in their herds. Do not conclude that we are suggesting at this time the establishment of a quarantined area and a free area, or the issuing of unreasonable or impracticable regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle; but if we are to make progress in tuberculosis eradication every possible agent must be employed to stop the movement of diseased animals. In the vast empire of the West, which was a "no man's land" but a few decades ago, there is a determination upon the part of the cattlemen and the veterinarians to keep out disease of every nature. They are perfectly capable of taking care of that work, but as a further precaution they should be protected by adequate regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle for purposes other than immediate slaughter. The Southern States, with the exception of Texas, is virgin territory for the development of the dairy and beef cattle industry. However, it is developing more rapidly than the most sanguine live-stock man dared dream of 10 years ago. The veterinarians of the South and many of us have a special interest in those States, because we contributed to making it possible to build up the cattle industry by eradication of the tick. Those States have experienced untold hardships and have made many sacrifices in their struggle to gain a place in the sun, but, thank God, they are now in the bloom of prosperity and will keep on improving agriculturally as long as they follow the principles laid down by such leaders as Butler, Dalrymple, Cary, and the other able agricultural workers who have devoted the best years of their lives to educational work. The veterinarians of the South, like those of other parts, have gained the implicit confidence of their people, who will go the limit in acting upon their advice. They have helped to lead them into the cattle business from the one-crop system in vogue for half a century. Will you not help them to develop that industry upon a sound foundation by helping to keep tuberculosis out of those States?

The effect of restrictions governing the interstate movement of live stock upon a State or a group of States has not meant destruction and bankruptcy for the industry affected, as you can attest. Did the rigid quarantine placed around the sheep-raising States for scabies ruin that industry? Let the sheepman testify to that. Were the Western States ruined because of the cattle-scabies quarantine? Ask the cattlemen who were affected by it. Was the South ruined by the quarantine imposed to restrict the movement of the cattle tick north? Out of that quarantine came the emancipation of the cattle industry. Were the several quarantines promulgated in connection with foot-and-mouth disease ruinous to the live-stock industry? Without those quarantine measures we would be shackled to a chain of devastating plagues that would have enslaved us forever. Gentlemen, shall we go on, year after year, victims of our own indecision? Or, shall we have the temerity to face the tuberculosis menace as we grappled with the previous foes and brought them under subjection? Is tuberculosis the master of us, or shall it be conquered? We must now, in 1918, take issue with this foe and let the conflict decide who shall be master and who subservient. In all previous conflicts in

the United States disease has met its Waterloo for two principal reasons; i. e., first, we have had the support of the people, which is at least 75 per cent of the battle; and, secondly, we have attacked with efficient organizations. It is organization work that counts. In all police control work, it is the organization that commands. Individual effort, no matter how skillful it may be, is absolutely limited in its power to accomplish results, both by lack of authority and restriction of the field of activity.

The establishment of uniform State regulations respecting the interstate movement of cattle would, beyond a peradventure, be the greatest stride that could possibly be made in tuberculosis eradication work. It would not impose the deathblow upon any State or any herd of cattle. It would not be a stigma upon any State or cattle owner. It would not be a reflection upon any State veterinary association or upon any individual veterinarian. It would not prohibit the interstate movement of cattle, except tuberculous cattle—and who challenges the right by law of the legislature, or by moral law, to prohibit the interstate movement of diseased cattle?

There are some individuals who apparently have been inspired with the ambition to gather together all the reactors that are permitted to be moved promiscuously within the Commonwealth without any permanent mark of identification upon them. Some of these cattle are tested, and tested, and tested again, until they are practically immune to thermal response, and frequently they are sold as healthy cattle for interstate shipment. There are not a great many nefarious dealers of that caliber, and putting them in some other business would relieve the cattle industry of no indispensable members.

Under the proposed uniform regulations healthy cattle would be permitted to be moved interstate at any time and for any purpose; the movements would be made without delay, and, on the whole, business would not be interfered with. The eradication of tuberculosis, you will grant, is a large task. Its feasibility will have to be established first, as was the case with tick eradication, and the other movements of similar proportions. As the campaign progresses there is no doubt that improvements will be made until an efficient system is developed. In arriving at some conclusion that is a basis for believing that tuberculosis may be eradicated we must recognize the work accomplished in many of our States and in foreign countries. No doubt every State official and practicing veterinarian here can point to herds which a few years ago were diseased but which have since been freed of tuberculosis and are now free. When you succeed in cleaning up one or several herds you are inspired with a confidence that the same application of methods extended over a greater area will succeed in the same ratio. Haven't some of you in mind herds which, if you had been given a free hand with or if you had the work to do over again, you could clean up? Were there not animals in some herds which you gave the benefit of the doubt to in diagnosing the test and which by reason of your wider experience you would now class as reactors? No claim is made that we are better able to interpret the results of the tuberculin test now than at any other period, except that with each individual the more experience he has the better equipped he is to determine the reliability of

that product providing he has been a student of the test. If he has used tuberculin for 20 years and has measured its capabilities by rule of thumb method he is no more capable of making a diagnosis today than when he commenced. Some of you, no doubt, are acquainted with the results obtained in eradicating tuberculosis from circumscribed areas, but as such data is not at hand we will consider the results of the campaign which has been in progress in the District of Columbia since 1910.

Through a cooperative arrangement with the Commissioners of the District the bureau detailed inspectors to test all the cattle within that municipality, which amounted to 1,701 head; 18.87 per cent reacted and were all slaughtered. The results of following years' test are as here indicated: 1911, 3.71; 1912, 2.30; 1913, 1.83; 1914, 2.03; 1915, 1.75; 1916, 1.10; 1917, 0.84.

The order of the commissioners, dated November 26, 1909, regulates the movement of cattle into the District by requiring that no animals shall be brought in except by permit, and that they shall be tuberculin tested by an official of the bureau. Without that provision the task of eradicating the disease would be extraordinarily increased. It is one of the most practical provisions of the whole campaign and has been demonstrated by its practical operation for more than 10 years. For about the same period of time hundreds of herds in the States of Maryland and Virginia have been under supervision, with approximately the same results. In fact, wherever and whenever a national method has been employed the results have been satisfactory. As might be expected, however, there are exceptional herds in which the disease persists to a slight degree for some reason. These exceptions, while perplexing, should not discourage either the inauguration or the continuation of tuberculosis eradication work in any State. Within every State, sooner or later, a campaign of tuberculosis eradication should be carried on, and just as quickly as a county becomes clean of the infection, or the infection becomes reduced to a small number of herds, it should be placed in the free area. From the restricted area cattle could be moved into the free area for immediate slaughter with no more regulatory provisions than exist right now. From most of the States, therefore, 98 per cent of the cattle shipped would go forward, as now, without interference. The balance of the cattle moved for dairy or breeding purposes should be limited only to herds the health of which is known, and which are either free from tuberculosis or under supervision for the eradication of that disease.

The question arises, Are there a sufficient number of healthy herds to furnish the annual supply of animals to the other States for the aforementioned purpose? There will be within the time in which it will be possible to put the proposed plan in operation. During the interim, however, the States particularly affected might develop their organizations so as to handle the situation. With adequate attention there should not be any extraordinary inconvenience encountered. Of course, it would be ludicrous to expect that some individuals would not be put to considerable annoyance by reason of the fact that tuberculosis had not been dealt with in his herd with the idea of exterminating it. Every assistance should be given to those owners to establish their herds upon a sound and safe basis at the earliest date possible.

How shall we proceed to eradicate tuberculosis from a State? Unfortunately, it is impossible to outline a positive plan which, if faithfully practiced for 10 to 12 months, will transform a diseased into a healthy herd, as may be done in the eradication of other diseases. In Texas fever 9 months' dipping of cattle in arsenical solution every two weeks will positively eradicate the tick from any given area where the plan is followed. No one plan has yet been evolved for the eradication of tuberculosis that can be applied in every State. What may prove highly successful in one section would be inapplicable entirely elsewhere. For instance, to advocate the destruction of all reactors in a State where 20 per cent of the cattle are affected would be inadvisable. To attempt to slaughter them where the percentage is in advance of that would be a criminal waste, but to fail to destroy tuberculous cattle in States with less than 2 per cent of infection would be equally unfair, unsafe, and unwise. To determine the number of diseased animals in a given area it is, of course, necessary that all shall be tuberculin tested. The length of time it will take depends upon the number. In a county with 100,000 head of cattle 10 inspectors could make the rounds in from 1 to 2 months, depending upon the method employed, the aid given by the people, and the percentage of disease found. If but 1 per cent was found they could be slaughtered under inspection, the owners indemnified by the county or State, and the Federal Government; the barns or sheds where the diseased animals had been kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under supervision. That plan would, necessarily, have to be repeated annually for a few years, and then at longer intervals, as long as infection remains. Where a larger number of reactors are found they would have to be cared for by the method previously decided upon and officially adopted by the State in which the campaign was being conducted. Most certainly a careful considered policy should be provided for before the campaign is inaugurated. The establishments of tuberculous herds under State supervision may prove a wise solution of the problem in badly infected sections. Herds containing 75 per cent or more of reactors should be classified as wholly tuberculous; herds containing less than 75 per cent of reactors should be divided, the healthy animals being retained and the others moved to separate farms, preferably to farms maintained exclusively for diseased herds under supervision. The remnant of the herds which was found apparently free should be retested at proper intervals, which will probably disclose additional reactors.

It is considered necessary to emphasize, at this point, that these proposed operations will be possible only when the owners, herdsmen, manager, and everybody connected with the herd is bent upon accomplishing tuberculosis eradication. In all the campaigns of disease extermination a considerable number of people were found who knew, positively, that that particular work could not be accomplished because, as they stated, the plan was impracticable and could not possibly be put in operation. The opposition encountered on other occasions will dwindle into insignificance compared with the avalanche of criticism, skepticism, and bellicosity that will arise directly after this work is inaugurated in some sections. The fact, however, that we will be subjected to harsh criticism should not deter

any official from inaugurating the campaign of tuberculosis eradication after he has satisfied himself and his advisers in the State that it is the proper thing to do. Talk it over with your people. Let them consider it deliberately. Do not try to force the issue. But advocate it on all occasions as a sound, economical policy. If you, on the other hand, hold the view that the tuberculous cow is dangerous only when you, perchance, discover that it is a spreader, consider seriously the predicament your constituents will be placed in should other States refuse to accept their cattle.

We are of the opinion that, as sanitarians, we should consider the tuberculous animal dangerous at all times; not that it should, necessarily, be destroyed, but its introduction into healthy herds should be discouraged under any circumstances.

The Chief of the Bureau, Dr. John R. Mohler, in Bulletin No. 44, published in 1903, concluded from exhaustive experiments regarding the infectiousness of milk of cows which have reacted to the tuberculin test that:

1. The tubercle bacillus may be demonstrated in milk from tuberculous cows when the udders show no perceptible evidence of disease, either macroscopically or microscopically.
2. The bacillus of tuberculosis may be excreted from such an udder in sufficient numbers to produce infection in experimental animals, both by ingestion and inoculation.
3. That in cows suffering from tuberculosis the udder may, therefore, become affected at any moment.
4. The presence of the tubercle bacillus in the milk of tuberculous cows is not constant, but varies from day to day.
5. Cows secreting virulent milk may be affected with tuberculosis to a degree that can be detected only by the tuberculin test.
6. The physical examination or general appearance of the animal can not foretell the infectiveness of the milk.
7. The milk of all cows which have reacted to the tuberculin test should be considered as suspicious, and should be subjected to sterilization before using.

More than 10 years ago Dr. Schroeder said, in his bulletin entitled "Some facts About Tuberculous Cattle," that:

The tubercle bacillus grows and multiplies nowhere in nature but in the bodies of tuberculous persons, cattle, and other animals, but it can live separated from these bodies for periods of time that vary in length according to the condition by which it is surrounded. In sunlight it dies very rapidly, and in dark and damp places, protected from light and drying, it may live many months. A tubercle bacillus can no more come into existence without a parent tubercle bacillus than, for example, a cornstalk can come into existence unless it does so as the offspring of a parent cornstalk. The body of an animal can not create or spontaneously generate a bacillus any more than a seedless patch of earth can spontaneously originate a cornstalk. Hence, as the tubercle bacillus is the indispensable cause of tuberculosis, and grows and multiplies nowhere in nature but in the bodies of tuberculous subjects, it follows naturally that every case of tuberculosis is the direct result of infectious material, expelled from the body of a previously tuberculous subject that has found its way into the body of a subsequently tuberculous subject.

The same eminent authority pointed out, several years ago, that 40 per cent of tuberculous cows expel tubercle bacilli from their bodies in a way that is dangerous to the health of other animals and persons through open lesions in the respiratory tract or organs of reproduction, and mainly through ejecta from their bowels. He said:

Tuberculous cows that expel tubercle bacilli from their bowels frequently begin to do so long before they show signs of their diseased condition.

Dr. Udall, in his excellent report published in the report of the New York State Veterinary College, 1915-16, entitled "Further report on the diagnosis of open cases of tuberculosis," quotes the solemn warning of Prof. Bang to cattle owners. The eminent Dane said: "Owners of cattle ought to prevent the contamination of calves and other animals still healthy." That is a quotation which should serve as a commandment—like the time-honored mottoes—which should be hung up in the old-fashioned way in every barn in America to remind the owners of the homely adage that "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." Could these simple principles only have been indelibly impressed upon the minds of cattle owners and have been put in practical operation, we would have advanced a long way in tuberculosis eradication. It is the tuberculous animal that is dangerous; and it is only by separating the tuberculosis-diseased animals from the healthy ones and bringing up the young under healthy environments that sound herds can be maintained. Can it be explained why an animal expelling organisms per rectum is less a source of danger than one found to be a spreader through the mouth or nasal passages? The thought is foreign to the mind of the speaker to take issue with any authority respecting any plan he has found efficacious in freeing a herd from tuberculosis. We are too conscious of the tremendous superiority of our contemporaries to become engaged in any debate on the merits of their plans.

However, we are compelled to take an inventory of how well we have succeeded in the United States by the practice of the Bang method; how many States have adopted that plan and how many herds in each State have been cleaned up thereby. It is not too late now to put it in operation if there is a reasonable prospect of carrying it to a successful conclusion. That it has succeeded—and other methods have succeeded under the supervision of their authors—is an undisputed question; but why we have not availed ourselves of them may be due to our national characteristic—to do things with great expedition. Have we tried the Bang method as that illustrious veterinarian would execute it? If so, that owner has succeeded. When the owner or herdsman or other employee has taken milk from the Bang herd and deposited it in the same cans into which the milk from the healthy herd is placed, and fed the contents to healthy calves, the Bang method has failed, and will continue, inevitably, to fail under such practices. Neither will the Bang method succeed when pasteurized milk from the infected herd is fed under the following conditions, which have come to the notice of the bureau. It is our common experience in testing herds periodically to find new reactors at each succeeding test.

The case reported is of a herd conducted under the Bang method. Reactors were found in the supposedly healthy herd at each test, which continued to be an enigma until it was discovered that the pasteurizing receptacle, which had a capacity of 100 gallons, was constructed in the following manner: The receptacle was of about 100 gallons capacity, and the contents were heated and agitated by a spiral revolving coil of copper pipe in which circulated steam. The milk within the pasteurizer was brought to a proper temperature and held for 30 minutes, this leading the operator to believe that the milk was properly treated, which was actually the case as far as the

process was concerned. At the end of the receptacle, however, was a drainpipe three-fourths inch diameter and 3 feet long, with a faucet at the distal end. When milk was poured into the pasteurizer preparatory to heating, this pipe filled down to the faucet, and its contents were not even warmed; consequently the first bucket of milk drawn off contained this volume of unheated milk, and the calf fed this bucketful got some unheated milk from tuberculous cows. The moral of this case is to show the necessity of combining general observation in endeavoring to eradicate tuberculosis from any herd of cattle. In eradication work one tuberculin test with the removal of the reactors is not going to clean up many herds. The testing must be repeated at semiannual intervals for two or three tests, after which in most cases annual tests will be sufficient. How long they should be continued is indeterminable, but we have reason for believing that the results will be so satisfactory up to this stage of the campaign that public opinion will support the continuation of a well-conducted campaign thereafter. If the time must be estimated in which a county or group of counties may be practically freed from tuberculosis, the problem will have to be calculated upon, first, the cooperation of the people, and, secondly, the efficiency of the organization doing the work.

You are all acquainted with the "Uniform method for accredited pure-bred herds of cattle found free from tuberculosis," which was unanimously adopted by the United States Live-Stock Sanitary Association, approved of by a committee representing the pure-bred associations, and adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The provisions of the plan are as follows:

UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS OF PURE-BRED CATTLE.

1. A tuberculosis-free accredited pure-bred herd is one which has been tuberculin tested by the subcutaneous method, or any other test approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or a regularly employed veterinary inspector of the State in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is being conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State. Further, it shall be a herd in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semiannual tuberculin tests, as above described, and by physical examination.

2. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as considered necessary by the Federal and State authorities.

3. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within 60 days immediately preceding or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd in which tuberculosis has been found by the application of the test, as referred to in paragraph 1, until such herd has been successfully subjected to two consecutive tests with tuberculin, applied at intervals of not less than six months, the first interval dating from the time of removal of the tuberculous animal from the herd.

5. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd, or associated with animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the State and Federal officials.

6. All removals of registered cattle from the herd, either by sale, death, or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said State or Federal officials, giving the identification of the animal and, if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd, the shipment shall be made only in properly

cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle shall be allowed to associate with the herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the State and Federal officials.

7. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or, if from outside or unknown sources, it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150° F. for not less than 20 minutes.

8. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the State and Federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

9. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate, by certificate obtained from the office of the State live-stock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located or from the office of the Bureau of Animal Industry without further tuberculin test for a period of one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the State of destination.

10. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owners of tuberculosis-free herds to a certificate, "Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd," to be issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary authority. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

11. Failure on the part of owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of cooperation with them by the State and Federal officials.

There is no doubt but what it could be improved upon, but we should wait until it has been in operation for one or two years when we will be better informed of the changes which should be made. Any suggestions for amending it should be sent to the chairman committee on tuberculosis eradication, Dr. F. W. Crewe, Bismarck, N. Dak. The accredited-herd plan has received a cordial reception from the breeders of cattle in every section of the country and in practically every State. It has been adopted also by the live-stock sanitary officials of virtually every State in the Union. It has met with approval largely because its practicability appeals to the practical business breeder and the live-stock sanitary officials. It is purely a voluntary measure enforced by no law or regulations but by the mutual agreement between the live-stock owners and live-stock sanitary officials. Every State has agreed to accept the cattle from accredited herds in accordance with the provisions set forth in the uniform plan. That is a great stride in the adoption of uniform live-stock regulations. The accredited list, a publication which contains the names of the owners of fully accredited herds and also of those herds which have passed one successful tuberculin test without reactors, was recently issued by the department and distributed to 50,000 persons, firms, and corporations associated with the cattle industry. We believe that this pamphlet will prove to be a great stimulus in furthering interest in accredited-herd work. It should set the owners who are not included in the list thinking, and no doubt will be the means of furnishing additional applications for official tests from every State. There are many herds which, unfortunately, could not be included in the list because at the time of the testing one or two reactors were found. It would seem advisable that, in addition to advertising the names of the owners of the free herds, the names of the owners of herds having less than 2 or 3 per cent of reactors should be included, providing the owners approve of such action. There are herds in which less than 3 per cent of reactors have been found from which most of us would consider it reasonably safe to purchase animals, and certainly it would be far safer to buy out of such herds than from those the condition of which is not known. The owners of accredited herds could certainly obtain such

publicity through the lists which are being distributed as could not be purchased in any other way; and it does seem only a fair proposition to acquaint the public with the fact that there are herds which are free from tuberculosis. It was possible to accredit a considerable number of herds soon after the adoption of the plan because Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other States had been conducting the work, under State supervision. For some time and the bureau had been engaged likewise for nearly 10 years. Satisfactory arrangements for cooperative tuberculosis eradication work have been made in about 40 States, and State and Federal inspectors are prepared to tuberculin test pure-bred herds that the owners are desirous of establishing as accredited.

Vice President McCaffree (in chair). I am sure we all appreciate that paper.

We have for the discussion of this subject Dr. A. F. Woods, president of the Agricultural College of Maryland.

Dr. Woods. I see in this audience men who can discuss this question better than I can, men who know much more about it, but as a State official who has responsibility in connection with the promotion of this work, I want to say in the beginning that my observation in my State and in other States in which I have been, that the start which the department has made in this great movement of accredited herds, cleaning up tuberculosis in great herds, and stamping it out in general, is growing with tremendous rapidity. Breeders who at first opposed it, some that less than a year ago told me they would shoot any man who came on their place, are now asking for it. Because it is being realized that if this country is going to stock its farms with improved live stock, that the head of the herd—the bulls that must be used for that purpose—must come from herds known to be not only good breeding herds but free from tuberculosis. The restrictions that are being placed on the shipment of stock from one State to another and from one part of a State to another part of the State are now becoming so well recognized by the public and demanded by the public that it will only be a short time until there will be no commercial traffic in cattle or hogs unless they come from districts known to be under the careful supervision of competent officers. So far as the State of Maryland is concerned, the State board and the State officials are solidly behind the department, and wish to express the kindest appreciation of the cooperation by the bureau and the efficient way in which the bureau has taken hold of this work of eradication.

There are a number of difficulties connected with the work that I think we all appreciate. One of the most serious difficulties is the fact that we do not have in this country as large a body of thoroughly trained veterinarians as we need. But veterinary associations have taken hold of the work. They have laid down certain requirements for veterinary colleges that are being lived up to in the case of the best colleges; but you know that the country is full of a lot of colleges that do not meet these requirements, and the result is that every State has a considerable number of men who are not competent to do this work. That is one of the most serious difficulties that we have to meet. We also find a lack of appreciation of the proper kind of veterinary education by the people. The trouble is that the

farmers and frequently the breeders are not willing to pay for competent veterinary service. The result is that in many sections a man can not ask for his services an amount to pay him to spend the money to get the education. Along with this general movement for cleaning up tuberculosis and hog cholera and getting a better appreciation of sanitary conditions on the farm and in the country, we need this educational basis, and as agricultural commissioners, those responsible for promoting public estimation of these things, it is part of our duty to stand behind those agencies trying to train better veterinarians. Then we have the responsibility, at least the agricultural commissioners who have this live-stock sanitary responsibility, and I think most of them do, and all of them should have it—we have the responsibility of trying to in some manner or other check the operations of incompetent and dishonest men in this work.

We have to recognize the fact that there are some veterinarians and some breeders who are not honestly interested in this proposition. They want their herds accredited and tested so that they can sell their stock, and they connive with their herdsmen and plug their cattle before testing, knowing that they will not react, but not appreciating the fact that six months afterwards they will be found out. That is a difficult matter to handle, but we have got to handle it and handle it without gloves. When we get hold of a breeder or veterinarian doing that kind of business, show him up, even if we lose our heads as commissioners as the result of it. We propose to do it in Maryland. If we can get hold of any breeder or veterinarian who plays that kind of a game he will be shown up, and we are going to work with the department for a clean, honest elimination of this disease from Maryland herds and the elimination from the live-stock breeders and from the veterinary profession of the men who are not honest or efficient in this kind of work, because it is the only hope of the State in agriculture. The live-stock foundation, we realize, is one of the essential elements in our permanent agriculture, and we are going to build it on a safe and solid foundation; and I think our commissioners generally ought to take that stand in their States and see that we have efficient machinery and that it is operated in conformity with the very best knowledge it is possible to get on these matters.

Vice President McCaffree (in chair). Are there any questions or suggestions on this topic?

Logically, following the testing of herds comes the twin subject of hog cholera, which we will have discussed next. I think the speaker may be assured of the interest of all present from the fact that we have just decided to spend \$1,000,000 on the subject. Dr. O. B. Hess will talk on the subject, "Cooperative Hog Cholera Control."

COOPERATIVE HOG CHOLERA CONTROL.

Dr. Hess. The control and eradication of a widespread infectious and contagious disease, such as hog cholera, can not be accomplished without the application of State and Federal regulations. Therefore, the work must be cooperative and directed by the authorities charged with the enforcement of these measures and must be more or less uniform in character.

While the subject of hog cholera has attracted attention, particularly along the line of research, for a period of nearly 30 years and recent efforts have accomplished a considerable reduction in losses, as yet no cooperative arrangement has been perfected that assures the eradication of the disease.

It has been fully determined that hog cholera is caused by a specific virus, and a serum treatment has been developed which is a reliable preventative and, if administered in the early stage of the disease in the absence of complications, will cure over 85 per cent of such cases. We have learned a great deal of the manner in which hog cholera may be carried from the sick to the well herd, but there is a belief that some specific agent yet undiscovered is responsible for the spread of infection over wide areas, and scientists are, therefore, still active on the subject of hog cholera.

Since the discovery of the preventive serum treatment various agencies have become interested in this important subject. For example, we have the serum producers who have large sums invested in establishments and equipment for the production of serum. Under our present methods of dealing with hog cholera, serum establishments are absolutely necessary for an adequate serum supply. The producer of serum, however, while interested in the successful treatment of cholera, can not be expected to engage in control work or to formulate plans for the early extirpation of the disease.

We have the practicing veterinarian, who can be of greater assistance to the farmer in making a proper diagnosis and administering serum and virus in a case of hog cholera than any other disease he may be called upon to treat. The veterinarian may be deputized by the proper State authorities to establish quarantine on infected premises and to enforce control measures, but he prefers to avoid action that may displease his client; therefore, he is interested only in obtaining the best results from the treatment, because he can not institute control measures without the possibility of offending the owner of the herd and incurring further expense.

In addition to this, under present conditions, bureau veterinarians are required to teach laymen to administer antihog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus that they may demonstrate the technique to farmers who desire to treat their own hogs. This plan does not offer any hope for the control or final eradication of hog cholera, because no restriction is placed on the infected herd and the greater portion of the work is carried on without reporting conditions to the regulatory authorities of the State or cooperating with them in the enforcement of measures necessary for the control of the disease and the protection of the well herd that the farmer may not care to treat.

The efforts and cooperation of the agencies heretofore mentioned are important in connection with hog-cholera work, but their activities in the present form will not control or eradicate the disease or relieve the farmer of the repeated expense of immunizing his herd in order to protect it against the infection that will be perpetuated by a system of inoculation unaccompanied by control and sanitary measures. Therefore, the regulatory authorities, or legally constituted agencies of the various States, are morally obligated to make a more determined and fearless effort to control and eradicate hog cholera and to protect the swine industry by regulations which other organi-

zations are not empowered to formulate and enforce. It has been demonstrated that no other agencies can lead in this class of work and assure lasting results.

The treatment of hog cholera is viewed by inexperienced persons as a simple mechanical procedure, and they frequently advocate that the work may be readily done by laymen or farmers. Hog cholera is very often accompanied by complications and conditions that make it extremely difficult for even the skilled veterinarian to arrive at a correct diagnosis, which is absolutely necessary if satisfactory results are to be obtained from the use of serum and conscientious service rendered to the farmers. Recognized authorities after years of study differ in their views on conditions that are now being found in the field associated with and closely resembling hog cholera and as to the methods of treatment that should be applied in the various complications.

Pneumonia, tuberculosis, hemorrhagic septicemia, necrotic enteritis, anthrax, and many digestive disturbances at certain stages may be mistaken for hog cholera, and the administration of antihog-cholera serum in such cases is harmful and imposes an unnecessary expense on the farmer, and frequently results in creating opposition to the use of serum, even under proper conditions. In view of these facts, it is a serious mistake to encourage farmers to administer antihog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus when their knowledge of the subject is limited to having observed a demonstration in the use of these biological products. When a necessity exists for farmers to engage in this class of work, as may be the case in communities where veterinarians are not available, arrangement should be made by the regulatory authorities for farmers to receive complete training under a competent veterinarian, not only in the administration of treatment but in the application of sanitary measures, in order that such activities may be sanctioned by the proper authorities and supported by regulations that will prevent the spread of hog-cholera infection.

Following a series of demonstrations by the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with State agencies during 1913 and 1914, when the loss from hog cholera for a single year was estimated as high as \$75,000,000, assistance has been extended to 34 States, comprising the principal hog-raising districts of the country. By these efforts, in cooperation with State authorities, losses have been reduced over 60 per cent, or from 118 per 1,000 in 1913 to 42.1 per 1,000 in 1917, the latter figure being the lowest mortality rate ever recorded by the department. These combined activities have made it possible during the period of the war to maintain our pork supply to meet the demand of the allied nations for food and fat of this character, and a protection has been provided to the swine raisers that has resulted in increasing the production of hogs to the highest point in the history of the industry.

March 31, 1918, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, there were on the farms of the United States 74,324,000 hogs, or the greatest number ever produced in a single year. Assuming that these hogs were marketed at an average weight of 200 pounds each, they have returned to the producers not less than two and a quarter billion dollars, or approximately one-third of the largest loan ever floated during the history of our Government. More than one-sixth of these

returns were from a single State where land sells from \$100 to \$300 an acre. What this State is doing can be accomplished in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and other Southern States where the price of land is reasonable and where hogs may be produced more cheaply than in the Middle West. The South is particularly adapted to swine raising, and, with the development which is bound to follow extended activities in agriculture when our Armies are demobilized, returns from swine production will be increased and in many districts doubled.

This national resource must be protected at all times, and it is important that every effort be made to safeguard the industry until reconstruction is complete, during which period we shall be required to feed the nations of Europe and obligated to place the price of pork at home within the reach of the ordinary consumer.

If we are to hope for the eradication of hog cholera and provide proper protection to the swine industry, the regulatory authorities of the various States must be equipped with necessary funds, give the matter more serious consideration, and be willing to apply rules and regulations essential to make the work effective.

Under the arrangement for the current fiscal year, the United States Department of Agriculture is provided with a regular appropriation of \$250,000 for hog-cholera control work, which is supplemented by about \$200,000 allotted from emergency funds appropriated for the stimulation of agriculture as a war measure. The total amount of approximately \$450,000 is sufficient to maintain about 155 veterinarians in the field the entire fiscal year. To obtain the most satisfactory results, even in the number of States in which we are now working, the number of veterinarians should be increased to at least 175, which would require about \$50,000 additional funds. If we could be assured of an annual appropriation sufficient to maintain a force of this character to assist and supplement the efforts of the proper authorities of the States, a definite, and probably a more effective plan might be worked out for the final eradication of the disease.

There is no reason to doubt the possibility of eradicating hog cholera if the work is continued, and while the expenditure of \$500,000 annually may appear large, when we consider the lowest monetary loss from the disease for a single year would be sufficient to maintain the present scope of activities for a period of 60 years, State and Federal authorities should not hesitate to ask for adequate funds which may be relied upon for the continuation of the work.

The plan of having county veterinarians exists in a few localities, but these agents receive only a small part of their support from the State. Consequently they are compelled to engage in general veterinary practice, which must be protected regardless of the need of the public. Therefore the enforcement of quarantine and sanitary measures is avoided by these veterinarians, and efforts from this source should not be regarded as sufficient measures for the eradication of hog cholera. The same may be said so far as the enforcement of control measures is concerned, of the plan of deputizing numerous practitioners to engage in the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock on a per diem basis, because they also confine their efforts to the treatment of animals and make State

work secondary in order to remain on the best possible terms with farmers on whom they depend for revenue in their general practice.

The scheme of having a veterinarian in each county supported entirely from public funds is too expensive to maintain unless contributions are made by stock raisers and others in the respective counties. Under such an arrangement, however, those contributing would expect to have all diseases of live stock, including minor ailments, treated free of charge, regardless of the fact that the activities of a county veterinarian should be confined to the enforcement and furthering of control measures—quarantine and sanitary—and the further fact that veterinarians who are located in these districts and have established a practice are entitled to consideration.

The Bureau of Animal Industry does not wish to become unduly prominent in the work, but it is anxious to fulfill the function for which it was created and to assist in some scheme that will be supported by the various State agencies in their respective lines of work. After being associated for years with problems relating to live-stock diseases and closely connected with hog-cholera control work since its inauguration in 1918, it is my conscientious belief that there is only one method of procedure that promises success for the complete control and eradication of hog cholera and which can be economically maintained for the proper protection of live stock against infectious and contagious diseases. The plan in mind would be to divide each State into districts comprising a large or small number of counties, as the needs of the swine industry might require, and assign to these districts competent and reliable veterinarians.

The duties of these veterinarians would be to investigate reported outbreaks of hog cholera; hold autopsies and diagnose disease, as well as confirming diagnoses made by others where there is a question of doubt; make inspection of hogs offered for shipment from points within their respective districts to other sections of the State for feeding or stocking purposes; secure the segregation of hogs brought in for similar purposes in shipments originating at public stockyards or other infected centers, and make subsequent inspection of these herds as conditions might require; to consult with practicing veterinarians and instruct those who may not have a full knowledge of the technique of administering serum and virus and encourage uniform and reasonable fees for such service; to apply quarantine on infected premises and require action on the part of farmers to get rid of and prevent the spread of infection.

These veterinarians should be employed cooperatively and paid from State and Federal funds, which would eliminate the possibility of their activities being affected by political influence and the necessity for making frequent changes in the assignment of employees to these districts; they would not need to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine for support, would be under no personal obligation to any individual or organization within their respective districts and would, therefore, be in position to apply State quarantine and sanitary measures and Federal regulations necessary to make the efforts of various State and local agencies a success. They would not be required to treat animal diseases except in cases of emergency, and their activities would not be resented by local veterinarians who complain from time to time that Federal and State agents, by rendering free

service in the treatment of diseases of live stock, destroy or seriously interfere with their practice, which in some instances has taken years to establish. A program of this character would not encroach upon the proper rights of anyone and would not be a duplication of earnest efforts, and I therefore confidently believe that it would receive the full support of the various agencies in the State interested in the increased production of live stock, and that extension workers, live stock organizations and individual farmers would welcome the opportunity to report all outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases of live stock to a district veterinarian who could give the matter unrestricted and proper attention.

This cooperative scheme would not be extremely expensive to maintain and, properly supported, it would eliminate the possibility of any contagious disease, even foot-and-mouth disease, becoming epizootic or destructive to the live-stock industry as in the past. Therefore, if after due consideration the plan outlined is found feasible, I trust it will be put in effect as far as possible by those charged with the investigation and control of hog cholera, and that arrangements will be made to secure the support of other agencies now in favor of constructive assistance along these lines.

Vice President McCaffree (in chair). I am sure we appreciate the paper very much and the comprehensive way in which the matter has been handled. Commissioner Mohler, of Kansas, was to have discussed this topic, but Commissioner Mohler is not present. Are there any questions?

Commissioner Woods, of Maryland. I would like to urge the appropriation of at least one-half million dollars for this work. I have taken the matter up with Chairman Lever and he appreciates the importance of the work, but a resolution from this association urging that we have a regular appropriation to continue as long as the necessity demands I feel to be necessary.

Vice President McCaffree. We have already passed a resolution asking for \$1,000,000.

Some men have had a very great privilege in life. The philosophy we have all learned to appreciate more or less is that most of them earn that privilege. We have as the next speaker a man who has enjoyed a great many privileges in the United States and has been across on a mission to Europe and has had a privilege in that. We are going to have the privilege of hearing about it. I have the pleasure of announcing that Dr. W. O. Thompson, president Ohio State University, will now speak to us.

A REPORT OF THE MISSION THAT HAS STUDIED AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

(President Thompson requested that stenographic report of his address be not taken, since the mission has submitted its report to the Secretary of Agriculture, by whom it will be printed and should be available for distribution to all in the near future.)

Commissioner Agee, of New Jersey. May we have by our association an expression of our appreciation and gratitude to Dr. Thompson? I move a rising vote of thanks.

(Unanimously carried.)

Secretary OWENS. All of the gentlemen are expected to be guests at the luncheon for Secretary Houston at 12.30 on this floor tendered by the Southern Commercial Congress.

Vice President McCaffree (in chair). The president asks that the executive committee meet immediately after the afternoon session.

(Meeting adjourned until 2 p. m.)

AT 12.30 P. M.

Luncheon in honor of Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, with Mayor Preston and all commissioners present, tendered by the Southern Commercial Congress.

FIFTH SESSION, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 2 P. M.

Meeting called to order by President Wilson.

The President introduced Dr. R. A. Pearson, president, Iowa State College, who gave an address "Report of European Mission" illustrated with views taken by the Mission in England, France, and Italy.

The PRESIDENT. Dr. Pearson, I want to thank you and I know I express the feeling of every person here when I say we appreciate your efforts in our behalf.

(Three-minute recess.)

The PRESIDENT. We are pleased—and Secretary Houston, I know that I express the feeling of every one here when I say this—pleased to be honored by the presence of the Secretary of Agriculture of this country. We know that the Secretary is a very busy man and that he has many problems of national and international magnitude to deal with. We recognize that the Department is dealing with these gigantic tasks and we know that the department is solving these problems effectively. We as commissioners of agriculture of the country recall the conference that was called by Secretary Houston at St. Louis a year ago last April. The Secretary called us into conference with him together with the deans and directors. He placed before us the responsibilities and obligations of this country in this Great War. We talked over these problems and prepared a declaration of action, if I may say that, and the Secretary returned to Washington and started immediately to put into operation the action of that conference. And how well that program was carried out is evidenced by the response of the farmers of this country in this Great War crisis. To give farmers advice is one thing. To assist farmers so as to help them know their problems and how to solve them, is quite another thing, and the latter is what the Department of Agriculture under the leadership of Secretary Houston has been doing and has been doing effectively and well.

I feel honored to have the opportunity of introducing to you this afternoon, your Secretary of Agriculture of this country, Hon. David F. Houston.

ADDRESS ON THE PLACE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN
RELATION TO THE COLLEGES, EXPERIMENT STATIONS, AND THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—NEED OF STRONG
DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE STATES.

Secretary HOUSTON. This is a novel and to me an interesting experience. The most novel thing about it is that it is novel. This is the first time that the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States has had the privilege of meeting the representatives of the State departments of agriculture collectively or as a body. It is a late beginning. I trust that it will not be a bad beginning and that it will become at least an annual custom. It is certainly highly proper that the administrative officer representing the Nation in respect to agriculture should from time to time meet and confer with the State agricultural administrative officials, for they have many difficult and important problems of common concern to deal with and should be able to be mutually helpful.

I am not able to explain why your association was not formed before it was, why it should not have been functioning effectively long before this, and why I have not heretofore had the satisfaction of taking part in its proceedings. I can only say that I wish it had been possible to have such meetings as this at least each of the last six years. I am always glad to meet responsible people seriously interested in matters with which I have to deal and to counsel with them. I enjoy cooperating with people. I would rather work with people than to work separately. I would much rather work with people than to work against them; and it is true, is it not, that when people do not get together and counsel with one another they very frequently work in opposition, or, at least, at cross purposes?

COOPERATION THE ESSENCE OF SOCIETY.

Cooperation, it would seem to me, is the easiest and simplest thing in the world. It is the essence of society. Modern democratic government is cooperation; but, unfortunately, the spirit of cooperation is imperfect everywhere, even among those who, by reason of their training and intelligence, ought completely to reveal it. Cooperation is not by any means perfect between State and Federal officers, or between officers of one State or Federal department and those of another, or even between officers in the same department. There are many causes for this. Some are real; others are imaginary. Most men who are worth while become very much interested in their task. They are inclined to magnify it, to expand it, thinking that by so doing they will serve the public. Not infrequently they soon find themselves charged with invading the province of another enthusiast, and friction is set up. Others are selfish. There is unquestionably a great deal of institutional selfishness abroad, and I have felt at times that some institutions were thinking so much about themselves that they were in danger of forgetting the public they were created to serve. Still other individuals in charge of activities are suspicious and waste much of their own time and that of others trying to head off trespass or invasion which was never contemplated.

Cooperation is not easy with men who have much energy but no sense of direction, no honesty of purpose, and no spirit of public service. It is peculiarly difficult with the men who have much energy but no sense of direction. They are like the beetle. They mistake energy for efficiency. Doubtless each of you know such men. I do. I know a few more or less conspicuous individuals answering to this description who have been pestering the Nation for some years.

It is all a matter of intelligence, of right attitude, and of that understanding which comes from contact and conference. I hope it will prevail more and more perfectly between your association and its members and the Department of Agriculture; prevail more and more throughout the Union, and even among the peoples of the whole world.

It has become a habit to me to cooperate with State officers. Both formally, under terms of law, and informally the department cooperates with a number of State agencies. Under the Smith-Lever law it cooperates with the agricultural college in each State in the Union, and under the Federal aid road act with each State highway commission. The principle established by these laws is very beneficent and suggestive. It results in placing the officers of the two agencies serving the people in close and effective contact, securing unity of plan and action. It results in the elimination of waste and duplication of effort and provides suggestively for a way out of the difficulties of double jurisdiction.

But in many other matters difficulties in the way of cooperation arise, especially because of the dispersion of powers affecting agriculture in many of the States, because in some of them the line of demarcation between the powers of State agencies has not been drawn, and because even in some States where there are State commissioners or boards of agriculture they possess inadequate powers or funds. I recall very vividly the difficulties we had at the outset in combating the gravest animal disease that has appeared in this country, namely, the foot-and-mouth disease. It was necessary that action should be prompt and effective, and yet in some of the States it was difficult to discover the authority possessing either funds or adequate power to make cooperation prompt and effective.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATES WITH NUMEROUS STATE AGENCIES.

I have recently reviewed the cooperative relations of the Department of Agriculture with State agencies. The results reveal no little chaos and lack of organization. Through the Federal Horticultural Board the department cooperates with the plant inspection service in nearly every State of the Union and with boards of agriculture in five States in the control of the gypsy and brown-tail moth; through the Biological Survey with 41 States, either through fish and game commissions or game wardens, State sanitary boards, conservation commissions, or special societies, in the enforcement of the migratory bird law, the Lacey Act, and the destruction of predatory animals; through Farm Management in 11 States with the departments of agriculture, and in nearly all the States with councils of national defense in the mobilization of labor; through Soils in 11 States with

State geological bureaus, and in 4 with State colleges or universities in soil survey work; through Chemistry with all the States in the enforcement of the food and drugs act, in some of them dealing with five or six agencies, as in Kansas, for instance, with the State board of health, the chief of the food and drug division, the University of Kansas, the State dairy commission, the director of experiment stations, and the State chemist; through animal industry, in a third of the States with State boards of agriculture, and in many more with State sanitary agencies of one sort or another in the control or eradication of the cattle tick, hog cholera, tuberculosis, and other animal diseases; through the Bureau of Markets, with market agencies in a number of States; through the Bureau of Entomology, with State entomologists; and through Plant Industry, in 11 States with boards of agriculture in the control of such plant diseases as the citrus canker, white-pine blister rust, and in the eradication of the barberry plant, and in many more States with special agencies, such as plant boards, land agents, conservation commissions, forestry commissions, and State entomologists, State economic zoologists, and State inspectors of nurseries.

NEED OF A STRONG DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN EACH STATE.

The matter of securing a great effective department of agriculture in each State of the Union, of giving it adequate power over appropriate matters, and of drawing a reasonable line of demarcation between its powers and those of any other State establishment has been forced before my mind by the difficulties I have encountered in administering the Federal department and has been in the forefront of my thinking since I have been in Washington. It is singular, when we come to think of it, that some States in existence for many years have proceeded without strong State administrative bodies dealing with agriculture having the requisite powers and sufficient funds.

Certainly agriculture is one of the things which the States of the Union can afford with the greatest propriety to foster and to develop through the best possible organization. It would appear from the records in the early days of the Union that even such men as Hamilton considered agriculture as the field for the exclusive attention of State governments. In one of the papers in the *Federalist*, in advocating the adoption of the Constitution and in attempting to allay the fear of those who thought the instrument provided for an unduly centralized government, he asserted that there was no justification for apprehension, since it created a government which would deal mainly with foreign affairs, finance, justice, and national military matters. As to the great field of domestic interest, such as agriculture, he asserted no one would entertain the thought that the Federal Government would occupy it. It would be a field for occupation, rather, by the State governments.

No one would question to-day the desirability of a great Federal agency to deal with appropriate agricultural and related matters, but equally no one should question the high desirability of the most effective possible State department to supervise and foster agriculture. Although I have had this matter in mind for some time, naturally since necessary adjustment involves State action, I have had a delicacy and hesitancy in dealing with it.

INTRUST DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE WITH REGULATION, COLLEGES WITH EDUCATION.

Now the matter stands in a different situation. Two great State organizations, your own and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges, have had the matter under advisement and have arrived essentially at a common mind. I am informed that the thought of the two bodies is that a great gain would result if the States adopted the policy, in general, of confining the agricultural colleges to investigational and educational work, both in the colleges and in the field, and the commissioners or boards of agriculture to administrative and regulatory matters, heading up under such commissioners or boards all the appropriate administrative and regulatory activities affecting agriculture, thus providing in each State two great, strong, central agencies for the betterment of agriculture and rural life.

This course, it seems to me, would be eminently wise. It would remove possibilities of duplication of work, of wasted energies, of jealousy and friction, and make it possible for the two great State establishments to work with a common purpose and with united forces. It would also very greatly facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture, much of which must be carried on of necessity in cooperation with State officers. The department would then be in a position to cooperate untrammelled with the colleges of agriculture in investigational and educational work and with the State departments of agriculture in all matters involving regulation, such as quarantines, the control of animal disease, orchard and nursery inspection, seed inspection, feed and fertilizer control, statistical inquiries, and the highly important tasks of aiding the farmer in the promotion of better rural finance and in the regulatory phases of the distribution and marketing of his products. If this is the plan of the two bodies, I shall be very glad in all appropriate ways to give it such support as I can and to aid in securing its acceptance in any State where action may be needed. I know that there will be difficulties and that the problem will have to be dealt with in each State in the light of local conditions. It may be that no given plan would be feasible for every State; but I take the liberty of suggesting, for your consideration, the desirability of developing and presenting a tentative model law.

FINANCIAL COOPERATION.

In respect to financial cooperation with State departments, I am not at present aware that there is likely to be any departure in principle from that which already obtains. I suspect that the Congress will continue to make available appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the necessary work in reference to all regulatory activities, and that it would be neither appropriate nor desirable for the Federal Government to make available to the States directly any funds for the support of their regulatory and administrative agencies. It may be that provision may be made on principles similar to those in the Federal aid road act for other worthy enterprises; but, if this precedent is followed, appropriations will be made to the Federal department to be used in cooperation with State agencies and State funds for appropriate purposes.

It is interesting to note that only recently a bill has been introduced providing for cooperative action on the part of the Federal and State Governments in the matter of rural health. I know of no more urgent need than that which would be met by this bill, and I urgently hope that it will receive prompt and favorable consideration.

BETTER COORDINATION OF STATE AGENCIES.

It would be rash to say that there may not be similar undertakings in other fields; and it is clear that a better coordination of the agencies of the several States would facilitate such action and render the prospect of satisfactory results more certain. This is the last great step that needs to be taken to complete the organization of the governmental agencies, State and Federal, dealing with agriculture. I regard it as of the utmost importance that it be taken as quickly and as fully as possible, and I wish you speedy success in your efforts and in all your well-considered worthy plans and purposes.

VICTORIES OF PEACE TO BE WON BY EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION.

We have just passed through a great crisis, in which once more the Nation has been made aware of its own power, of the fruits of effective organization, and of its power under patriotic impulse and unity of mind and purpose. To win the right to be free from the dictation of an arrogant power was worth all the sacrifices that the free nations of the earth have made and all the pains we have experienced in securing harmonious and united action. We shall be unworthy of this freedom if we do not realize that it simply extends our opportunity to do the things that make life worth while. There are victories of peace to be won no less important than those of war, and it is now incumbent on us to reveal the same spirit of patriotism and unity in winning daily the victories of peace and in securing to every individual, whether in the city or in the country, the fullest opportunity for his self-development and for the expansion of his capacities in the highest degree, without which equality of opportunity is, in a measure, a meaningless phrase.

On behalf of the Federal Government, I desire to thank you for the firm support you gave to all its purposes and to its plans for winning the war. I am deeply grateful to you especially for the assistance you gave to the Department of Agriculture. In every direction at all times you cooperated with it in its efforts to secure an increased production and a fuller conservation and better distribution of food. I am aware also that in every possible way on your own initiative you omitted nothing which would strengthen the Nation and aid it in its grim task. I shall look forward confidently with great pleasure to a fuller and more effective combination of effort from this time forward.

The PRESIDENT. I am sure we are very grateful to Secretary Houston for presenting to us his views in relation to cooperation with the departments of agriculture, and I can assure him, and I know that I express the feelings of every member of the association, in so far as we can do it, he can count on the cooperation of the departments of agriculture in the various States.

We will proceed with our program. "The Place in Agriculture for the Returning Soldier." An address by Dr. H. C. Taylor. Dr. Taylor is professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin.

THE PLACE IN AGRICULTURE FOR THE RETURNING SOLDIER.

Dr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is a subject which has interested a very great many people in various parts of the United States. It has interested them from a very great many different points of view. In our own State we find all these different points of view represented. There are thousands who have cut-over lands in our State who are interested in selling it, and they have an interest in this subject. There are farmers in other parts of the State who have land they wish to cultivate and who have suffered greatly during the past year or more because of shortage of help. They are interested in this subject. And then there are thousands who are interested in this subject because they are interested in the young men who are coming back to this country after having rendered great service in winning the war.

So in taking up the subject of the returning soldier and sailor and his place in agriculture, we have a large subject to deal with. In the first place, who are these young men, what are their relations at home, and what will they naturally do when they are demobilized? In thinking the matter over, I believe we can classify them into about three classes: Those who have come from farm homes where they are needed and who expect to return back to the same place and take the same position. Only a few days ago I asked a swine farmer in Greene County how it affected the farming on their 340-acre farm when Walter went into Camp Grant. He never got any farther than Camp Grant. Without thinking it over, the older brother, who is really the manager, said: "We didn't get the corn cultivated so much as usual, and we raised more weeds. Aside from that I guess we got the crops in fairly well."

I think that is characteristic of the situation so far as southern Wisconsin is concerned, that in one way or another we got the work done, but we did not get it done so well. But it is true that last season was an extraordinary season for getting work done in so far as field work was concerned, because there were so many more days in each month we could work in the fields. We were disturbed by rainy weather much less than common.

So that there are both of these points of view that must be considered, but I believe we will all agree that the most important consideration is the question of what is the best thing for these boys? If there is a second consideration, it is: What is the best thing for American agriculture? In order to go into this subject it would take more time than we have this afternoon, and I expect to summarize briefly the points that I have to make.

In the first place, what is the character of the land which is available for these boys? We can divide it roughly into two classes, that in farms and that not in farms. Then, if we go carefully into the character of the lands, those not in farms which represent about one-half of the total area, we can know more about these characteristics, and I am fortunate in having a few maps with me which I wish very

briefly to bring to your minds before proceeding to discuss what are considered the essential problems.

The first map shows the improved land in farms in the United States. For several years I taught commercial geography during the time I was trying to develop agricultural economics at Wisconsin, and during that time got in the habit of making many maps, and this map was made by one of my students. When that map is shown to any class of students they always have a feeling that there is certainly an enormous territory yet to be developed in the United States and that most of our agricultural resources are coming from a very small proportion of the area. If we had a series of maps showing the situation in 1840 and down to the present time, we would see that the cultivated land gradually rolled to the West, and the natural feeling is, will that thing go on indefinitely? The next map in the series of maps is an attempt to get some facts that will help answer this question. This is the land not in farms, and you note the location of it. Commencing at the East, you see parts of Maine, then the northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and then the great mountain regions of the West, and not only the mountain regions but the regions east of the mountains where there are other difficulties than topographical, namely, lack of sufficient rainfall; and then we go into the South and you have there regions in Florida and most of the Gulf States where there is lots of land not now in farms.

Now, as to the details of the reason for this land not being in farms. The next series of maps will help us to understand this. The first map represents the topography of the country. Then from the question of topography we come to the question of rainfall, and this map illustrates one of the reasons why so much of the land in the West is not in farms at the present time and also why most of it can not be in farms.

This map shows the length of the growing season in the different regions.

This is an attempt to show the forest and cut-over lands.

This map shows the swamp lands which it is believed may be developed. This is another class of land which when brought into cultivation will add to the rich and fertile lands of the United States.

And the final map, I believe, shows the lands which it is believed may be irrigated, which from the standpoint of total area will not add so much as it will to the total productiveness of the country as a whole.

After this view of the whole situation has been gone over very carefully, the conclusion that one tends to arrive at is that the total area of farm land may be extended perhaps 25 per cent in the course of time, but that it will cost a very great deal to make this extension. How rapidly we should undertake to extend at the present time and whether or not we should hurry primarily in this direction for providing lands for soldiers and sailors is a question of very grave importance when we remember that only this past season there has been a great shortage of labor on the farms, and when we remember that the opportunities on the land already in use are very great. We then have two questions—shall we look in the direction of the new land, or shall we look in the direction of the old land and spend our energies there making that a better place for the boys to get into farming? Improve their opportunities.

Another of the questions which has come to our minds is this: What will be the attitude of mind of the neighbor boy who went to Camp Grant and from Camp Grant to some southern camp and then to the front, and who is now over there and coming back pretty soon? He will come back and then he will want to visit with the neighbors, have a good time seeing all the people and telling all the stories he will have to tell, but after he has been home a week or two weeks, what will be his attitude of mind? Will he be interested in staying there, or, after the receptions he has had all the way out and all the way back, is he going to begin to think this old neighborhood is a pretty dull place? Is not this the time to give pretty good attention to the development of better rural life? Is not this an opportunity to put some of these young men in the leadership for the development of better country life? In the policy developed in connection with the receiving of the young men who are returning, should we not give very much greater attention to the development of a proper opportunity on the best lands of the United States rather than asking them to go and attack that which the rest of us have not wanted to use. In other words, I believe that our main idea should be to get these boys back on the farms who are farmers now, and that only as in the past, when there is a surplus of population, we should gradually move over into these unoccupied lands; that any extraordinary move at the present time in the expansion of territory is not a good thing for these young men, but it is also not a good thing from the standpoint of the country as a whole. From the standpoint of the country as a whole, we are more in danger of an excess of production in certain lines than in a shortage. We have, it is true, speeded up our production during the past few years and have produced more than we have ever produced with the same number of men before.

I want to call attention to the fact that good farming is cumulative. I know of many farmers who made up their minds that during the war they would use less machinery and grow a larger acreage per man because of the war conditions, and they believed they could get away with it for a year or two in spite of the fact that they knew they would grow more weeds in their corn. In southern Wisconsin they grew more weeds in their corn in 1918 than in any year during the last 20, in so far as my observation goes. Now, that was because we were trying to produce more acres per man, and I believe we were justified; we got more food per man; but it means that the health of our soil is not as good, and it will take more labor to put in the oat crop next spring and the barley crop next spring than usual. We may improve our agriculture through a series of years, and it takes a series of years to destroy it, but I think we have started downhill, and we must be careful at this point and catch the step and start back up.

With the extension of our agriculture, the question of better farming is really more important in the United States to-day than is the farming of more land. The whole history of the United States has been that of taking cheap, good land and using it up, and the whole educational policy in this country, so far as agriculture is concerned, needs to look in the direction of better farming on the land now in farms, more intensive utilization of that land, as well as gradual extension into lands not now in use.

But, now, what is the opportunity for the young man coming back without money? Is there any opportunity for him on this richer land? In the first place, I wish to say there is an opportunity. Are you going to say that because he has no money and because he has been a soldier that he should not work for wages? Working for wages in many parts of the United States is becoming a part of the family and entering into the life of the community and getting a living, and a wage most of which can be saved. It is an opportunity to establish his reputation among farmers who own land, as an industrious, efficient, honest man who can be trusted to operate a farm on his own account, and you know that many a farmer has remained on his farm during the war who wanted to get away and put it in the hands of some one else. The opportunity of establishing one's character is all that is necessary in order to get a start. The owner of a farm, well stocked, is usually willing to put a competent young man on his farm as a share tenant, even if the young man has little money. That is the first round in the ladder toward the ownership of a farm, and the percentage of young men able to climb that ladder has been about 90 in the past, and I don't believe it will be much smaller in the near future. What is the position of a share tenant? He is able to realize upon his ability as a manager. He is in a position to establish a home, because a farm is a home and an industry. He is in a position in the course of a few years to save some money, and if he is fortunate he will get some help in the course of a few years either by gift or inheritance. You know there are two chances for gift and inheritance; there is one on either side of the house. I will admit that the prices of land through many parts of the United States are higher at the present time than is conducive to a very rapid rise of position from the tenant to the owner of land, and that is one of the questions that needs to be taken up with the idea of improving conditions.

Going back to the main point, I believe if we had time carefully to compare the opportunities on the land not now in farms with the opportunities on land now in farms the opportunities will be very much better on the land now in farms, both from the standpoint of those who have been on farms in the past and those who have not been on farms. If a man has decided that since he has been in the open for a couple of years he does not care to go back into the store he has a great deal to learn. Where can he learn most rapidly? In a district where good farming is carried on. We should look toward improving all conditions of agriculture and of life on these farms in order that the boys will find a decent place to come back to and find a life attractive to them.

I wish to thank you for your attention and beg your pardon for taking so much of your time.

The PRESIDENT. If there is anyone has a question they would like to ask Dr. Taylor, we will have a few minutes for those questions. Our program for the afternoon is well filled.

I should like to announce as the committee on organization:

Commissioner Wheeler, of Massachusetts, chairman.

Commissioner Koener, of Kentucky.

Commissioner Felker, of New Hampshire.

The next topic is "Rural Credit Plans as Related to the New Settler," by Commissioner McCaffree, and I want to say that this ques-

tion is near to Commissioner McCaffree's heart. He has been working on it for some time, and with him has been working the governor of South Dakota. They have perfected, or nearly perfected, if I am correctly informed, a draft of a bill which is thought desirable legislation for the State of South Dakota.

RURAL CREDIT PLANS AS RELATED TO THE NEW SETTLER.

Commissioner McCaffree. Shall government govern, meaning restrain and direct, as was the original purpose and design of government? Or shall it serve its people in their attempt toward greater comfort and greater happiness? South Dakota has gone a long way toward the latter. Her constitution was enacted long since the days of the belief that a State constitution should be a code of "blue laws." That constitution provided for expression of the people through the initiative and referendum which has likely served as a safety, though it has not been used to a large extent.

Of recent years the sentiment for a government of service has been quite aggressive, and we confidently believe no State has enacted so much legislation to directly add to the convenience and comfort and opportunity for all its people. While such legislation is designed to serve all classes, agriculture, as the one great basic industry of the State, has received the most advantage from this. Farmers have been benefited more than other classes, not merely because they are farmers but because this is the one industry which stands out above comparison with any other in importance and upon which almost all other of our industries rest.

Foremost of the measures enacted to benefit agriculture is the rural credit law, authorized by the citizens at a popular vote in the election of 1916 and enacted by the legislature of 1917 into the most elastic and easily operated rural credit law we firmly believe that has yet been made a statute.

This plan has been advocated by former Gov. Byrne, the last president of the National Farm Congress. Present Gov. Norbeck made his campaign upon the issue, and it was advocated by many members of the legislature and candidates for election. This indicates the popular sentiment for the legislation.

It is felt that without loss, and with very little expense to the voters of the State, the security of the combined resources would bring a low rate where the individual farmer was compelled to pay a high rate. This applies to the only partially settled and developed western section of the State. In eastern South Dakota farm loan rates are about as low as in any section of the United States. Though it is a new State, its best developed section has been recognized as the safe field for mortgages by all insurance companies who make a business of loaning money on real estate, hence bringing comparatively low rate.

The law provides that: "For the purpose of fostering and encouraging agricultural, dairying, and live-stock raising in the State of South Dakota, and the development and improvement of farm lands, there is hereby created and established in this State a system of rural credits to be controlled and managed by the South Dakota Rural Credit Board, which shall have charge of the execution of

this act and all acts amendatory thereto, shall establish and maintain a system of rural credits, and shall maintain its office at the seat of government of this State."

As drawn by the legislature, the administration of the plan is left with a board of which the governor shall be chairman and four other members appointed by him, one of them to be called rural credit commissioner and act as the executive officer. It is the same plan as a bank organization with a board of five directors.

No club or organization or stock subscription is required upon the part of the borrower. He borrows directly of the State, giving a first mortgage. He may get the loan if he farms, or is to shortly engage in farming the mortgaged land, and may get money for the following purposes: "(a) To provide for the purchase of farm land; (b) to provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged land; (c) to provide for the buildings and other improvements of farm lands; (d) to liquidate indebtedness on the land."

A farmer may secure a loan up to 70 per cent of the appraised value of his land, which must not be more than the average assessed valuation for the preceding three years, and 40 per cent of the improvements. No improvement shall be appraised at more than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000 can be secured by any borrower. The farmer pays expenses of furnishing title, recording, etc. He will get from 5 to 30 years' time at his option, with payments on the amortization plan.

The system is started with an appropriation of \$200,000 and more funds will be secured as needed by selling bonds bearing not to exceed 5 per cent interest for the "good faith and credit" of South Dakota is pledged. All mortgages are kept as security for the bonds.

In the sparsely settled new section of the State interest rates have been much higher than under the new system, and it is probable that no new country has ever been developed with as low an interest rate. It offers a wonderful advantage. It is a forward step in making government of greatest service to the people, and South Dakotans have other plans for helping themselves under consideration.

Owing to delays in getting the legal aspects of the law established, actual loaning was not under way until October, 1917, and up to June 30, 1918, \$2,394,350 had been loaned at 5½ per cent. The board has been able to place the rural credit bonds so that as much more may be loaned with the means now in sight. This exceeds the amount loaned in South Dakota by the Federal land bank at its last statement, though the Federal plan had been in operation two or three times as long. Probably the advantage of not having to take stock in the bank and also the quick action which can be obtained by the State board accounts for its more rapid growth. The farmer makes application directly to the Rural Credit Board. If the amount he wishes to borrow is within the safe estimate based upon the tax records, and the farmer is worthy—for the human element enters, as in all business transactions—the loan may be granted immediately, with no delay, for the board has been in session much of the time.

Figures are often given as to what rural credits have and may accomplish. There has been no compilation by the State of the total

mortgages within the State, but the amount has been carefully estimated, particularly by Gov. Norbeck in his study of the question, and he concludes that the total farm mortgages would amount to about \$100,000,000. As altogether the larger part of these mortgages are in the eastern part of the State, where there has prevailed an interest rate averaging likely not higher than 6 per cent, and the higher rate of 8 to 10 per cent having been paid only in the section with relatively small mortgage amounts, the average for the State is likely under 7 per cent. If it were 7 per cent, the saving to South Dakota farmers would amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or \$1,500,000 per year, when all are brought under the rural credit system.

While the amount thus far loaned is small compared to the total, it has had a very important bearing on interest rates. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that it has amounted to 1 per cent, which means a million dollars saved to the agricultural interests of South Dakota, proving surely a mighty fine investment when we consider that there are only a few salaries required as the expense of administering the law.

But the big item is not only the saving, which will increase each year as greater development and value in farms requires the greater capital, but the big thing is the additional production of farm wealth, the grain and live stock for which every market is begging, the more comfortable homes, the college education, and the increased reach of human opportunity. Those who are familiar with the rural credit system, as administered, are abundantly satisfied as to its accomplishment and as to its great influence in the development of a State with many rich latent resources.

However, the patriotic, ambitious South Dakotan is looking still further to assist and serve our soldiers as they return, that the chance may be given them to acquire farmsteads in recognition of their service to the Nation, though they may not have money with which to buy. It is the thought that the door of opportunity may be opened wide and the returned soldier may be invited in as an honored guest, with the hope that in agricultural life he may reap quiet victories of value to his State and comforting to himself. This is presented for a vote of the people at the election next fall, and it is confidently believed that the State which had the highest apportionment per capita of the last Liberty loan and was the first of all to have its full apportionment in the banks, will lead others in the glad recognition to its soldier sons whom it cherishes.

The PRESIDENT. The relation of the departments of agriculture in the different States to the work of the county agents is of interest to every one of us, and we have that topic presented to us this afternoon by Dr. C. A. Smith, who will talk on "The Relation of the Department of Agriculture to the County Agents."

THE RELATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO THE COUNTY AGENTS.

Dr. C. A. SMITH. State departments of agriculture as I know them in the Northern and Western States have little definite connection with county agents as the work of such agents is now organized. In a few States like New York the State department contributes toward the financial support of the agents and is one of the cooperat-

ing parties which formulate the work of the agents. But in most of the States the county agent organically is a joint employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State college of agriculture, and the county in which he is located, and his work is wholly educational and advisory and wholly under the direction of those three agencies.

What the relationship of the State departments of agriculture is to the county agent thus employed and administered may be therefore depends upon what the functions of the State department are, and particularly upon whether or not they are primarily educational. If the State department of agriculture has research, regulatory, service, and teaching functions, then primarily only that portion of their work relating to teaching will be carried on in cooperation with the county agent and the forces employing him, and this co-operation should be done by agreement with the other cooperating parties.

The situation seems to be something like this: More and more States are delegating to the experiment stations their research work in agriculture. More and more the States and the Federal Government are delegating their teaching work in agriculture, especially that of adult farmers, to the State colleges of agriculture. More and more such matters as the gathering of agricultural statistics, advertising the agricultural resources of the State, the manufacture and distribution of viruses and vaccines, the administration of laws such as the enforcement of quarantines, the inspection of nursery stock, feeds and fertilizers, the grading and standardization of agricultural products, and like matters, are coming to be considered as proper functions of the State departments of agriculture, and there is thus developing a fairly clear-cut distinction between the functions of State departments of agriculture and State colleges of agriculture.

Personally, I think the suggested segregation of work and functions that is now trending between the agricultural colleges and the State departments of agriculture is in the interests of good administration.

The county agents are not now, and I believe it is not at all the desire of any of the forces organized for their employment that they become regulatory or law-enforcing officers. The county agent, as financed from existing Federal and college funds, deals with the farmer as a carrier of information, a helper, and counsellor, and not as an officer of the law. This I know is in general the desired viewpoint of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Should such a definite segregation of work take place between the State colleges of agriculture and State departments of agriculture as we have here contemplated, we might ask ourselves what the relationship of State departments of agriculture would then be to county agents. There would be no necessary organic connection; but in the explanation of State regulatory measures and in the organization of farmers into groups for the control of animal diseases, plant diseases, insect pests, and rodent pests, etc., the county agents could render a very definite service to the State departments of agriculture. The county agent is now rendering this service to farmers not as a regulatory matter but as a matter of information for teaching effective methods of crop and live stock protection from pests and diseases in an organized way.

It is well to remember, however, that the county agent is not the big factor in extension work. He is only an incident in the larger movement for the establishment of a farm bureau, an organization made up of the farmers of the county and their wives who come together for the purpose of considering the agricultural and home problems of their respective communities and decide upon measures for their improvement. The farm bureau is the big new thing in agriculture. The farm bureau thus organized may cooperate with the State college of agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture in the employment of a man or woman to do educational work. This person we now call a county agent, a home demonstration agent, or a boys' and girls' club agent. This same farm bureau may cooperate with the State commissioner of agriculture through committees or otherwise to do agricultural control work or any other kind of work if the farmers so desire. As a matter of fact much of the effectiveness of control work depends upon educational work, and normally there is little occasion for law enforcement except as special occasions arise. As the farm bureau or other county extension organization is now developing in the Northern and Western States, and I think in the South also, it is quite possible to have county and community committees of the bureau appointed that will cooperate very directly with the State commissioners in handling most of the problems of control, except the actual enforcement of law. And it is usually desirable for someone from outside the county to enforce the State laws.

The organic relationship of commissioners of agriculture to county agents is therefore, because of the nature of county-agent work, likely to be limited to educational work and to the extent the State commissioner may cooperate financially with the State college of agriculture, the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the county organization which has funds for and are developing this kind of extension work. On the other hand, the State commissioners of agriculture are at liberty to cooperate with farm bureaus as public institutions to any extent such farm bureaus are willing to go. In any case, the county agent as the educational representative of the farm bureau will be eager to cooperate with the State commissioners in the explanation of State laws and regulatory matters which have direct bearing on the agricultural interests of the county in whatever manner may be agreed upon with the farm bureau officials and other forces cooperating in his employment.

EXECUTIVE SESSION, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 5 P. M.

The PRESIDENT. Commissioner Wheeler, chairman of the organization committee, requests that they be permitted to do the work of the committee, because of lack of time at this session, by correspondence with the commissioners, and bring in a final definite report at the next meeting.

Commissioner KOENER, of Virginia. I realize that the committee have a considerable job on their hands, and we have had a strenuous time here. I have never attended a body that kept going every minute more than this one has. They have had no time, and I think the suggestion ought to be complied with.

The PRESIDENT. The commissioner from Virginia moves that we extend to the committee the privilege requested.

(Seconded. Carried.)

The PRESIDENT. Report of the nominating committee.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Commissioner N. E. SHAW, commissioner from Massachusetts, chairman. Your committee feels that while the association is still young, it would be unwise to recommend any considerable change in the officers of the association at this time, and as we are not bound by the constitution in matters of this kind, we beg to submit the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Your committee on nominations wishes to present the following nominations:

Charles S. Wilson, New York, president; Charles McCaffree, South Dakota, vice president; C. P. Norgord, Wisconsin, secretary; Clarence J. Owens, District of Columbia, recording secretary.

Executive committee.—Fred W. Davis, chairman, Texas; Charles S. Wilson, New York; C. P. Norgord, Wisconsin; Harris Weinstock, California; A. F. Woods, Maryland; N. E. Shaw, Ohio; Charles McCaffree, South Dakota; George W. Kolner, Virginia; Wilfrid Wheeler, Massachusetts; E. S. Brigham, Vermont.

District vice presidents.—District No. 1, E. S. Brigham, Vermont; district No. 2, Fred Rasmussen, Pennsylvania; district No. 3, A. C. Summers, South Carolina; district No. 4, Charles Adkins, Illinois; district No. 5, Mat. S. Cohen, Kentucky; district No. 6, J. H. Page, Arkansas; district No. 7, A. E. Corey, Iowa; district No. 8, Harden Bennion, Utah, or F. S. Harris, Logan, Utah; district No. 9, E. F. Benson, Washington.

N. E. SHAW, *Chairman.*
G. W. KOINER.
H. H. PARKE.

Commissioner WEBB, of Delaware. The report is before us. I move its adoption.

(Seconded by Commissioner Agee, of New Jersey.)

Commissioner McCaffree, of South Dakota (in chair). Are you ready for the question?

(Motion carried. Report adopted.)

Commissioner WILSON of New York. We were all delighted this noon, very much pleased, to have the dinner with the Secretary of Agriculture and with the mayor of Baltimore. I think all of us expected as we sat at the luncheon table to pay our bit for that luncheon, and it certainly was a very delightful surprise to me, as it was to every other commissioner, when we found that we were sitting there as the guests of the Southern Commercial Congress and the secretary of the Southern Commercial Congress. I want this association, therefore, to go down on record with the greatest appreciation of this courtesy, and I so move.

(Seconded. Unanimously carried.)

Commissioner COHEN, of Kentucky. I move that the annual dues of the membership of the commissioners of agriculture be \$25 per department, and that district vice presidents take up with commissioners in their respective territories this matter, asking them to remit their membership dues immediately to the secretary.

Commissioner WHEELER, of Massachusetts. I second that motion, but I think of a possible way of getting that money from the State so that the individual commissioner may not have to pay it out of his own pocket. In our State it is a rule we can pay a bill. If I get a bill from an association of which I am a member, I can pay it. I would suggest that instead of the district vice presidents collecting it, that we have bills sent to every commissioner of agriculture, and I think you will get a better response than from any other way.

After considerable discussion as to printing of report of the meeting and history of the forming of the association, Secretary Owens suggested that the report might be put in form and Congress would print it free of cost to the association as a document of public information.

The matter of place of next meeting of the association was brought up by Secretary Owens, and invitations were received from St. Louis, Mo.; Galveston, Tex.; and Louisville, Ky.

On motion, it was voted to leave the matter to the executive committee.

SIXTH SESSION, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919, 8 P. M.

Meeting called to order by President Wilson at 8 p. m.

The PRESIDENT. The last few years we have all been interested in the development of the farm-loan system, and the difficulties of the war and the return of the soldier has broadened the field of usefulness of this work. It is an opportunity for us to have this subject presented to us to-night by a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board. I take pleasure in presenting Hon. Herbert Quick, who will address us on "The Federal farm-loan work and its relation to the settler and farmer."

THE FEDERAL FARM-LOAN WORK AND ITS RELATION TO THE SETTLER AND FARMER.

Mr. QUICK. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, I shall take very little time, indeed, to explain or talk upon the Federal farm-loan system as it applies to the farmer. I take it that every member of this gathering is familiar with the fact that the Federal farm-loan system has been in operation practically two years. During that time something like \$150,000,000 has been loaned to the farmers of the United States on first mortgages upon their farms. For the first few months of the operation of this system loans were made at 5 per cent anywhere in the United States regardless of what the rate had been prior to that time in any given locality. Loans—most of them since that time—have been made on the basis of 5½ per cent, because, owing to the war, the rates have gone up. The rate is determined by the rate at which Federal farm-loan bonds may be sold on the market. All this money has been loaned to the farmers on the amortization plan,

under which the farmer pays the rate of interest at which the loan is made, 5 per cent in the beginning, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent now, and an additional 1 per cent per year, which reduces the loan.

On the basis upon which the loan is made now, the loan is amortized in from 34 to 36 years. The loan never becomes due so long as the interest and amortization payments are kept up, so it has been described by one authority as the mortgage that never becomes due—the mortgage that fades away. The farmer has the privilege of paying the loan at any time after five years in such sums as he chooses to pay within the very liberal limits defined in the law.

As you all know, these loans are made through the organization of National farm loan associations, except such as are made through the joint stock land banks, which I will not discuss to-night. There are a number of these banks making loans at one-half of 1 per cent a year higher rates. In borrowing, however, through the Federal land banks, farmers borrow through the organization of national farm loan associations. Each association must consist of a minimum of 10 members and borrow a minimum of \$20,000. There are now in the United States nearly 4,000 of these national farm loan associations. These exist in every State in the Union. The system does not extend to Alaska or our insular possessions.

The work of organization of the associations is going on steadily, and if you were to examine the map in the offices of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau in Washington you would see that the map is now thickly dotted with black-headed tacks, each one of which shows where an association has been organized and is operating.

I will not in this presence go into the subject of the importance of this financial assistance to the farmers of the United States, except to say this, that in all parts of the United States it brings the benefits of a loan which can not be called and which never comes due. In some regions it has brought about an appreciable reduction in interest rates. I take it that you are all familiar with the things I have stated; that you are all familiar with the manner in which the national farm loan associations work and the manner in which the Federal land banks work; that you all know that there are 12 Federal land bank districts. Ten of these twelve land banks have now reached the point where they are accumulating a surplus out of which they are repaying the money which the Government originally put into the banks for the purpose of giving them capital, and that some of the banks are now preparing to pay dividends on their stock.

I will not take time to explain the method of organizing the associations. I take it that that is unnecessary. If not, and if you desire any information on the subject, information in the very simplest form will be furnished for your farmers.

The matter which I wish to discuss to-night is the influence of the Federal farm loan system upon the returning soldier and the settler. It is, I think, a subject in which we are most interested here to-night. The effect of the system upon the average farmer you are familiar with. Now, there was a feeling abroad in the United States when this system went into effect that this was Government money, and therefore it ought to be distributed freely, and that security need not be looked after; that it was money from Uncle Sam and therefore ought to be distributed with reference perhaps to the desire of pleasing the farmers of the United States rather than any other

object. This was not widespread, but the idea was abroad, and it has taken considerable correspondence and explanation to show some of these people that it is not Uncle Sam's money at all which they are dealing with, but it is the money of investors to whom Federal land bank bonds are sold.

Having shown to the farmers of the United States the fact that the Federal farm loan system is a system which is based purely upon the matter of good security for money loaned, the question arises as to what the Federal farm loan system can do for the returning soldier and for the settler. In treating this matter perhaps it may be well to tell what the Federal farm loan system has done in that regard. In the first place, the Federal land banks can not loan money to farmers up to more than 50 per cent of the value of the farm plus 20 per cent of the value of permanent insured improvements. It does not make any difference whether he is a settler or a returning soldier, or who he may be, that margin of security must exist. It has been, as I think, mistakenly proposed in some quarters that the law be so amended as to permit the loaning of 75 per cent or 85 per cent or I think, in some quarters, of 100 per cent of the value of the farm to the returning soldiers.

The law enjoins upon the Federal land banks a careful scrutiny of the moral business character of the person to whom money is loaned. The moral quality is entered into as the security, and there have been many instances of loans being denied to farmers where the security, as far as the farm was concerned, seemed to be good, because of the fact that the character of the man or perhaps the way he was doing business was such as to make it practically certain no matter what the security might be the bank would soon have a farm on its hands. It seems to me that in order to make the security for Federal farm loan bonds good that the security and the character of the man and his ability to repay must be rigidly scrutinized, no matter who he may be. This system can not operate unless it can sell its bonds. It can not sell its bonds unless it takes good security, and it can not take good security from anybody, no matter who, unless he has an equity in the land. That equity must be enough to make it certain that that money will be paid. Therefore, the ability of this system to operate in the placing of impecunious people, no matter how deserving, upon farms, people who have no money or investment in the farms, is limited. The system was not formed for the purpose of lending money to people who have no property. That does not mean we do not loan money to poor people. I can point out in the United States loan after loan made in sums of \$100, \$150, \$200, \$300, to people who were poor and in debt, who needed the money vastly more than the average returning soldier needs it, but the man had security, he had the land, and under the law we could loan to him.

The fact is I can point out neighborhoods where the farmers did not know they had any assets in their lands on which they could borrow money. Those people have borrowed money and paid interest and amortization charges and begin to look upon these farms as really amounting to something. Sometimes a mortgage is necessary to show a man his farm has value; but somebody and something must be back of it. There must be money or value back of that mortgage. I have seen the proposition made that the Government should

advance 50 per cent of the value of the farm to the returning soldier and then the Federal loan system loan him the other 50 per cent. Now, that is a system which is liberal, extremely liberal, but I don't believe that the people would buy bonds issued on farms where the man working the farm was receiving the whole thing, just like getting money from home. I think that people would look askance upon bonds issued upon mortgages upon farms the owners of which had not a cent in them. I do not believe that any agricultural population will be stable unless the people on the farms have an interest in them which they have bought and paid for. I don't believe that any system of settlement upon farm lands of the United States can be financed upon any basis of loaning money through the Federal farm loan system unless the Government, the State, or somebody gets back of the mortgage.

The State of California is conducting a plan, buying large tracts of land and settling people upon these lands. These people are selected people. They are not the ordinary men who know nothing about farming. They are not selected because of service to the country or for any other reason; they are selected purely by reason of their character as farmers. Now, if the State of California buys a large area of land, at a proper figure, locates upon it people who are farmers, and then gives them a financial interest in the land and asks a loan of 50 per cent on that financial interest, we will consider the loans, because the State of California is back of the transaction in case the settler fails to pay. The advantage of that sort of an arrangement is this: If you will take 10,000 acres of land and place 100 farmers upon the 10,000 acres, you will have 100 acres each. Every person upon that 10,000 acres of land in a prosperous farming community will very soon add, in what economists call the unearned increment, a value to that land which after a few years will enable the Federal land bank to carry not only the 50 per cent but in a very few years, if the settlement prospers, the other half also, because the land will be worth twice as much as before.

The settlers in northern Wisconsin are receiving benefit from the Federal land bank. In certain parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota there are some very enlightened operations carried on by private colonizing companies. Most colonizing companies in the past have carried on their business in a way, while it may have seemed justifiable to the man carrying it on, is absolutely unjustifiable according to every principle of agriculture, every principle of finance, and I think every principle of morals. It never has occurred to most of those people that they owe any duty to the buyer of lands except to get his name on the dotted line and sell him a piece of land called a farm. These people in most instances have had no care as to the character of the land or as to the future welfare of those families; but there have developed some concerns which do business in a more enlightened way—private companies. Any company doing that sort of work can get good settlers, and by making a fair deal with them can put them on the land, give them help in the way of getting live stock, give them personal credit and time on the purchase price of the land, and then by the very development of that land there comes a time after a few years when the settler is able to show in the farm which he has bought at a low price a value upon which the Federal land bank can loan money enough to take up the indebtedness and

the development company may realize on that collateral and the settler may put the debt on this long-time amortization basis. We are doing that in some parts of the Northwest. We are helping the settler in the way of putting the properly organized private development company in the way of doing a line of business out of which it knows it can get its money released in a few years.

We are helping the farm tenant to carry a part of his purchase price on first mortgage when he is able to let a portion remain in the form of a second mortgage, and we are helping the purchaser of land with small capital, and that method is developing slowly just as all sound financial things develop. A second mortgage under our system is a vastly different sort of security from the ordinary second mortgage. It puts the man who owns a large plantation or farm but is tired of managing it on that basis, who has made up his mind to sell it to the tenants, to let them own it and take his returns in the way of interest instead of being bothered with running and handling these farms in position to sell it out on a sound basis. He goes to the Federal land bank and shows the management that the price at which he is selling this land is the right price. He then sells it out to the tenants who have equipment and takes a second mortgage for whatever the farmer is unable to pay out of the proceeds of the Federal farm loan. Let us suppose one of these farms sells for \$10,000. The former tenant makes a Federal farm loan for \$5,000. He pays that over to the owner of the land and the owner then takes a second mortgage on this land. That kind of a second mortgage is a safe and desirable form of security, where the second mortgage is not too large. We are helping settlers in many parts of the United States in getting homes wherever they can find a seller of land who is willing to carry the amount which the settler can not pay, in a second mortgage. That business is growing. It is worthy of your attention, gentlemen, the policy of stimulating the demand for a second mortgage loan subject to these long time amortized loans.

Take the man who really wants to go on the land and knows how, but has no money. He must be managed and financed in a far different way from that described by some people who ought to know better. In the first place, settlers of that kind ought not to be scattered about through a farming community to sink or swim, live or die as farmers. The very basis of that kind of a settlement is the grouping of settlers, putting them together into communities. That is the way some colonizers are making good—putting them into communities; organizing farmers' clubs, and making life interesting. Do you know that there is no sense in putting people on the farms who have not been farmers or have had no training, when, as a matter of fact, the tendency in the United States is for people who own farms to leave? I think it can be proven that not more than 20 per cent of the people live on the farms. That is because people don't want to live on farms. They want to get away or they would not get away. There are plenty of reasons for that, but in the main it lies first in advancing land values which force the small man out. It also lies in the fact that we have not organized community life which has satisfied the modern American man and the modern American woman upon the farm. There are the needs of the growing child, of the young daughter growing up; the needs of the boy and of the wife, of the woman whose whole existence is the welfare of her

family—these influences are determining the choice which the American people have been making, and they have been making it against farm life instead of in favor of it. If you put the boy on the farm without asking any investment on his part, without having any control of him, without any neighborhood organization, without making it any better for him than for those people who are deciding against the farm, you are pouring water into the top of the barrel with a dipper while the bung is open at the bottom. It will run out faster than you can put it in.

The policy advocated by Secretary Lane, of putting the young man into communities, of making it possible for him to be looked after and controlled and his marketing affairs looked after, with community organization looked after, is one method by which the young man can be put on the farm and made to stay there. If you put a heavy burden on him, he will go away anyhow. If in the operations of the Bureau of the Interior, or of any State, or of any great organization of people who wish to settle returning soldiers on the farms, a community life can be organized to exercise control, superintendence, and supervision, it may win those boys, most of whom will otherwise feel perfectly free to leave the farms. Make it pleasant and profitable for the boys to live on the farms and then put somebody back of their paper who will pay it if the young man does not. Under these circumstances the Federal land bank may lend 50 per cent of the value. If you make your agricultural settlement on good land, on a proper valuation, within a few years the farm loan system may be able to go back and take up the other half, because the land will probably be valuable enough by that time to make it a perfectly safe loan to take up.

It has been suggested that the farm loan system advance half the value of the farm and let the owner advance the other half, putting the returning soldier on the farm. That is not fair to the returning soldier. You are asking him merely because he wants to get on a farm to take a position in which he does not invest a cent and are trusting to his ability to wiggle through and make a success of it by himself without any supervision or control or advice or counsel except what all farmers have. That also involves the charging of the Federal farm loan system with the business of selling bonds on the bond market based upon the paper of men who have not put one cent of money into the land. This plan won't hold water, and it won't hold the man on the farm. There is nothing that he would have to give up if he left the farm. It would be like getting money from home, and, like money from home, it would not do the boy any good. There is nothing too good for the returning soldier, but the locating of the soldier on a farm in which he invests nothing, which is bought at the market price, without supervision, without control, and facing the life-long task of paying off 100 per cent of the value of that farm, is not doing the right thing by the returning soldier. If you can not give him a better deal than that, let him go to the city and work in a factory where he can get his wages at the end of the week.

The farm loan system can help the settlers in the sand hills of Nebraska, for instance, where we have made many loans to settlers who have taken 640-acre homesteads. In many instances we have refused to make loans upon the 640-acre homestead because it was

too small. We have said, "We will loan you a little more to buy an additional piece alongside your farm if it has a hay meadow."

We can help the settler who is locating on the cut-over lands which can produce grass and forage in between the stumps, to start out as a stock raiser in a small way. We can help him as soon as he reaches a point where the loan of a few hundred dollars will enable him to pay off the high interest rate mortgage he has been carrying and get on the basis of borrowing money as cheap as the business man can borrow it.

We can help a great many settlers and tenant farmers to buy farms subject to this long-time amortized mortgage, if they can get anybody to carry a second mortgage. Whenever the Federal land bank is satisfied that the tenant or settler can dig out and pay out, it will make him a loan. It will not chase any rainbows. It will not loan to people because they are returning soldiers. It loans to farmers, not to the man who merely thinks he wants to be a farmer. It will loan to the United States Government on any project for putting settlers on the land, if the settlers are under supervision and control, and are given a proper community life, and if the whole scheme strikes the Federal land banks as one good for the settler, it will help up to 50 per cent of the value of the land. It will give the farmer a low rate of interest. It will undoubtedly exercise a selective power, every land bank will, as to the kind of man to whom it will lend. It will have to have some one stand sponsor for the inexperienced man. In other words, the Federal farm loan system is going to play safe. It can not possibly take any chances. If it takes chances, it will be false to the farmers already in the system. It is not a charitable institution. If it were a charitable institution, it would not be the proper institution to deal with the returning soldiers, because what we do for them is not charity but the discharge of a sacred duty, to see that they have a proper chance. The most dreadful injury you can do to the man who comes back from the war is to soak him 100 per cent of the value of the ordinary American farm and expect him to work out of it in a lifetime. Some of the schemes are a condemnation of the soldier to hard labor for life, with uncertain prospects.

I don't believe the farm loan system will ever become a party to any such injury, either to the returning soldier or to the Federal farm loan system itself. It is not without its feeling of pride in helping people. The land banks have their pride in helping people who need help. It feels a pride in lending money to farmers at 5½ per cent for the purpose of making homes. It feels a pride in helping them out of the hands of any grasping agency which may have controlled them. It does not feel that it is harsh to require security. It feels that it is its duty. Its first duty is to lend money to develop agriculture. Second, to loan it in such a way that the man who is furnishing the money will come back year after year and put his money into Federal farm loan bonds, so that the system may go on. When it does that it has done its duty. If there is any chance to be taken it must be taken by some one else, because this system is too important to the farmers of the United States.

The Federal farm loan system will give the seller half his purchase money, if the conditions are right; it will give the landlord

half the money out of a farm he sells to his tenant, if the deal is right. It will loan money to the settler just as soon as the land values reach the point where it is safe. The fact is that it has loaned money safely notwithstanding that it has gone into territories where few others would loan. It has gone in and straightened out titles and improved the farm, and assisted thousands and thousands of farmers in the United States. It is willing to go ahead and do that. It is willing to work the matter out in such a way that the Federal farm loan system shall expand into every county where the soil has a permanent value for agriculture, so that the interest rate shall be uniform all over the United States and so that the farmer everywhere may have a standard of value set upon his land upon which he can depend. It will help the settler with the private development company. It will help State projects. It will help in every way possible with United States projects if there is somebody back of it who will pay the debt if the man fails to do so. That is all any farm loan system can do. I don't believe any system of land settlement on any large policy will work out unless there is somebody who will see that the proper community life is built up and the proper control given.

Given the proper basis, the Federal farm loan system is ready to carry its share of the purchase price of farms for settlers, returning soldiers, or any one else, and it will be proud to give the returning soldier every possible aid so long as the system itself is protected against unwise, unsafe finance; because the other name of the Federal farm loan system must be safety. Unless it is safety, it will break down just as sure as the world and when it breaks down, you have destroyed one of the chief agencies for the unlifting of agriculture in the United States.

PRESIDENT WILSON. We will now hear Mr. B. G. Packer, Director of Immigration, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, on the subject of helping the home seeker.

MR. PACKER. Getting people onto the land is only a part—and by no means the biggest part—in developing the resources of a Commonwealth. Getting them on the land with some knowledge of how to open it up, what crops to grow and how to grow them, not only insures a fair prospect of success, but it is a most profitable policy from a purely selfish view on the part of all the people present, residents and incoming settlers as well. Hence, it is an urgent function of the State to convey accurate, intelligent, and adaptable information to meet the needs of the man in question, for the settler is at a great disadvantage in his efforts to learn what is necessary for him to know when he makes a selection and invests his money in any new region.

Each State with undeveloped farm land has certain problems in its development. These create a condition of pioneering resulting in successes or failures in proportion to the degree in which the incoming settler is able to adapt himself. The people of the State encouraging settlement through their State experiment stations and allied agricultural societies know what these obstacles are and the homeseeker is entitled to an impartial discussion of them before he invests his money. Will it decrease land sales? Perhaps. But what of it? In one State, the problem may be low rainfall; in another,

drainage or obtaining adequate water supply and the fitting of land for irrigation. Again it may be land clearing, while variation in soil occurs in every county in every State. The same thing holds true with climate, also extent of development—yes; and in the amount of work to be done to get that land in shape for growing crops.

DISCOURAGE WASTEFUL METHODS.

Suppose we take an illustration suited to the former timber sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is hard to overestimate the value of root crops in the early stages of developing this region. But many farmers are coming to that territory are from prairie States—Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. Potatoes are about the only roots with which they are familiar. The problem in opening up cut-over land is one of getting feed and especially feed for winter. So the settler with several hundred bushels of rutabagas or mangels, even with hay of only fair quality, has a big advantage over his neighbor from Iowa who tries to carry his stock through the winter on purchased feed. Tell this Iowa man he will save money by growing roots. Tell him varieties to use, how to fit the land, how to harvest, top and store them so they will not spoil. Tell him this before he draws his check for first payment on his land.

Now you might have difficulty in getting clover hay in Iowa or Illinois by scratching the surface of the soil with a spring-tooth harrow, and sowing seed broadcast, but in this upper section after removal of rubbish and brush, that is one of the first steps recommended to obtain hay for that second winter, which by the way is the most critical period in development. Tell him about oats and peas to be cut for hay the first winter.

Take the matter of farm buildings. The tenant farmer from all States is sorely tempted to put his money in buildings rather than fencing, brushing and seeding. If he does this he is simply inviting disaster, for during the first three years on cut-over land he is building a factory to turn out feed for his cows and other farm animals.

Again, because this is a region where stumps must be removed, he feels he will need a great deal of motive power, so he brings with him six or seven horses, perhaps too big, and certainly too many, to open the land to the best advantage. He soon learns that a hungry horse can get outside of a large amount of feed—in a short time, too. Feed! Feed! Feed! Food for stock; that's what we must talk, and where can you get more of it from the same amount of land than in this new country of Wisconsin and Minnesota?

THE VITAL ASSET—THE SOIL.

But let us consider the commanding element of soil. In Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, in your own great State, and in Wisconsin, most of the land is highly productive—the records prove it—but there are also areas of discouragingly low value for farming. Now, somebody, somewhere, owns these lands. Somebody pays taxes on them. That Mr. Somebody, or, perhaps, his agent, by no means feels he is his brother's keeper, and proceeds to try to unload his holdings upon

unsuspecting men or women as land that will grow anything, or as a "chocolate loam," "nitrogen-loam mixture," "meadow lands," "white-oak soil"—only a few of the terms that have come to our desk. Plain sand in the eyes of this man who is selling it is "sandy loam." Of course, it has a "clay subsoil," though the sand extend indefinitely toward the city of Pekin.

Now, the farm-land dealer with an established reputation for fair dealing is jealous of that reputation, and he has a right to be. Like any other business man, it is his chief stock in trade, although to get it and to live up to it he meets no end of prejudice. His work is simply indispensable. He is justly entitled to liberal commissions for his efforts. He earns them.

But it is this promotion of undesirable lands by unfair salesmanship that has done more to retard American land development than all other causes combined. It has driven settlers to insanity and suicide. It has left dependent widows and children whose only solace is a hope that the streets of hot-town are paved with the mean little souls of these self-seeking land cannibals.

And right in this connection. Salesmanship of the old order of things was the gentle art of putting it over. Mind study, face study, habit study, and prejudice study—all of them entered into the make-up of the successful seller of goods, bad, better, and indifferent.

Behold a pioneer in the field, that itinerant dispenser of knowledge, the agent for books! You remember him. Strolling the countryside garbed in his best; sack beneath the coat, containing prospectus of "The World in a Nutshell," with the inevitable 4 feet of colored collapsible binding. Self-reliance was his middle name. His was the life! Commission fifty-fifty with the publishing house, cash on the doorstep to some red-headed, freckled-faced, cowering collector who knew a thing or two about contract enforcement.

Remember him? Of course you do. And you paid; paid with a spark of rebellion in your heart, coupled with envy of the ability of those lads working people in working their way through college. Oh, yes; you gave them a lift on their scholastic journey, and you paid again when you ordered a portrait enlargement of Aunt Sarah for three-fifty, plus. "Plus" was the \$10 frame of gilt encircling her placid image. You didn't count on this, did you? But you paid. You overlooked that fine print just above the signature. Salesmanship, false goddess, won you over.

Shall I say the old order of things has passed away; that skillful presentation no longer entices; that the principle departed this good old sphere with the book man and the picture man? Blue sky declares their attempts the efforts of amateurs, and blue sky is correct.

Are we forced to group the farm-land selling situation with stock subscription schemes? Put it to a vote. Why this homeseekers' skepticism? A good deal—I truly believe most of it—is groundless. He may know 10 successes of neighbors who sought new farms in Wisconsin or Minnesota and who made good, but the rumor of a single failure, perhaps a quitter, throws him off his balance. That a man should hesitate pulling up stakes in his old neighborhood before striking out for a new community is a well-merited tribute to his appreciation of the true fitness of things. But there is a limit.

SELL THE LAND FOR WHAT IT IS.

The work of protecting incoming settlers in Wisconsin so far as the quality of the land is concerned has been greatly simplified by a splendid system of State soil-survey work begun and carried on by the soils department of the college of agriculture. It covers all the newer parts of the State and many older counties as well. The men who made these soil surveys traveled all the roads and saw every section of land in the surveys. Their field reports developed into a series of colored maps, by districts. Each map includes six or seven counties. Different colors represent certain types of land. Most of them produce splendidly when cleared. Areas where rock outcrops prevail are shown by symbols. If the soil is sand, we spell it s-a-n-d.

The map is convenient to handle, about 24 inches square. It is a fine piece of lithograph work. Legends are simple. It includes water areas and roads, and is placed at the back of an 80-page pamphlet, well indexed, fitting the pocket, and generously illustrated. Surface features, drainage, native vegetation, and present land development are covered. Under each description is a paragraph about the crops adapted to that type of land and a discussion of problems likely to be met in handling it.

If it is not unbecoming a proper sense of modesty for me to say so, I believe this series of Wisconsin soil bulletins is the most comprehensive, impartial, and accurate material ever gathered together in book form for the use of land seekers. This is more than an opinion of mine, however, for their value has been attested by a mass of documentary evidence, the best evidence—letters to our immigration division from home seekers who bought and are developing. Wisconsin has voted money to the soils department of the college of agriculture to enlarge and make still more useful this first-aid package for the home seeker, and, best of all, the maps indicate millions of acres of new land capable of yielding handsome returns in forage crops, grains, garden vegetables, peas for canning, sugar beets, potatoes, and other special cash products.

It is one thing, however, to have these surveys available and quite another to secure the most useful distribution.

REACHING THE PEOPLE.

Right at this point is where the work of the immigration division of the Wisconsin department of agriculture dovetails into the work of all other State-supported activities. We have a fund used to inform people that this soil survey and other useful information is theirs for the asking. It is another tribute to the little classified advertisements off to him!—a 3-line notice in some of the big papers of the country inviting correspondence. You might naturally come to the conclusion that the insertion of such notices would find a liberal response and such is the case. We must reach the people.

The preparation of articles to be published in newspapers conducting campaigns for Wisconsin development furnishes another method of getting in touch with home seekers. To illustrate, a paper, say the *Daily Drivers' Journal*, sends its representatives to Wisconsin dealers who contract for advertising. To keep the thing mov-

ing, we also take space. This gives us opportunity to present a large amount of reading matter in articles published Thursdays. We have similar cooperation with other newspapers.

Many names are sent to us by dealers in Wisconsin lands who have offices within and outside the State. Dealers are encouraged to send their prospects postal cards addressed to the department of agriculture asking about the section in which they operate. A good many names are received from the State experiment station and some from the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Department of Labor.

Where care is used in receiving them, valuable lists can be obtained at exhibits, fairs, and expositions. If the list of names comes as a result of solicitation by those in charge of the exhibit, it is of little value.

Our classified notices appear in the same column with the land dealers' advertisements and bring requests from thousands in the territory we find most desirable to cover, a matter I do not care to discuss with you at this meeting except to say that no names received are sent to land dealers. We publish no list.

Ninety-five per cent ask about the three subjects of soil, climate, and crops. Very few ask for names of land dealers. Most of them prefer to choose their own, and I believe this the best practice, too. A list doesn't mean much to a dealer, for every other dealer gets the same list.

More than 80 per cent of our inquiries come from rural communities as the result of classified advertising in a selected list of newspapers, the names of which I do not care to mention.

If he writes from a large city as the result of using an English newspaper, the chances are 5 to 1, or even better, that the writer is of Norwegian, German, Swedish, or Danish birth or parentage, most of them with farm experience.

SERVING THE INQUIRER.

The man who writes you about opportunities for profitable farming in your locality is entitled to a prompt, complete, and impartial statement of the situation based on official information. In the absence of a soil survey you are going to be up against it in competing with a State that has one. One soil survey often serves a group of 8 or 10 home seekers. They like it because it is impartial. We have exhausted several large editions. They serve us as silent missionaries in nearly every farm section of the Middle West, second in favor only to the mail-order catalogue lying on top of the sewing machine. Before answering his letter a soil survey is mailed to the inquirer asking about a particular county. This is about the only publication we send that requires postage.

We have pooled our interests with the State experiment station and the United States Department of Agriculture and get our publications out jointly; yes, even more than jointly, so far as expense to us is concerned. Under this arrangement our printed matter travels the railroads on a pass. No postage is needed, and Uncle Sam smiles. We invite the home seeker to shake hands with the experiment station by sending a farm library catalogue of 113 publications, any or all of which are his for a postal. These catalogues contain

a symbol that is checked on return to the mailing room. We can follow his interest. It extends the work of the experiment station. Its a big help to us. It enlightens the home seeker. It keeps him posted.

Service is what the home seeker is looking for; personal service, too. We urge every inquirer to throw all formality into the wastebasket and to come back and tell us all about himself and his family. And they do it. They do it so thoroughly that one is profoundly impressed with his own problems in getting to them what they want to find out and what they have a right to ask.

For that reason the State board of health, the Live Stock Breeders' Association, State experiment station, State horticultural society, superintendent of schools, and the traveling library commission connect up with us in this work. In the follow up every inquirer receives a communication from the heads of these departments. Every one of them manifests a lively interest in what the inquirer proposes to undertake. Our department has been supplied with these letters and we cooperate with the central mailing room in getting them out and into the mail at stated intervals.

So, in addition to publications each man gets 10 letters covering matters that will be helpful to him after he locates. The letter is more effective than a bulletin. It's more to the point. Part of the postage is borne by these cooperating branches of State government working with us. Homeseekers appreciate personal service. More than 37 per cent come back by letter for specific information. From 10 to 14 per cent report purchasing and the extent of the work is limited only by the amount at our disposal for use in such work.

I can not emphasize too strongly the value of all State agencies assuming the right relationship toward each other in encouraging settlement. We simply must work together to get anywhere. It pays. To illustrate: Cooperation with one department enables us to tell the intending settler that much talked-about margin between what the purchaser pays for his potatoes, onions, eggs, butter, and hay, and the price the producer gets for his product. Work with another makes it possible to tell him what was grown on any farm in Wisconsin this year. We have followed this system of cooperation for nearly eight years. To keep in touch with the situation we make it a point to get out and visit some of those we have helped to locate. This helps to keep our feet on the ground where they belong. No man is quite so familiar with what the new settler should do as the man out in the field developing a place of his own. We ask these men what they want us to tell people about their country and very largely govern ourselves accordingly.

The last few years have witnessed the start of a new era in land settlement, that of colonization companies who are seriously interested in seeing their communities enlarged and who are using mortgage loan associations and the land bank to finance them. There is now a larger outlet for mortgages on farms partly developed. This means better credit facilities for the settler. It means deadly competition for the mere promoter whose only interest is the transfer of title and getting a commission. We have several of these companies doing business in Wisconsin, operating along sane, constructive lines. They take a definite interest in what the settler is doing, encourage land-clearing contests, rent teams and equipment to beginners, pro-

vide for a suspension of payments the first three years or more—in a word, they are paying tribute to “service.” It has been a pleasure to see this evidence of helpfulness, this actual appreciation of what all new farmers must overcome to win. We are still a great distance from a perfect system of land settlement in Wisconsin. There’s a long, long trail awinding, but we’re on our way.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan was introduced by the president and spoke briefly on agricultural matters, advocating Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines.

The PRESIDENT. I would like to announce that the American Association of Farmers’ Institute Workers, convenes to-morrow morning in the Southern Hotel.

If there is no other business, I declare the meeting of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture adjourned until called by the executive committee.



THE FERTILIZER SITUATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,

TRANSMITTING

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 26, 1921,
A STATEMENT ON THE FERTILIZER SITUATION IN THE UNITED
STATES.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 19), 1921.—Ordered to lie on the table and
to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 17, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

In compliance with Senate resolution 435, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain as nearly as possible, and to report to the Senate as soon as practicable, the following: The amount of commercial potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid available for fertilizer purposes, and the price of each of these articles as compared with the prices for 1913, as shown by data in the office or that can be secured without material expense; and to furnish any suggestions as to relieving the situation in case the amount of any or all of these is insufficient or the price prohibitive, and to report what investigations were made and with what results, mentioned in Senate Document 262, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement on the fertilizer situation, prepared by Prof. Milton Whitney, Chief of the Bureau of Soils, who has charge of the fertilizer work of the department.

Very truly, yours,

E. T. MEREDITH, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF THE FERTILIZER SITUATION.

Prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

The conditions in the fertilizer trade during the calendar year 1920 have undergone the same changes that have occurred in most other industries. It has been very difficult to follow the changing condi-

tions and exceedingly difficult to foresee what the changes would be and when the changes could be expected. This statement holds true in regard to all three of the fertilizer elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, as well as to the credit situation and the buying power.

The year opened with an apparent shortage of acid phosphate on account of the strike in the Florida phosphate fields in 1919 and the car shortage which prevailed for several months. At the same time there was anticipated a large foreign demand for rock phosphate at high prices. There was a large foreign demand for ammonium sulphate at high prices, and with the strike in the coal fields there was some question of the sufficiency of the supply of this commodity for domestic needs. The potash situation was uncertain, as the German interests in the Stassfurt mines and the French in the Alsatian mines had failed to reach a satisfactory agreement with American buyers, while domestic production of potash had been largely abandoned because of the fear of foreign competition. It was reported also that the Chilean Nitrate Syndicate had agreed on prices for spring deliveries equivalent to \$4.30 a hundred pounds at domestic ports, which caused dissatisfaction in this country, and particularly in England, France, and other European countries, for the equivalent prices announced for those countries. There was a large and insistent demand for the organic ammoniates for feeding purposes, and there was always the fear of a continuance of the delay in deliveries on account of car shortage.

These factors all combined to make the fertilizer outlook exceedingly uncertain, as there seemed at that time no relief from the prevailing high prices of fertilizer materials and no immediate evidence of an ability to develop larger stocks. As a rule the larger fertilizer manufacturers make their contracts for delivery some time, often months, before the actual factory operation begins. When the prices were promulgated by the manufacturers for the spring season of 1920 in November, 1919, the larger manufacturers had made arrangements for the bulk of their materials which were used in the spring trade of 1920. In May, 1920, when the question of the prices for fall fertilizers was taken up, there was still no evidence of relief, as the conditions outlined above had not materially changed. It was evident by this time, however, that the Chilean nitrate syndicate could not maintain their schedule of prices, as the European demand had fallen and the stocks in this country were too large. It was also known that the export demand for ammonium sulphate had broken and a large amount of these stocks held for export or that had actually been exported were turned back for resale in this country after the American manufacturers had entered into contracts for much of their requirements. In March, 1920, ammonium sulphate in double bags for export was quoted in New York at around \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred pounds. The contracts with the American manufacturers made about this time were approximately \$4.60 per hundred pounds. Around the 1st of September the price of cotton seed in Texas dropped from \$80 and \$90 to \$25 a ton. This was followed by a corresponding drop in the price of cotton seed in the eastern mills and by a drop of something over 50 per cent in the price of cottonseed meal.

This sensational drop in the prices of cotton seed and cottonseed meal was followed by a corresponding drop in the prices of tankage, dried blood, and fish scrap, due in part to a lessening demand for feed stuffs, by the decrease in the number of cattle since the first of the year, the fall in the prices of cattle and hogs, the enormous crop of corn, and the excellence and lateness of fall pasturage. There was a lack of buying power of the feeders and a lack of buying power of the fertilizer manufacturers, who had contracted for their supply before the drop came and who were confronted with a lack of buying power of farmers for fertilizers.

When the fertilizer manufacturers took stock and figured their prices in October for the spring season of 1921, they found that the prices of the fertilizer materials had begun to break, that there was a marked decline in buying power on the part of the farmers because farm prices had broken severely, and that their credit sales for the spring of 1920, which became payable between October and December, were not being met.

This department evidently foresaw and followed these changes earlier and more accurately than the fertilizer manufacturers and has used its utmost endeavor to get the fertilizer manufacturers to meet the situation, stabilize prices, stimulate buying, and restore the confidence of the farmers by necessary price concessions. The fertilizer manufacturers did not meet the department's view and on December 10 the department issued a statement of the fertilizer situation, a copy of which is appended herewith. Since this statement of December 10 was issued the prices of fertilizer materials have still further receded, including the ammoniates, acid phosphate, and potash.

The fertilizer statistics for 1920 have not yet been compiled. In a general way it may be said that the spring sales were unusually large. The fall sales, on the other hand, were hardly more than 50 or 60 per cent of normal. It may be fairly said that the sales of fertilizers in 1920, when finally compiled, will show somewhere around 7,000,000 tons.

On account of the situation as above described, the fertilizer season of the spring of 1921 is at least three months late. The manufacturers have not yet established a permanent price basis, and, while they are trying to sell at the highest possible prices, there is a great deal of reselling, and there are heavy cuts when large quantities are ordered for cash. So the market now is largely a resale and a competitive market for such prices and such terms as can be obtained, with very wide variations in prices for the same material and with the buying power subnormal.

It can readily be seen that estimates with regard to stocks have varied from time to time during the year. At certain periods the stocks of acid phosphate, potash, and the ammoniates were actually short of the requirements of normal trade, but under the abnormal conditions that have developed in the latter part of the year stocks that once seemed inadequate have now developed into a surplus.

The Senate resolution asks for information under four principal heads: (1) The amount of commercial potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid available for fertilizer purposes, (2) the prices of each in 1920 as compared with 1913, (3) suggestions as to the relief if the amount is insufficient or the price is prohibitive, (4) a report on

investigations made and results obtained since the publication of Senate Document 262, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, January 26, 1916. These questions will be discussed in order.

I. AMOUNT OF COMMERCIAL POTASH, NITROGEN, AND PHOSPHORIC ACID AVAILABLE FOR FERTILIZER PURPOSES.

Potash.—The following table, based on information obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows the amount of potash salts imported into the United States in 1920:

Imports of potash for 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1920.

[In long tons of 2,240 pounds.]

Country exported from.	Kainit.	Manure salts.	Muriate.	Sulphate
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany.....	157,209	196,335	78,643	8,895
France.....	125,219	50,555	14,189	.....
Belgium.....	73,702	47,504	14,343	839
Netherlands.....	15,765	20,631	4,602	.....
England.....	.....	1,063	5,335	1,212
Canada.....	.....	108	2,920	2,857
Scotland.....	1,507	2	1,065	30
Other countries.....	.....	1,713	505	1,360
Total.....	373,402	317,901	121,002	15,194

Using the ordinary trade figures and assuming that kainit carries 12 per cent of actual potash (K_2O), manure salts 20 per cent, and muriate and sulphate each 50 per cent of K_2O , the following table shows the estimated amount of actual potash imported into the United States in 1920 with the percentage of importation for each country named. The figures are given in long tons of 2,240 pounds, while domestic sales of potash material are made on the basis of the short ton of 2,000 pounds. The total importation of actual potash of 176,792 long tons is equivalent to 198,000 short tons.

Imports of potash for 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1920.

[In terms of long tons of 2,240 pounds.]

Country exported from.	Kainit K_2O .	Manure salts K_2O .	Muriate K_2O .	Sulphate K_2O .	Total K_2O .	Per cent K_2O .
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Germany.....	18,865	39,267	39,321	4,448	101,901	57.6
France.....	15,026	10,111	7,095	.....	32,232	18.2
Belgium.....	8,844	9,501	7,171	419	25,935	14.7
Netherlands.....	1,691	4,124	2,301	.....	8,116	4.7
England.....	.....	213	2,688	606	3,487	2.0
Canada.....	.....	22	1,460	1,429	2,911	1.6
Scotland.....	181	.....	537	15	723	.4
Other countries.....	.....	343	253	681	1,277	.8
Total.....	44,807	63,581	60,806	7,598	176,792	100.0

While the statistics of the production of American potash in 1920 have not yet been entirely compiled, it is believed that this production has been approximately 40,000 tons of K_2O . There have also been imported approximately 2,900 tons of actual potash (K_2O) in

the form of nitrate of potash. In 1913 this figure was 825 tons, none of which was used for fertilizer purposes. If we allow 900 tons of potash in the form of nitrate of potash for other than fertilizer uses in 1920, it would leave approximately 2,000 tons of potash in the form of nitrate available for fertilizer purposes in 1920. The 198,000 short tons of French and German origin, the 2,000 tons derived principally from Chile in the form of nitrate of potash, and the 40,000 tons of American production make a total of 240,000 short tons of actual potash (K_2O) which have been available in this country for fertilizer purposes, through production and importation during the year 1920.

The total imports of potash salts in 1913, as given by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are as follows:

	Long tons.
Kainit.....	468, 795
Manure salts.....	171, 802
Muriate.....	201, 220
Sulphate.....	42, 745

Reducing this in the same way as above, the total imports of actual potash (K_2O) in 1913 was 237,437 short tons. There was no domestic potash produced and no nitrate of potash imported for fertilizer purposes in that year.

It would appear, therefore, that the total amount of actual potash imported or produced in the United States in 1920 was approximately the same as in 1913, the actual figures being 240,000 tons in 1920 and 237,437 tons in 1913.

In 1920 potash was not used as freely as in 1913 on account of the uncertainty of delivery. This country had accustomed itself during the war period to expect fertilizers with a lower percentage of potash and had not been able to obtain potash salts for straight application to the soil. The uncertainty during the present time has tended to restrain the free selling of potash salts and it is believed that the present stocks in warehouses are larger than have heretofore existed. On account of the present subnormal buying power it seems evident that large stocks of potash salts at present in this country will be carried over beyond the spring season of 1921.

Nitrogen.—Specific information as to the stock of nitrate of soda now on hand in this country is not available because this department was without funds¹ to gather such data. According to the reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce there were imported in 1913 a total of 659,600 short tons of nitrate of soda. In 1920 there were imported 1,480,503 short tons of nitrate of soda, besides a relatively small amount of nitrate of potash. The information in the possession of the Department of Agriculture is that in view of the subnormal buying power for the spring season of 1921 the stocks at present on hand are sufficient for deliveries and contracts for the entire year of 1921. The imports are still continuing, those for November, 1920, amounting to 88,519 long tons and for December, 76,866 long tons.

¹ This department has authority to gather such data under the Lever Act of August 10, 1917, and the President's proclamation and regulations issued thereunder February 25, 1918, and actually collected such statistics for the years 1917 and 1918 out of an emergency war fund made available for this use. In 1919 and 1920 no specific appropriation was available for fertilizer control work which was carried on by the Chief of the Bureau of Soils without funds for factory or field investigations and without money to hire experts or clerks to gather statistics and tabulate results.

The figures for the actual domestic production of sulphate of ammonia are not yet available, but it is estimated that about 490,000 tons were produced. There were less than 2,000 tons imported and there were exported between May 1 and November, 30, 52,736 long tons, figures for the remaining months of the year not being available to this department. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 tons at present in the hands of the producers and about an equal amount of contract material in the hands of the fertilizer manufacturers. There would appear to be a considerable amount in storage and a considerable amount of resale material in the country of which no definite estimate can be made.

The domestic consumption of sulphate of ammonia including that produced in this country and imported in 1913 is given as 260,775 short tons. Since then the annual consumption has increased until 1918, when 484,875 tons were consumed. The domestic consumption in 1919 was 285,319 short tons, besides an export of 140,000 tons.

The best information obtainable by this department as to the fish-scrap industry indicates a probable production of about 70,000 tons, including dried and acidulated scrap. The amount produced in 1919 was 63,018 tons and in 1913, 68,705 tons. It is believed by this department that there are no large stocks of fish scrap in the country at the present time.

The estimates of the stocks of the other organic ammoniates, including cottonseed meal, animal tankage, and dried blood available for fertilizers are very much more difficult to state than in the case of the fish scrap or the mineral ammoniates. This Department estimated that in the period from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, that of the total tons of cottonseed meal and cake produced in the United States about 34.9 per cent were used for fertilizers and about 65.1 per cent were used for feed. With the high prices prevailing for cottonseed meal during the first half of 1920 it is believed that relatively less of the cottonseed meal was used for fertilizer. When the break came in the price of cottonseed meal it was attended by a lack of buying power on the part of the feeders and also on the part of the fertilizer manufacturers. The amount of cottonseed meal produced in 1920 is estimated around 2,288,000 tons, based on the amount of cotton produced, while the amount of cottonseed meal produced in 1913 was estimated at 2,220,000 tons. The proportion of this meal used for fertilizers in 1913 was, however, considerably greater than the proportion used in 1920, due to the great increase in the use of cottonseed meal for feeding purposes. With the sub-normal buying power for feeds and for fertilizer materials, together with the decrease in the number of cattle and hogs, the increase in the corn crop and the late pastures, the stocks of cottonseed meal available for fertilizer purposes are believed to be larger than usual.

There are no figures whatever for the production of animal tankage, dried blood, and similar slaughterhouse products available for 1920 and no reliable figures for 1913. The latest information in the possession of this department is for the years 1917 and 1918, which are as follows:

Tankage and allied products produced in 1917 and 1918 and marketed in 1918.

[Expressed in short tons.]

Material.	Production, 503 firms reporting.		Quantity marketed in 1918, 386 firms reporting.				Percentage marketed, 1918.		
	1917	1918	Total.	As fertilizer.	As feed.	For other purposes.	As fertilizer.	As feed.	For other purposes.
Animal tankage:									
High grade.....	157,300	185,839	182,320	103,703	78,187	430	56.9	42.9	0.2
Low grade.....	59,604	64,614	62,805	56,239	5,213	1,354	89.5	8.3	2.2
Concentrated tankage.	24,674	25,490	26,098	16,540	9,481	77	63.4	36.3	.3
Garbage tankage.....	36,997	34,718	28,598	28,598	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
Tankage (n. o. s.).....	7,750	10,004	3,732	3,122	59	552	89.7	1.6	14.7
Dried blood.....	32,007	35,463	32,578	26,918	5,671	.....	83.6	1.5	14.9
Raw bones.....	27,981	33,644	26,451	22,607	3,281	862	82.6	17.4	.....
Dried bones.....	24,348	21,475	20,158	20,093	5	60	85.5	12.3	3.2
Hair.....	5,617	8,754	4,638	1,941	.....	2,698	41.8	.....	58.2
Hoofs and horns.....	6,715	4,671	4,008	3,539	396	83	88.3	9.6	2.1
Meat scrap.....	3,265	3,233	3,561	.....	3,549	11	.....	99.7	.3

There have been no unusual developments in the production of these animal materials since 1918, and there is no apparent reason why these same figures should not fairly well represent the present production. The tendency has been to use more and more of the animal tankage and even of the garbage tankage for feeding purposes.

Acid phosphate.—Statistics of the actual production of acid phosphate in 1920 are not available, as the department had no funds with which to collect this data and the acid phosphate manufacturers are averse to giving this information to trade journals. The Federal Trade Commission recognized this same difficulty, and in their report on the fertilizer industry of August 19, 1916, made in compliance with a Senate resolution, they estimated the production of acid phosphate for 1913 from the amount of phosphate rock that had been produced. The census indicated a total production of 3,040,219 tons of acid phosphate in 1909, and it was known that the domestic consumption of phosphate rock in that year was 1,329,611 long tons. This gives a ratio of about 2.3 tons of acid phosphate for 1 ton of rock used. On this basis they estimated that the production of 16 per cent bulk acid phosphate in 1913 was approximately 4,000,000 tons. This ratio holds very nearly to the figures given by the census for the production of acid phosphate in 1914 and the corresponding amount of domestic rock produced in that year. Applying this ratio to the production of domestic rock in 1920 from a preliminary statement of the Geological Survey, it would appear that the production of acid phosphate in 1920 has been around 4,500,000 tons. Under normal conditions this would have been considered a normal supply of acid phosphate and the industry could readily have absorbed it. With the subnormal buying power, however, that developed in the fall of 1920 and the anticipated smaller sales of commercial fertilizers in the spring of 1921, stocks have accumulated in the last two months and some of the acid plants have actually closed because their storage capacity has been reached.

II. THE PRICE OF EACH FERTILIZER MATERIAL IN 1920 AS COMPARED WITH 1913.

The prices for fertilizer materials have fluctuated so greatly in the year 1920 that the complete weekly quotations are given for the information of the Senate as taken from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, which was the principal organ recognized by the War Industries Board for the collection of data for these materials. There are also given the average monthly quotations in 1913, as determined by the War Industries Board and published in their Bulletin No. 48.

Wholesale quotations of principal fertilizer materials.

I. PHOSPHATES.

[Quotations are per ton.]

Date.	68 per cent Florida land pebble phosphate rock f. o. b. Tampa.	Bulk acid phosphate for use by manufacturers f. o. b. New York.	Straight acid phosphate in bags as used by the farmers, basis northern ports.
1920.			
Jan. 5.....	(1)	\$19.75	\$24.00
Jan. 12.....	(1)	19.75	24.00
Jan. 19.....	(1)	19.75	24.00
Jan. 26.....	(1)	19.75	24.00
Feb. 2.....	(1)	19.75	24.00
Feb. 9.....	(1)	19.75	24.00
Feb. 16.....	\$6.85	19.75	24.00
Feb. 23.....	6.85	19.75	24.00
Mar. 1.....	6.85	19.00	24.00
Mar. 8.....	6.85	19.00	24.00
Mar. 15.....	6.85	19.00	24.00
Mar. 22.....	6.85	19.00	24.00
Mar. 29.....	6.85	19.00	24.00
Apr. 5.....	6.85	19.00	24.00
Apr. 12.....	6.85	19.00	24.00
Apr. 19.....	6.85	18.50	24.00
Apr. 26.....	6.85	18.50	24.00
May 3.....	6.85	18.50	24.00
May 10.....	6.85	18.50	24.00
May 17.....	6.85	18.50	24.00
May 24.....	6.85	18.50	24.00
May 31.....	6.85	18.50-19.00	30.00
June 7.....	6.85	18.50-19.00	30.00
June 14.....	6.85	18.50-19.00	30.00
June 21.....	² 10.00-10.50	20.00	30.00
June 28.....	² 10.00-10.50	20.00	30.00
July 5.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
July 12.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
July 19.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
July 26.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
Aug. 2.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
Aug. 9.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
Aug. 16.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
Aug. 23.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
Aug. 30.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
Sept. 6.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	21.00	30.00
Sept. 13.....	¹ 10.75-11.25	21.00	30.00
Sept. 20.....	¹ 10.75-11.25	21.00	30.00
Sept. 27.....	¹ 11.00-12.00	21.00	30.00
Oct. 4.....	¹ 11.00-12.00	21.00	30.00
Oct. 11.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	20.00-22.00	25.00-29.00
Oct. 18.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	20.00-22.00	25.00-29.00
Oct. 25.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	20.00-22.00	25.00-29.00
Nov. 1.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	20.00	25.00-29.00
Nov. 8.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	20.00	25.00-29.00
Nov. 15.....	¹ 11.00-11.50	20.00	25.00-29.00
Nov. 22.....	¹ 10.50-11.00	20.00	25.00-29.00
Nov. 29.....	¹ 10.50-11.00	² 17.00	25.00-29.00
Dec. 6.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	19.50	25.00-29.00
Dec. 13.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	19.00	25.00-29.00
Dec. 20.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	19.00	25.00-29.00
Dec. 27.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	18.00-18.50	25.00-29.00

¹ Nominal.

² F. o. b. mines.

³ F. o. b. Baltimore.

*Wholesale quotations of principal fertilizer materials—Continued.***I. PHOSPHATES—Continued.**

Date.	68 per cent Florida land pebble phos- phate rock f. o. b. Tampa.	Bulk acid phosphate for use by manu- facturers f. o. b. New York.	Straight acid phosphate in bags as used by the farm- ers, basis northern ports.
1921.			
Jan. 3.....	¹ \$9.00-9.50	\$18.00-18.50	\$25.00-29.00
Jan. 10.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	16.00	25.00-29.00
Jan. 17.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	16.00	25.00-29.00
Jan. 24.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	16.00	25.00-29.00
Jan. 31.....	¹ 9.00-9.50	15.00	25.00-29.00
1913			
January.....	3.70	8.00	49.65
February.....	3.70	8.00	49.51
March.....	3.70	8.00	49.77
April.....	3.70	8.00	49.94
May.....	3.70	8.00	49.84
June.....	3.70	8.00	49.93
July.....	3.70	8.00	.....
August.....	3.00	7.20	.....
September.....	3.00	7.20	.....
October.....	3.00	7.20	.....
November.....	3.00	7.20	.....
December.....	3.00	7.20	.....

¹ Nominal.

* F. o. b. Norfolk, 1914: figures for 1913 not available.

The fertilizer manufacturers made up their prices for mixed fertilizers for the fall trade of 1920 in May and June; for the Spring trade of 1921 in October, 1920.

II. MINERAL AMMONIATES.

[Quotations are per 100 pounds.]

Date.	Nitrate of soda, f. o. b. New York.	Ammoni- um sul- phate, f. o. b. works.	Date.	Nitrate of soda, f. o. b. New York.	Ammoni- um sul- phate, f. o. b. works.
1920.			1920.		
Jan. 5.....	\$3.05	(¹)	Aug. 2.....	\$3.85	\$5.50-5.75
Jan. 12.....	3.05	(¹)	Aug. 9.....	3.85-3.90	5.50-5.75
Jan. 19.....	3.15-3.25	(¹)	Aug. 16.....	3.75-3.80	5.50-5.75
Jan. 26.....	3.15-3.25	(¹)	Aug. 23.....	3.65-3.70	5.50
Feb. 2.....	3.45-3.65	(¹)	Aug. 30.....	3.60-3.70	5.50
Feb. 9.....	3.65	(¹)	Sept. 6.....	3.60-3.70	5.50-5.60
Feb. 16.....	3.65-3.70	(¹)	Sept. 13.....	3.50-3.55	5.50-5.60
Feb. 23.....	3.65-3.70	(¹)	Sept. 20.....	3.45	5.50-5.60
Mar. 1.....	3.85-3.90	(¹)	Sept. 27.....	3.35	5.25-5.50
Mar. 8.....	3.85-3.90	(¹)	Oct. 4.....	3.35	5.00-5.25
Mar. 15.....	3.85-3.90	(¹)	Oct. 11.....	3.15-3.35	4.75-5.00
Mar. 22.....	3.85-3.90	(¹)	Oct. 18.....	3.00-3.15	4.75-5.00
Mar. 29.....	3.85-3.90	(¹)	Oct. 25.....	2.90-3.00	4.75-5.00
Apr. 5.....	3.90	(¹)	Nov. 1.....	2.90-3.00	4.75
Apr. 12.....	3.90	\$5.00	Nov. 8.....	2.90-3.00	4.50-4.65
Apr. 19.....	3.90	4.50-5.00	Nov. 15.....	2.90-3.00	4.50-4.65
Apr. 26.....	3.90	5.00	Nov. 22.....	2.90-3.00	4.50-4.65
May 3.....	3.90-4.00	5.00	Nov. 29.....	2.90-3.00	4.50
May 10.....	3.85-3.90	5.00	Dec. 6.....	2.90	3.75
May 17.....	3.85-3.90	5.00	Dec. 13.....	2.85	3.65
May 24.....	3.82-3.85	5.50	Dec. 20.....	2.75	3.50
May 31.....	3.82-3.85	5.50	Dec. 27.....	2.75	3.50
June 7.....	3.82-3.85	5.50	1921.		
June 14.....	3.82-3.85	5.40-5.50	Jan. 3.....	2.75	3.25
June 21.....	3.80-3.82	5.40-5.50	Jan. 10.....	2.75	3.00
June 28.....	3.85	5.50	Jan. 17.....	2.85	3.00
July 5.....	3.85	5.50	Jan. 24.....	2.90	3.00
July 12.....	3.85	5.50	Jan. 31.....	2.90	3.00
July 19.....	3.85	5.50-5.65			
July 26.....	3.85	5.50			

¹ Nominal.

Wholesale quotations of principal fertilizer materials—Continued.

II. MINERAL AMMONIATES—Continued.

Date.	Nitrate of soda, f. o. b. New York.	Ammonium sulphate, f. o. b. works.	Date.	Nitrate of soda, f. o. b. New York.	Ammonium sulphate, f. o. b. works.
1913.			1913.		
January.....	\$2.60	\$3.22	July.....	\$2.55	\$2.97
February.....	2.60	3.30	August.....	2.55	2.97
March.....	2.62	3.30	September.....	2.45	3.02
April.....	2.62	3.40	October.....	2.40	3.10
May.....	2.62	3.35	November.....	2.35	3.10
June.....	2.62	3.00	December.....	2.20	3.06

* F. o. b. New York.

III. ORGANIC AMMONIATES.

Date.	Cottonseed meal, per ton, f. o. b. Atlanta.	Animal tankage, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.	Dried blood, per unit of ammonia, f. o. b. New York.	Fish scrap dried, per unit of ammonia, f. o. b. works.	Fish scrap acidulated, per unit of ammonia, f. o. b. works.	Garbage tankage, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.
1920.						
Jan. 5.....	\$70.00	\$65.90	\$7.50-\$7.85	\$7.25-\$7.40	\$5.50	\$13.45
Jan. 12.....	70.00	65.90	7.50-7.85	7.25-7.40	5.50	13.45
Jan. 19.....	70.00	65.90	7.50-7.85	7.25-7.40	5.50	13.45
Jan. 26.....		65.90	7.50-7.85	7.25-7.40	5.50	13.45
Feb. 2.....		69.50	7.50-7.85	(1)	5.50	13.45
Feb. 9.....		69.50	8.00	(1)	5.50	13.45
Feb. 16.....	69.00	69.50	8.00	(1)	5.50	13.45
Feb. 23.....	69.00	69.50	8.00	(1)	(1)	13.45
Mar. 1.....		74.00	8.75	(1)	5.50	13.45
Mar. 8.....	67.50	78.50	8.75	(1)	(1)	13.45
Mar. 15.....	67.50	78.50	8.75	(1)	(1)	13.45
Mar. 22.....	67.50	79.40	8.75	(1)	(1)	13.45
Mar. 29.....	67.50	79.40	8.75	(1)	(1)	13.45
Apr. 5.....	68.00	79.40	8.50	(1)	(1)	13.45
Apr. 12.....	68.00	79.40	8.50	(1)	(1)	13.45
Apr. 19.....	68.00	79.40	8.50	(1)	(1)	13.45
Apr. 26.....		79.40	8.25	(1)	(1)	13.45
May 3.....	68.00	74.00	8.25	(1)	(1)	13.45
May 10.....	67.00	74.00	8.00	8.25	6.00	13.45
May 17.....	67.00	74.00	8.00-8.10	8.00-8.25	6.00	13.45
May 24.....	67.00	74.00	8.00-8.10	(1)	6.50	13.45
May 31.....		69.50	8.00	(1)	6.50	13.45
June 7.....	65.00	69.50	8.00	(1)	6.50	13.45
June 14.....	66.00	69.50	8.00	8.00	6.50	13.45
June 21.....	66.00	69.50	8.00	7.50	6.50	13.45
June 28.....	66.00	69.50	8.00	7.50	6.50	16.00
July 5.....		69.50	8.00	7.50	6.50	16.00
July 12.....	62.50	71.75	8.25	7.65	6.50	16.00
July 19.....	62.00	71.75	8.00	7.60	6.50	16.00
July 26.....	62.00	71.75	8.00	7.50	6.50	16.00
Aug. 2.....		71.75	8.00	7.50	7.00	16.00
Aug. 9.....		71.75	8.00	7.50	7.00	16.00
Aug. 16.....		69.50	8.00	7.50	7.00	16.00
Aug. 23.....		67.25	8.00	7.50	7.00	16.00
Aug. 30.....		67.25	7.50-7.75	7.50	6.50	16.00
Sept. 6.....	45.00-45.50	65.00	7.50-7.75	7.50	6.50	16.00
Sept. 13.....	45.00-50.00	65.00	7.50-7.75	7.50	6.50	16.00
Sept. 20.....	45.00-50.00	65.00	7.50-7.75	7.50	6.50	16.00
Sept. 27.....	45.00-50.00	67.25	7.50-7.75	6.00	5.50	16.00
Oct. 4.....	45.00-50.00	67.25	7.00-7.25	6.00	5.50	16.00
Oct. 11.....	45.00-50.00	62.75	7.00-7.25	6.00	5.50	14.00
Oct. 18.....	45.00-50.00	62.75	7.00	6.00	5.50	14.00
Oct. 25.....	40.00	56.00	6.00-6.50	5.80	5.50	14.00
Nov. 1.....	36.00	51.50	5.62-6.00	5.25	5.00	14.00
Nov. 8.....	36.00	42.50	5.62-6.00	5.00	4.90	14.00
Nov. 15.....	36.00	42.50	5.50	5.00	4.90	14.00
Nov. 22.....	36.00	38.00	5.00	4.00	4.90	8.00
Nov. 29.....	36.00	35.75	4.50	3.90	4.50	8.00
Dec. 6.....	30.00	33.50	4.75	3.80	4.50	8.00

* Nominal.

Wholesale quotations of principal fertilizer materials--Continued.

III. ORGANIC AMMONIATES--Continued..

Date.	Cottonseed meal, per ton, f. o. b. Atlanta.	Animal tankage, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.	Dried blood, per unit of ammonia, f. o. b. New York.	Fish scrap dried, per unit of ammonia, f. o. b. works.	Fish scrap acidulated, per unit of ammonia, f. o. b. works.	Garbage tankage, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.
1920.						
Dec. 13.....	\$30.00	\$29.00	\$4.75	\$3.80	\$4.00	\$8.00
Dec. 20.....	30.00	28.10	4.25	3.50	4.00	8.00
Dec. 27.....	30.00	27.20	4.00	3.50	4.00	8.00
1921.						
Jan. 3.....	30.00	27.20	4.00	3.50	4.00	8.00
Jan. 10.....	30.00	29.00	4.00	3.75	3.00	8.00
Jan. 17.....	30.00	26.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	8.00
Jan. 24.....	30.00	29.00	3.75	3.75	4.00	8.00
Jan. 31.....	\$0.00-31.00	28.10	3.75-4.00	3.75	4.00	8.00
1913.						
January.....	25.00	21.35	2.75	2.00	\$2.50	9.00
February.....	25.00	22.25	2.75	2.00	\$2.50	9.00
March.....	25.00	21.80	2.75	2.00	\$2.50	9.00
April.....	26.50	22.70	2.75	2.00	\$2.50	9.00
May.....	27.00	22.25	2.75	2.00	\$2.50	9.00
June.....	27.00	21.80	2.75	2.00	\$2.50	9.00
July.....	27.00	21.35	2.85	2.72	.....	9.00
August.....	27.00	20.45	2.85	2.60	\$2.52	9.00
September.....	25.00	21.80	2.85	2.85	\$2.60	9.00
October.....	24.50	24.50	2.95	3.10	.....	9.00
November.....	26.00	27.20	2.95	3.10	.....	9.00
December.....	27.00	26.75	3.30	3.60	.....	9.00

* Delivered.

IV. POTASH SALTS.

Date.	Potassium muriate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.	Potassium sulphate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.	Date.	Potassium muriate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.	Potassium sulphate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.
1920.					
Jan. 5.....	\$2.75-\$3.00	(1)	July 19.....	\$2.40	(1)
Jan. 12.....	2.75-3.00	(1)	July 26.....	2.40	(1)
Jan. 19.....	2.75-3.00	(1)	Aug. 2.....	2.40	(1)
Jan. 26.....	2.75-3.00	(1)	Aug. 9.....	2.55	\$4.00
Feb. 2.....	2.85-3.00	(1)	Aug. 16.....	2.40	4.00
Feb. 9.....	2.85-3.00	\$4.00	Aug. 23.....	2.40	3.50
Feb. 16.....	2.85-3.00	4.00	Aug. 30.....	2.40	3.50
Feb. 23.....	2.80-2.85	4.00	Sept. 6.....	2.40	3.10
Mar. 1.....	2.80-2.85	4.00	Sept. 13.....	2.40	3.00
Mar. 8.....	2.80-2.85	4.00	Sept. 20.....	2.25	2.85
Mar. 15.....	2.70-2.75	4.00	Sept. 27.....	2.25	2.85
Mar. 22.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Oct. 4.....	2.25	2.85
Mar. 29.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Oct. 11.....	2.25	2.85
Apr. 5.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Oct. 18.....	2.25	2.85
Apr. 12.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Oct. 25.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
Apr. 19.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Nov. 1.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
Apr. 26.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Nov. 8.....	2.17-2.25	2.85
May 3.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Nov. 15.....	2.17-2.25	2.85
May 10.....	2.50-2.55	4.00	Nov. 22.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
May 17.....	2.50-2.60	4.00	Nov. 29.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
May 24.....	2.50	3.50	Dec. 6.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
May 31.....	2.40	3.50	Dec. 13.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
June 7.....	2.40	3.50	Dec. 20.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
June 14.....	2.40	3.50	Dec. 27.....	2.00-2.25	2.85
June 21.....	2.40	3.50	1921.		
June 28.....	2.40	3.50	Jan. 3.....	1.80-1.85	2.85
July 5.....	2.40	3.50	Jan. 10.....	1.80-1.85	2.25
July 12.....	2.40	3.50			

† Nominal.

Wholesale quotations of principal fertilizer materials—Continued.

IV. POTASH SALTS.

Data.	Potassium muriate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.	Potas- sium sulphate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.	Data.	Potassium muriate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.	Potas- sium sulphate, per unit, f. o. b. New York.
1912.			1913.		
Jan. 17.....	\$1.70	\$2.25	May.....	\$0.77	\$0.94
Jan. 24.....	1.60	2.25	June.....	.77	.94
Jan. 31.....	1.50	2.15	July.....	.77	.94
1913.			August.....	.76	.94
January.....	.77	.94	September.....	.76	.94
February.....	.77	.94	October.....	.76	.94
March.....	.77	.94	November.....	.76	.94
April.....	.77	.94	December.....	.76	.94

III. SUGGESTIONS AS TO RELIEF IF THE AMOUNT IS INSUFFICIENT OR THE PRICES ARE PROHIBITIVE.

If this report had been called for as of July 1920, before the break in fertilizer material prices due to the credit situation and the sub-normal buying power, this department would have felt it necessary to report a doubt as to the sufficiency of the supply of a number of the fertilizer materials and to state that the prices then prevailing for many of the materials were high and practically prohibitive. With the situation which has since developed in Europe, in Japan, and in this country, a threatened shortage has been followed by an undoubted surplus and makes the situation difficult to handle.

It is evident that the fertilizer manufacturers and importers did not follow the conditions of supply and demand as closely as they were known to this department. It seems evident also that, if the department had had sufficient money to collect and publish information as to stocks and probable demand by the farmers, it would have been helpful.

The fertilizer industry has always been conducted practically on a credit basis, the fertilizer companies extending credit to the end of the crop season, therefore doing practically a banking business on a single class of commodities. Credit sales made as early as November or December are not paid until the following November or December. The short collections made from October to December of 1920, due to the inability of the farmers to pay, has made it increasingly difficult for the fertilizer manufacturers to extend and carry these credits and to arrange for credits for the crop season of 1921. This is admittedly a practice which should be changed if possible for a number of important reasons as set forth in the report of the Federal Trade Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission, in their report to the Senate of August 19, 1916, found and so reported that through ownership, leases, and contracts the larger fertilizer companies had practical control of the rock phosphate deposits and of the acid phosphate plants, but that on account of the large overproduction of acid

phosphate at that time, they were unable to hold up the price of this material.

With the strike in the Florida fields, extending over several months in 1919, and with the serious car shortage of that year and of the first part of 1920, the larger fertilizer companies in 1920 have secured contract rock at the mines at prices not exceeding \$6 a ton, while for noncontract rock the prices ranged from \$11 to \$12 a ton for most of the year. The larger fertilizer companies have stated the actual cost of material to them of bulk acid phosphate to be around \$12 to \$13 a ton, while the price of bulk acid phosphate for cash sales and to those who held no contracts ranges from \$20 to \$22 per ton, basis New York. Acid phosphate forms from 50 to 60 per cent of the bulk of mixed fertilizers. The fertilizer manufacturers generally desire to sell mixed fertilizers rather than the separate ingredients to the farmers for straight application or for home mixing. The smaller manufacturers and dry mixers are entirely dependent upon their larger competitors for the acid phosphate or the rock phosphate which they need. They then enter into competition in the sale of fertilizers with their larger competitors who have control of the phosphate situation and who sell the phosphate to them on their own terms. It is a matter for serious consideration that one group of fertilizer manufacturers having large capital should be permitted to exercise practically complete control of a natural deposit and the manufacture of acid phosphate therefrom as against the interests of a large number of smaller manufacturers who can buy other materials normally at about the same prices paid by the larger manufacturers, but who, under the conditions recently prevailing of short supplies, have been compelled to pay excessive prices to the larger manufacturers for their acid phosphate, with whom they are competing in the sales of their mixed fertilizers.

From July, 1920, to the end of November the cash price for bulk acid phosphate was quoted at \$20 to \$22 per ton. In November this department called the attention of the principal acid phosphate producers to the fact that most other fertilizer materials had been reduced nearly 50 per cent over the prices prevailing during the first of the year, but that the price of acid phosphate, which was entirely controlled by them through ownership, leases, and contracts, had increased in the price quotations. While other materials had declined to near the prewar prices, bulk acid phosphate was quoted at two and one-half times the prewar price. This department suggested that very substantial reductions should be voluntarily made by them on the price of acid phosphate in justice to the farmers and to restore confidence and to stimulate buying of fertilizers. This suggestion was not met by the acid phosphate manufacturers, and it was not until the buying had so far declined, contracts were being canceled, the bins were overflowing, and the mills were closing down, that the break finally was forced upon them through the necessity of throwing a quantity of resale material on the market.

This department has been exceedingly desirous of making a thorough investigation of the actual cost of production, and the contract and cash sales situation in the phosphate rock mines, but has been unable to do so because of lack of money for such an investigation.

The department feels that a thorough investigation should be made of the acid phosphate from the mines to the factories to see if relief can be afforded to the smaller manufacturers and to the farmers who wish to buy acid phosphate in bags for straight application to the soil or for home mixing at reasonable prices. This department has frequently been forced to take sharp issue with fertilizer companies who require the purchase of two or three tons of mixed fertilizers for every ton of straight acid phosphate purchased.

The department has also taken issue with the acid phosphate manufacturers in the change made in their bookkeeping system of allocating their general overhead and factory costs for their mixing plants on the acid phosphate prices instead of treating this, as formerly, as a separate manufactured commodity sold on the basis of its actual and separate cost of production, thus apparently making more than one profit, and setting the price relatively so high that the farmers can not economically purchase it for home mixing in competition with the manufacturer who desires to mix it for them. It has been impossible for the department to act because of the lack of funds with which to make a thorough factory and field investigation.

The present practice of mining phosphate rock for treatment with sulphuric acid to produce acid phosphate entails a loss estimated at around 68 per cent of the phosphate that is mined which is thrown upon the dumps. The department has been working upon a method which promises to be cheaper and much more conserving of the rock deposits. The department feels that this investigation should be pushed with the idea of ultimately cheapening the cost of production and of conserving our natural deposits of phosphate rock.

The nitrogen situation is somewhat more complex, as there are more matters to consider. Formerly the price of nitrogen in nitrate of soda, which is a world commodity, had an influence on the prices of other nitrogenous compounds. During the war, however, so large a proportion of the organic ammoniates went into feeding stuffs that the unit price of ammonia departed very widely from that of nitrate of soda. The decline in the number and prices of cattle in 1920 and the decline in the price of hogs, together with the large corn crop and the late pastures, have brought about a lessening of the buying power of feeding stuffs, and the present prices of organic ammoniates have again become comparable with nitrate of soda.

It is evident from the statistics which have been given of the large imports of nitrate of soda in 1920, due in large part to the credit situation abroad and to the fall in the buying power of the European markets, that we have large stocks to carry over. The price has declined to nearly the prewar price. The original purchase price is considerably higher than the selling price which now prevails. It seems evident that the matter will work itself out in accordance with the ordinary laws of trade and an adjustment by the importers and manufacturers who have purchased their stocks.

The present price of sulphate of ammonia has dropped to about the prewar price. The stocks are undoubtedly large because the indications are that the production this year has been larger than ever before, while much of the material exported in 1919 has been returned for resale.

The prices of the organic ammoniates, including cottonseed meal, animal tankage, dried blood, fish scrap, and garbage tankage, have declined nearly or quite to the prewar level. It has already been stated

that the larger fertilizer manufacturers bought or contracted for a large proportion of their requirements of these materials before the break in prices occurred. The acute credit situation makes it difficult for the smaller manufacturers who have not bought their goods to take advantage of the present low prices of materials.

The fertilizer trade as a whole was urged to take their losses at once so as to stabilize prices and to further the buying power, so that they may quickly dispose of their high-priced materials. As they have not taken this course, it is probable that considerable stocks of fertilizer materials and of mixed fertilizers may be carried over to the end of 1921 and even to the spring of 1922, so that unless conditions change the readjustment in the fertilizer trade will extend over at least one and perhaps two years.

The uncertainty as to the potash situation has already been referred to. This country has been short of potash for the past five or six years except for the relatively small amount which has been produced in this country and the rather small importation in 1919. The manufacturers and importers apparently failed to see the relatively large imports of 1920. The feeling of uncertainty as to prices or deliveries from Germany and from Alsace has operated to have them continue the cautious use of potash in mixed fertilizers with the result that toward the end of the year they suddenly realized that large stocks had accumulated which they might have disposed of had they known the conditions. This flood of foreign potash has caused suspension of activity in a number of the Nebraska lakes plants. From a price of \$2.25 per unit in September the price has dropped to \$1.50 per unit. With the lack of buying power the importers are caught with high-priced material and a falling market. Domestic production has been curtailed. While there is a present surplus due to an unusual combination of conditions, it is very desirable to build up an American potash industry to prevent future foreign influence on American agriculture through the exclusive control of this important fertilizer constituent. The department feels that the American industry must be built up by economical methods of production, and that through such methods a substantial industry can be developed in competition with foreign sources. The latest quotation on muriate of potash is \$1.50 per unit with the market rapidly falling, as against 76 and 77 cents per unit in 1913.

The Federal Trade Commission referred at the time they made their investigation of the fertilizer industry to the control that the large fertilizer manufacturers had through their discounts for potash sales and through their partial control of the cotton-oil mills, animal tankage, and other nitrogenous products. This department is using its influence to secure an open market for foreign potash salts without trade discounts. The other matters have already been presented to the Senate.

Some time ago, at the request of the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, the department prepared a draft of a national fertilizer law, a copy of which is appended. The department believes that such a law, although it does not provide for price control, would supplement and strengthen the State laws and that it should be enacted by the Congress, since it would also provide a means for acquiring information by which the department could keep in touch with the situation. The life of the Lever law from which the depart-

ment now gets its authority is uncertain. A permanent law would tend to stabilize the industry, especially as the industry is now going through a profound change.

IV. A REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS MADE AND RESULTS SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 262, SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, ON JANUARY 26, 1916.

When President Taft took cognizance of American dependence on Germany for all of the potash entering American fertilizers through serious difficulties which had arisen regarding contracts and prices between American manufacturers and the Government-controlled potash syndicate in Germany, Congress granted an appropriation for the Bureau of Soils to make investigations of the fertilizer resources of the United States including a search for potash.

The Bureau of Soils made a thorough investigation of surface indications of potash salts and nitrate of soda deposits in the Western States and a more general investigation of the salt deposits of the Northern States. These surveys with the exception of Searles Lake and some of the smaller lakes gave indications of no workable deposits of potash salts occurring as such or of nitrate of soda. The bureau reported, however, on the possibilities of the commercial production of potash from the giant kelps of the Pacific coast, the deposits of Searles Lake, Calif., the saline lakes of western Nebraska, the dust from cement mills and from blast furnaces, the feldspars, green sand marls, wool waste, alunite, beet-sugar waste and distillery waste. The bureau pointed out that the commercial success of extracting potash from all of these sources at prewar prices depended upon the utilization of by-products.

After the beginning of the European war and the consequent embargo on foreign potash salts, the price of potash went up as high as \$6 per unit or more and all of the possible sources pointed out by the bureau were developed to a greater or less extent, but without regard to cost of production or to the value of by-products. In 1918 there were 128 domestic plants which produced a total of 54,803 short tons of pure potash. In 1919 the number of plants had been reduced to 77 and the production to 30,845 tons. Although it is estimated that in 1920 some 40,000 tons of actual potash were produced on account of the large imports the domestic production at present is decreasing.

It is well now to review the lessons of the war in order to forecast the possible development in the future. The situation has not materially changed since President Taft's message to Congress. It is undoubtedly a fact that if the United States can produce a half or any considerable portion of the potash it needs we would be less at the mercy of foreign corporations. The Bureau of Soils has confined its investigations mainly to three sources—the giant kelps of the Pacific coast, the cement dust, and the blast furnace dust, believing that these are large and permanent sources for the production of potash salts within the range of prewar prices.

There seems to be no question but what with economical methods a considerable amount of high-grade potash salts can be economically produced from the Searles Lake deposits. The saline lakes of western Nebraska have been the principal contributors of American potash.

The production of potash from alunite rocks, from wool waste, and beet-sugar waste is undoubtedly a source of a relatively small amount of potash as a commercial possibility.

When it was found that the giant kelps of the Pacific coast carried a high percentage of potash salts, surveys were made by the Bureau of Soils of the kelp beds lying in that coastal region of the United States and its Territory, Alaska. The enormous tonnage found represented a source of potash of great potential value. This material offered the possibility of valuable by-products obtainable with potash. Upon the outbreak of the war the facts established by the department were taken advantage of by private enterprises and a considerable number of plants were erected on the west coast, principally in southern California and Puget Sound, for the manufacture of potash from this material.

At the same time Congress appropriated money for the erection and operation by the Bureau of Soils of an experimental and demonstrational kelp-potash plant with a view to determining the commercial feasibility of producing potash and the by-products which can be gotten from kelp, and with the hope that this information could be established in time to enable the private concerns operating to so develop their processes that they could continue the manufacture of potash from kelp upon restoration of normal conditions. The early termination of the war made this impossible, but subsequent experiments in this demonstrational plant have established by-products of sufficient value to carry the manufacturing cost of the potash. The results as they now stand show the commercial feasibility of extracting potash from kelp with by-products and selling the potash, where freight rates are not prohibitive, in competition with potash from any other sources.

While it is felt that the commercial feasibility of recovering by-products of sufficient value to carry the cost of extracting potash has been demonstrated, it is the desire of this bureau to continue the operation of this plant until the efficiency of these processes has been increased to the point where the economic features will persuade outside concerns to reenter the industry. The successful outcome of this work will make available for a substantially large industry a great and inexhaustible source of raw material now going to waste.

In a survey that was made of the cement industry by the Bureau of Soils it was found that the potash that escapes from all the plants of the country, as at present operated, amounts to about 87,000 tons of K_2O . Several estimates were made of the potash that escapes from each individual plant. Installations have since been placed in a number of these plants for the recovery of potash, and in every case the quantity that was found to escape from the kilns checked in a remarkable way with the estimates that have been made by the bureau. As a result of the department's investigations it has been found that the percentage of potash volatilized can be increased, that the proportion of soluble potash in the dust can be increased, that the quantity of dust precipitated with the potash can be greatly reduced, and that the potash can be recovered in a dust of high concentration which can be used without further manipulation. The development of a process for the recovery of potash from cement dust has gone so far that in at least one plant the potash is being

recovered in such a highly concentrated condition that it can be sold directly as a potash carrier without further manipulation.

Popular opinion has decreed that the dust nuisance in connection with cement mills must be abated by the installation of machinery to free the escaping gases from the dust. If the dust is to be collected, the potash is necessarily recovered with the dust and can be concentrated or extracted as a by-product.

The situation with regard to the recovery of potash from blast furnaces is very similar to that outlined for the cement industry. A survey of this industry, corresponding to that which was made for cement plants, is now being made by this bureau. The results obtained in this work and in large-scale experiments now being made at two plants in this country go to show that the percentage of potash in the dust that escapes from some blast furnaces is higher than that contained in the richest cement dust and that the total quantity available from this source is about 200,000 tons of K_2O annually. It is thought, too, that potash can be recovered more economically from blast furnaces than from cement kilns, as other by-products may be recovered in addition to potash, and the advantages gained from cleaning the gases may more than cover the cost of collecting the dust.

A fair development of the application of these processes to the two industries would result in supplying a large part of the normal demand for potash in this country.

It has likewise been found that the dry method of cleaning the gases of the blast furnace before they are used as a source of heat is preferable to the wet method now used. If the dust is collected by the dry method, the potash is collected along with the dust and can be extracted as a commercial proposition.

It appears, therefore, that the potash industry, if established, will be in rather small units of kelp plants established along the Pacific coast and in Alaska and from each of the cement mills and blast furnaces, not as a primary object, but in a secondary way, as is now the recovering of nitrogen in the distillation of coal in the by-product ovens in the form of sulphate of ammonia.

It must be clearly understood that the present economic conditions concerning the credits and the lack of buying power have created a temporary surplus of nitrogenous materials which will be absorbed only as conditions throughout the world become more stable. For 20 years the scientists of the world have recognized the necessity of further sources of nitrogen for agriculture. If the United States were to fertilize the commercial corn and wheat crops and extend the use of fertilizers westward along the Gulf coast for the cotton crop, as will eventually be done, the present source of nitrogen would be entirely insufficient to supply the demand.

In 1916 the Bureau of Soils was investigating the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by four methods—the formation of nitrides, the cyanamide process, the arc process, and the Haber process. Investigations on these processes through establishing certain facts pertaining to the economies involved showed that the method which held forth most promise of success under American conditions was the so-called Haber process. Accordingly, there was constructed at the Arlington Farm laboratory a small experimental unit of the Haber apparatus which was put into successful operation with the

production of ammonia from the combination of hydrogen and nitrogen by means of a catalyst prepared by the Bureau of Soils. Likewise, a method was developed for the absorption of the ammonia produced. Furthermore, investigations were made of methods of the oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid for the manufacture of nitrates, and later a cooperative study of these oxidation methods was inaugurated with a prominent commercial chemical concern. The work at Arlington was practically the inception of the work on the Haber process in the United States, for while it later developed some secret experiments were made by at least one private corporation, this was the first publicly known work in this country.

On the entrance of this country into the European war this work was continued for awhile with assistants furnished by the Ordnance Department, United States Army, and, later, at the request of that department, the plant and personnel were put at their disposal for use in connection with their development of the nitrogen fixation plant at Sheffield, Ala., the Haber process being the basis of their work on the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen at that place.

After the signing of the armistice the equipment used for the Haber work was transferred to the American University laboratory of the War Department and cooperation was there continued, the personnel transferred to the American University from this bureau applying itself to work relating to the fixation of nitrogen by the arc process and the cyanamide process, as well as continuing the investigations of the Haber process.

Some of the problems connected with this process are the further improvement of the catalyzers which bring about the combination of the nitrogen and hydrogen to ammonia, the complete removal of the ammonia from the other gases after its formation, and the various mechanical features connected with the carrying out of the process at high gas pressures of 100 atmospheres or more. It is believed that the underlying principles for the preparation of a catalyst for this process have been determined. The system of recovery of ammonia from the gases worked out in the laboratory is now being tested on a semicommercial scale. Many of the details in connection with the mechanical construction of apparatus to withstand high pressures have also been successfully solved.

In the judgment of the department it is vitally necessary that these investigations be continued until the method of nitrogen fixation is put upon a sound commercial basis.

Since 1916 considerable progress has been made on investigations of our resources of natural phosphate and methods for utilizing these resources to the best advantage.

The high prices and scarcity of acid phosphate and the demand for sulphuric acid for munition purposes during the early days of the war made it seem advisable to determine the agricultural value of finely ground phosphate rock for direct application as a fertilizer and an exhaustive study was made of the field experiments conducted with this material to determine if it could meet, in part at least, the shortage of phosphatic fertilizers. The results of this investigation showed that this material could be used and the conditions under which it might be employed to advantage were determined and the results were given wide publicity, both in Government publications as well as in the scientific press.

While the United States is independent of foreign sources for our phosphate supply and possesses within its borders reserves of phosphate rock, the cream of these deposits in some of our eastern fields has been exhausted. This situation, taken in connection with the fact that the sulphuric acid normally used for producing phosphatic fertilizers from phosphate rock was being diverted to the manufacture of munitions, led the bureau to investigate other methods of treating phosphate rock which would enable us to not only utilize to better advantage the lower grades of rock but produce more concentrated products which would withstand the cost of long shipments and handling charges.

The most promising of these methods is based on the volatilization of phosphoric acid from mixtures of phosphate rock, sand, and coke. The first experiments were conducted in an electric furnace and the feasibility of this method was amply demonstrated. The Bureau of Soils was the first to show the economic possibility of using the Cottrell method of collecting the phosphoric acid evolved in this process and the work was later carried on in a semicommercial plant in cooperation with an industrial concern. The data obtained is being used by commercial concerns and several are now using this process on a commercial scale. The economic feasibility of the electric furnace for producing phosphoric acid, however, is dependent on relatively cheap electric power and by the development of water power. In the West it is possible that this electric furnace process of producing phosphoric acid may open a market for the immense deposits of western phosphate rock which are now mined to a very limited extent. In the manufacture of special alloys it has been found commercially feasible to employ this process in the East where the phosphoric acid may be regarded as a by-product.

It was deemed advisable to continue this investigation still further and determine the feasibility of producing phosphoric acid by heat treatment, employing fuel of various kinds in lieu of the electric arc. Contrary to general opinion, it was found that practically the same results could be obtained in a fuel-fed furnace and the installation of a plant of semicommercial size has been made at Arlington Farm; and the results obtained by the use of oil fuel point strongly to the eventual commercial success of this method. It has been shown that by use of low-grade phosphates and waste material from the dumps formerly regarded as of little commercial value the cost of production can be materially lowered, as the impurities contained in such deposits which are a detriment in the present methods of manufacturing phosphates are not objectionable in the heating process of such material. The outstanding feature of this investigation is that this method offers a means of utilizing deposits of relatively low-grade phosphates formerly regarded as of no commercial value and also the dumps of discarded material from former operations. These experiments are being continued with various types of rock from the different phosphate areas with a view to making this furnace method of general application.

It is believed, therefore, that a method has been developed for the production of phosphoric acid at a lower cost per pound than when produced by the sulphuric-acid method. This will tend to greatly conserve the phosphate fields. It will also produce a much more concentrated product which will have far less weight and occupy far

less car space than the superphosphates made from sulphuric acid, which contain usually only about 16 per cent of phosphoric acid, the rest being largely material without money value as fertilizer.

We have at the present time only two acids available for general commercial use, sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid. Nitric acid is prepared from sodium nitrate imported from Chile and the cost has been too great for general commercial use. The possibility of producing a third acid, namely, phosphoric acid in a liquid form, would give the country three acids for commercial use, and many of the by-products now obtained with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids could be obtained in the form of soluble phosphates if phosphoric acid were available. These soluble phosphates would have a commercial value and would not be waste products which now often result from the use of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid.

In the fixation of ammonia at the by-product coke-oven plants and at the fixed-nitrogen plants, sulphuric acid is now used to make ammonium sulphate for fertilizer purposes. If phosphoric acid were available, the ammonium phosphate produced would be much more valuable as a fertilizer and of a much more concentrated form so far as plant food is concerned than is the ammonium sulphate.

This method of producing liquid phosphoric acid by the smelting of the phosphate rock would, therefore, tend to widen the application of phosphoric acid with the result that phosphatic material available and suitable for fertilizer purposes would be cheaper than it is produced by the present method.

If part of the ammonia from the fixed-nitrogen plants which are being established is oxidized, the nitric acid and ammonia is absorbed in the nitric acid, making ammonium nitrate and a part of the ammonia is absorbed in phosphoric acid, making ammonium phosphate, and if part of the phosphoric acid is made into the crystalline form of potassium phosphate, which apparently is possible, we would have all three of the fertilizer elements in the most concentrated form possible and in forms that could be mixed in any proportions without chemical changes.

This raises the question of the possibility of converting the fertilizer industry from a scavenger industry, as it has been largely in the past, to a real chemical industry and the furnishing of fertilizer mixtures without the natural or artificial fillers that at present exist, which add to the weight and bulk of the material and increase the cost of distribution.

This is in brief the result of the fertilizer investigations by the department since submitting Senate Document No. 262, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session.

MILTON WHITNEY,
Chief of Bureau.

FEBRUARY 15, 1921.

THE FERTILIZER SITUATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1920.

In executing its duties under the Lever food-control law and the President's proclamation regarding fertilizers, a letter was addressed

by this department on September 25 to all fertilizer manufacturers under license requesting them to submit information regarding their prices for mixed fertilizers for the spring season of 1921. This was shortly after the prices of raw fertilizer materials had begun to decline. At that time the estimated average purchase price of ammonia was around \$5 per unit of 20 pounds, which was a dollar a unit less than for the fall of 1920; acid phosphate \$1 a unit, which was the same as for the fall; and potash \$2.25 per unit, which was 50 cents a unit below the fall price. The prices of raw materials, together with manufacturing costs, allowances for shrinkage and for profits, form the basis upon which the fertilizer manufacturers establish selling prices.

The prices quoted by the larger manufacturers for the spring of 1921, according to statements submitted by him, were based upon a unit cost of ammonia of \$5.25, phosphoric acid 80 cents, and potash \$2.50. When these prices were received early in October, the following communication was sent to some of the principal manufacturers:

With the break in general commodity prices there has been a recent break in the prices of many of the fertilizer materials. This price adjustment has not yet been accomplished. The indications are now that we are on a continually falling market with certain of the materials. * * * Therefore the department is strongly of the opinion that prices fixed for the entire spring trade to July 1, 1921, on the basis of present values are not justified. Your prices for spring delivery should be lowered now to the fullest extent, having in mind the reductions which recently have taken place in many of the fertilizer materials, and also the probable future prices of these materials, and they should be still further lowered later if conditions in the fertilizer material market justify.

In your letter you propose a price of \$5.25 per unit for ammonia. The department feels that this is a very generous price for materials that you have already purchased. It believes that it is too high a price for the market to-day and too high a price for you to carry as a fixed price per unit for ammonia up to July 1, 1921. The department expects you to lower this price at the outset.

The price you figure for potash—\$2.50 per unit—is, it is believed, much above what is necessary for you to charge to secure your 15 per cent gross profit. The department will expect you to revise and lower this.

The department has repeatedly urged the fertilizer trade, in determining their prices for the spring season of 1921, to recognize to the fullest extent the downward trend of prices of raw materials and to give their customers, the farmers of the United States, every possible price concession. Their attention has been called to their insistence during the war years upon the application of the "replacement principle" in determining their price quotations during the period of rising prices and to their abandonment of this theory under changed conditions of a falling market.

The larger manufacturers allege that, in order to provide their enormous tonnage, it is necessary for them to contract for a considerable part of their raw materials several months before their prices are set. At this particular time they claim to have purchased or contracted for a large part of the materials for the spring trade of 1921 before the beginning of the break in prices of fertilizer materials. The smaller manufacturers, of whom there are around 750, make no such claim but, on the contrary, many of them have stated that they were unable to quote prices because they had not bought their materials and did not know what they would cost.

As the figures submitted to the department by the larger manufacturers themselves showed that the actual cost to them of the ammonia and potash already purchased, and the probable cost of the additional material they expected to purchase, was not above the average prices prevailing on September 25, above referred to, they, after conference with the department, decided to lower accordingly the unit cost of potash and of ammonia in determining the prices of their mixed fertilizers. In the meantime, however, the prices of raw materials have continued to decline, as forecasted in the department's letter, with the result that on November 15 the estimated average purchase price of ammonia was \$4 a unit, representing a decline of \$1 a unit since September 25. Since November 15 there have been further substantial reductions in the prices of raw materials.

In connection with the negotiations, a further important situation has developed, namely, that the larger manufacturers, in determining the prices of their mixed fertilizers, have figured acid phosphate at a price which is 20 cents per unit lower than for the fall of 1920. The trade journals, on the other hand, show that the price of 68 per cent Florida pebble phosphate rock was quoted from \$6.85 per ton in June and \$11.50 per ton in September and that the basis has been changed from f. o. b. Tampa to f. o. b. mines, making an additional difference of about \$1.20 per ton. They also show that the quoted price of bulk acid phosphate increased from \$18.50 to \$20 per ton. The Federal Trade Commission, in its report on the fertilizer industry, indicates that the large fertilizer manufacturers have practical control of the phosphate situation through the ownership of acid phosphate plants and of mines and factories and through the existence of long-time contracts at low prices with other than their own mines.

The department has urged the mine owners, the larger fertilizer manufacturers, and the producers of acid phosphate to make some concession to the smaller manufacturers by lowering the price at which they can purchase rock and acid phosphate. They reply that, on account of the strike in the Florida pebble district in 1919 and the car shortage, the stocks of rock and acid phosphate are so low that they have difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of these materials for their own use. Apparently the greater part of the rock that is mined above the contract requirements of the larger concerns is held for export, and a domestic buyer without a long-time contract is compelled to pay \$11 to \$12 a ton as against \$6 a ton, which is about the average for the domestic contract rock.

The principal acid phosphate manufacturers stated that their price to contract purchasers was materially lower than the quotations in the trade journals for noncontract or cash purchasers. They stated that practically their entire production was sold under long-time contracts, that they had nothing to sell outside of these contracts, and that the quotations in the trade journals were based on resale lots where money was needed or storage capacities had been exceeded. It is evident, therefore, that the needs of the larger manufacturers are provided for, whereas the source of supply of the smaller manufacturers is seriously curtailed and the prices which the smaller manufacturers have to pay are greatly in excess of contract prices. Within the past two weeks, however, the acid phosphate price has declined from \$20 a ton to \$17 a ton on the basis of Baltimore quotations and

the price will probably continue to decline, as the stocks on hand are in reality large. Information has reached the department that not only is the cost of material falling but that the cost of manufacture is also decreasing.

The Lever Food Control Act does not authorize the fixing of prices of fertilizers, but manufacturers who exact an unjust or unreasonable profit will be subject to prosecution. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the raw materials used in the manufacture of fertilizer were purchased at prices higher than those now prevailing, the department feels that, in view of existing market conditions, the prices of mixed fertilizers quoted by manufacturers for the spring trade of 1921 are too high. The consuming public is vitally concerned in this matter for the reason that the maintenance of high prices for fertilizers, at a time when the prices of farm products have greatly declined, may result in a curtailment of the use of fertilizers and a reduction in acreage and in yield per acre of crops planted. The opportunity is presented, as shown above, for a greater range in fertilizer prices for the spring season of 1921 than is usual under normal conditions. If the prices the manufacturers are now putting forth, which are based upon the unit costs of September 25, prevail during the entire season, it will be necessary for the individual farmer who uses fertilizers to exercise unusual care in shaping his operations so as to avoid undue risk of financial loss in his effort to maintain normal production of essential crops.

A BILL To regulate the sale and shipment of fertilizer in interstate and foreign commerce, to prevent the adulteration and misbranding thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act shall be known and may be cited as "United States Fertilizer Act."

SEC. 2. That as used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

The term "person" means an individual, a partnership, a corporation, or two or more individuals having a joint or common interest; the term "commerce" means commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, or in any Territory or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia, or between any such Territory or possession and another, or between any such Territory or possession and any State or foreign nation, or between the District of Columbia and any State, Territory, possession, or foreign nation; the term "fertilizer" means any substance, including any combination or mixture, designed and fit for use in inducing increased crop yields when applied to the soil, but shall not include animal manure in its natural or unmanipulated state; the terms "available nitrogen," "available phosphoric acid," and "available potash" mean nitrogen, phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), or potash (K_2O), as the case may be, which is readily available for plant assimilation, as determined by a method or methods prescribed or approved for the purpose in the regulations under this act; and the term "marked" means marked, tagged, branded, or labeled.

When construing and enforcing the provision of this act or any regulation thereunder the act, omission, or failure of any person acting for or employed by any other person within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such other person as well as of the person acting for or employed by him.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish standards for grades of fertilizer by which its quality and/or condition may be determined, which shall be known as the official fertilizer standards of the United States, and to change or modify such standards in such manner as he may find necessary for the purposes of this act. Public notice of the establishment of such standards or any change or modification thereof shall be given by the Secretary of Agriculture by such means as he shall find appropriate at least sixty days before the date when the same shall become effective.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell in commerce, or to ship or deliver for shipment in commerce for sale or pursuant to a sale, any fertilizer in a container, other than in a loose lot in the vehicle of transportation, unless such container be plainly and conspicuously marked in the manner prescribed in the regulations under this act so as to show with respect to such fertilizer (a) the name and address of the person who manufactured or prepared the fertilizer if it be manufactured or prepared in the United States, and of the importer if it be imported; (b) the net weight in pounds; (c) the per centum by weight, if any of available nitrogen, available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), and available potash (K_2O); (d) the name of each ingredient carrying available nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, or available potash, and the proportion of each such ingredient if more than one be included; (e) the per centum by weight and the kind of each ingredient having fertilizer value other than ingredients containing available nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and available potash; (f) the grade of the fertilizer, in accordance with the official fertilizer standards of the United States, if such standards shall have become effective therefor under this act; and (g) such other facts as the Secretary of Agriculture may find to be necessary and prescribe in the regulations under this act in order accurately to inform the consumer of the nature and condition of the fertilizer and to prevent fraud or deception with reference thereto.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell in commerce, or to ship or deliver for shipment in commerce for sale or pursuant to a sale, any fertilizer in a loose lot in the vehicle of transportation, unless on or before the date of such sale, shipment, or delivery for shipment there be furnished or transmitted to the receiver of the fertilizer a written statement or an invoice or other shipping document which shall state the facts required to be marked on the container by section 4 of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe reasonable variations as to the extent to which the statements of net weight of any fertilizer or ingredient thereof, the percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and the percentages and proportions of other ingredients, for the purposes of section 4 and 5 of this act, may differ from the actual net weight, percentages, or proportions of the same, as the case may be. Such statements, if within the limits of the variations so prescribed, shall not be deemed to be in violation of this act.

SEC. 7. That any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer which is sold, shipped, or delivered for shipment in commerce shall be misbranded within the meaning of this act if there be on the container thereof, or on any tag or label attached thereto, or on any invoice, bill of lading, or other shipping document relating to such sale, shipment, or delivery for shipment, any statement, design, or device with respect to such fertilizer or substance, including its nature and effect, which is false or misleading in any particular.

SEC. 8. That any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer shall be adulterated within the meaning of this act if it contains any material which may render such fertilizer or substance injurious to plant growth when applied to the soil in any manner and amount common to good farm practice, as prescribed by the regulations under this act.

SEC. 9. That, when necessary for the purpose of this act, any officer, employee, or agent of the Secretary of Agriculture, authorized by him in writing for the purpose, may at any time during the usual hours of business enter any factory, plant, establishment, or other place from which any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer is sold, shipped, or delivered for shipment in commerce, and may inspect the contents and operation thereof, and any books, papers, letters, or other documents relating thereto; and it is hereby made a condition to the sale, shipment, or delivery for shipment in commerce of any such fertilizer or substance from any such factory, plant, establishment or other place, that such inspection be permitted by the owner or operator thereof.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of any person, when requested by an officer or agent of the Government designated in accordance with the regulations prescribed under this act, to answer orally or in writing, correctly to the best of his knowledge, under oath or otherwise as may be required, all questions touching his knowledge of any matter, information upon which is necessary to the efficient administration of this act, or to produce any books, letters, papers, or documents in his possession or under his control relating to such matter. It shall be unlawful for any person willfully (a) to fail or refuse within a reasonable time prescribed by the officer or agent making the request to answer such questions or to produce such books, letters, papers, or documents, or (b) to give in response to any such question any answer that is false or misleading. Any information secured under this act except secret processes or formulas shall be available for the use of either House of Congress at its request, and

the Secretary of Agriculture may cause such information to be published from time to time.

SEC. 11. That, in order to carry out the provisions of this act and to provide information for the Congress, every person engaged in the business of selling or shipping in commerce any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer shall keep such records and accounts and make such reports verified under oath or otherwise as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions involved in his business, in such form and at such times as may be required under regulations made pursuant to this act. It shall be unlawful for any such person willfully (a) to fail or refuse to make full and true entries or make any false entry in the accounts or records of his business, (b) to alter, mutilate, conceal, or destroy any such account or record, or (c) to make any false or fraudulent report concerning his business.

SEC. 12. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, preparing, selling, or otherwise distributing any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer to deposit with the Post Office establishment for transmission in the mails of the United States any advertisement or any other written or printed statement with respect to such fertilizer or substance, including its nature and effect, that is false or misleading in any particular.

SEC. 13. That no person shall willfully hinder, obstruct, or resist any duly authorized officer, employee, or agent of the Secretary of Agriculture in the performance of his duties under this act.

SEC. 14. That any person who violates sections 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 18 of this act, or who sells, ships, or delivers for shipment in commerce any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer which is misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of this act, or who sells, ships, or delivers for shipment in commerce any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer from any factory, plant, establishment, or other place for which lawful inspection, pursuant to section 9 of this act, is refused by the owner or operator thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 15. That no person shall be prosecuted for the sale, shipment, or delivery for shipment in commerce of any fertilizer which does not comply with the requirements of section 4 or 5 of this act or of any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer which is misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other person, residing in the United States, from whom he purchased such fertilizer or substance to the effect that it complies with the requirements of section 4 or 5, or is not misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of this act, as the case may be. Said guaranty to afford protection shall state that it is made under this act, and shall contain the name and address of the person required to sign it, and such person shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would otherwise attach under this act to the person to whom he sold such article.

SEC. 16. That any fertilizer which does not comply with the requirements of section 4 or 5 of this act, or any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer which is misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of this act, and which is in commerce, or having been transported in commerce is, whether sold or unsold, in the custody, control, or possession of any distributor, dealer, or manufacturer, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. If such fertilizer or substance is condemned as not complying with section 4 or 5 or as being misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of this act, it shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such fertilizer or substance shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this act or the laws of that jurisdiction: *Provided*, That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such fertilizer or substance shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or possession, the court may by order direct that such fertilizer or substance be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings in such libel case shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of Agriculture, through his authorized officers, employees, or agents, may, whenever appropriate to the enforcement of this act, collect and receive samples, and cause examination, inspection, analyses, or tests to be made of any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer. If

it should appear from any such examination, inspection, analysis, or test, or from any investigation made under this act, that there has been a violation of any of its provisions, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the person who is apparently guilty of such violation. Any person so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard in such matter and introduce testimony in his behalf under such regulations as may be prescribed under this act, and if it then appear that any of the provisions of this act has been violated by such person the Secretary of Agriculture may report the facts to the proper United States attorney who shall, without delay, cause appropriate proceedings in such case to be commenced and prosecuted under this act in the courts of the United States. After judgment of the court in any such case the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice thereof by publication in such manner as he may provide in the regulations hereunder.

Sec. 18. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate in writing specifically officers, employees, and agents of the Department of Agriculture to administer oaths for the purposes of this act. The courts of the United States shall take judicial notice of all such designations. All such officers, employees, and agents are authorized and empowered to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, for the purpose of this act or for use in any prosecution or proceeding thereunder. Any such oath, affirmation, or affidavit, authenticated by the official seal of the Department of Agriculture shall when offered for use in any court of the United States, have like force and effect as if administered or taken by or before the clerk of such court, without further proof of the identity or authority of such officer, employee, or agent. No such officer, employee, or agent shall demand or accept any fee or compensation whatsoever for administering or taking any oath, affirmation, or affidavit under the authority conferred by this act.

Sec. 19. That for the enforcement of this act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized (a) to prescribe and promulgate such regulations as may be necessary, (b) to cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, with any State, Territory, District, or possession, or any department, agency, or political division thereof, or with any person, and (c) to employ such persons and make such expenditures for rent, printing, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment, traveling expenses, and other supplies and expenses, as may be necessary in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Sec. 20. That the sum of \$200,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until expended, for the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 21. That the several sections or provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable, and, if any section or provisions shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional, it is the intent that the remainder would have been enacted without regard to such unconstitutional provision.

Sec. 22. All fertilizers or substances designed or intended for use as a fertilizer, transported into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, for sale, or remaining therein for use, application to the soil, sale, or storage therein, shall be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such fertilizers or substances designed or intended for use as a fertilizer had been produced in such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise: *Provided*, That such laws are not in conflict with any of the provisions of this act or the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture hereunder.

Sec. 23. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage, but no penalty, fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of section 4 or 5, or for the sale, shipment, or delivery for shipment in commerce of any fertilizer or substance designed or intended for use as a fertilizer which is misbranded or adulterated within the meaning of this act, prior to 12 months after passage.



TRANSPORTATION OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
OFFICERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE
SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR THE TRANS-
PORTATION OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS, FISCAL
YEAR 1921.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 21), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 18, 1921.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of State of the 16th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$200,000, required by the Department of State for transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, fiscal year 1921.

The necessity for the appropriation and the reasons for the submission of the estimate at this time are set forth in the letter of the Secretary of State herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 16, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a deficiency estimate in the sum of \$200,000 for transportation of diplomatic and consular officers for the current fiscal year.

It will be recalled that by the act of March 4, 1919, appropriations were made under this heading to pay the actual and necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence of diplomatic and consular officers and clerks in embassies, legations, and consulates and their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts or when traveling under orders of the Secretary of State, but not including any expenses incurred in connection with leaves of absence. The sum appropriated for these purposes was \$145,000, which was experimental in its nature, in that a closer approximation of the requirements could not then be made. This amount proving inadequate, a deficiency appropriation of \$125,000 additional was carried in the third deficiency appropriation act approved June 5, 1920, bringing the total for the fiscal year 1919-20 up to \$270,000.

The appropriation covering the current fiscal year is \$145,000, which, as in the case of 1920, is inadequate, and has already been exhausted. A deficiency appropriation, therefore, must be made to cover the remainder of the fiscal year, and as it may fairly be anticipated that there will be a considerable movement of diplomatic and consular officers between now and the end of the present fiscal year, I respectfully recommend that the additional sum of \$200,000 be appropriated. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

Deficiency estimate of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the Department of State (foreign intercourse).

Transportation of diplomatic and consular officers—

To pay the itemized and verified statements of the actual and necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of diplomatic and consular officers and clerks in embassies, legations, and consulates, and their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, or when traveling under orders of the Secretary of State, but not including any expenses incurred in connection with leaves of absence (to meet anticipated deficiency for current fiscal year) (acts June 16, 1906, vol. 34, p. 288, sec. 1; Feb. 5, 1915, vol. 38, p. 806, sec. 4; Apr. 15, 1918, vol. 4, p. 521, sec. 1; Mar. 4, 1919, vol. 40, p. 1328, sec. 1; June 4, 1920, vol. 41, p. 742, sec. 1).....		\$200,000
Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.....		145,000



SALARY OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE SUBMITTING A PARAGRAPH OF LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF THE SALARY OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FROM JUNE 12, 1920, TO MARCH 4, 1921.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 21), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 18, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture of the 17th instant, submitting a paragraph of legislation authorizing the payment of the salary of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture from June 12, 1920, to March 4, 1921, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761, Revised Statutes.

The necessity for the legislation asked is explained in the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture herewith.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 17, 1921.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for submission to Congress for inclusion in the deficiency bill, an estimate of an appropriation of \$3,652.78 to pay the salary of Dr. E. D. Ball as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture from June 12, 1920, the date on which he

entered upon the duties of that office, to and including March 4, 1921. For this item, the following wording is suggested:

The disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay Dr. E. D. Ball the salary of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the period from June 12, 1920, the date on which he entered upon the duties of that office, to and including Mar. 4, 1921, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. \$3, 652. 78

The vacancy to which Dr. Ball was appointed occurred while the Senate was in session and every effort was made to fill it before its adjournment on June 5, without success. Dr. Ball accepted the appointment and entered upon his duties on June 12, 1920. He was given a recess appointment and, at the beginning of the present session of Congress, his nomination was transmitted to the Senate by the President. No action, however, has been taken on the nomination and, in view of the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows, he has received no compensation:

No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

Dr. Ball for the past eight months has discharged the duties of the office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in a highly satisfactory way, and I sincerely hope that the provision I have suggested herein will be incorporated in the deficiency bill.

Respectfully,

E. T. MEREDITH, *Secretary.*

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the Department of Agriculture.

The disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay Dr. E. D. Ball the salary of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the period from June 12, 1920, the date on which he entered upon the duties of that office, to and including Mar. 4, 1921, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.



ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN BONDS IN SETTLEMENT OF
BELGIAN OBLIGATIONS FOR CERTAIN UNITED STATES
WAR LOANS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

AN AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RECOMMENDING
THE ACCEPTANCE OF SPECIAL GERMAN REPARATION BONDS
CORRESPONDING TO THE SUMS BORROWED BY BELGIUM FROM
THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS IN SATISFACTION OF BEL-
GIAN OBLIGATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF SUCH LOANS.

FEBRUARY 14 (calendar day February, 22), 1921.—Read, referred to the Committee
on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I herewith call your attention to an agreement with Belgium made
by the British and French Premiers and myself, which is embodied
in the following letter:

JUNE 16, 1919.

M. HYMANS,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Hotel Lotti, Paris.

SIR: The Reparation Clauses of the draft Treaty of Peace with Germany oblige Germany to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, on account of the violation by Germany of the Treaty of 1839. As evidence of such an obligation Germany is to make a special issue of bonds to be delivered to the Reparation Commission.

Each of the undersigned will recommend to the appropriate governmental agency of his Government that, upon the delivery to the Reparation Commission of such bonds, his Government accept an amount thereof corresponding to the sums which Belgium has borrowed from his Government since the war and up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at 5 per cent unless already included in such sums, in satisfaction of Belgium's obligation on account of such loans, which obligation of Belgium's shall thereupon be cancelled.

We are, dear Mr. Minister,
Very truly yours,

G. CLEMENCEAU.
WOODROW WILSON.
D. LLOYD GEORGE.

In recommending to you that Congress take appropriate action with regard to this agreement, certain facts should be brought to your attention.

The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1839. In considering the reparation to be made by Germany it was agreed that the action of Germany, in grossly violating this treaty by an attack on Belgium, obligated the German Government under international law to repay to Belgium the costs of war. On this principle the Treaty of Versailles (Art. 232) provided that in accordance with Germany's pledges already given as to the complete restoration for Belgium, Germany should undertake, in addition to the compensation for material damage, to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium had borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at 5 per cent per annum on such sums. This obligation was to be discharged by a special issue of bearer bonds to an equivalent amount payable in gold marks on May 1, 1926, or at the option of the German Government on the 1st of May in any year up to 1926.

For various reasons the undertaking defined in the above letter was not embodied in the Treaty. Belgium's obligations to the United States for advances made up to the date of the Armistice amounted to approximately \$171,000,000, and to England and France they amounted, I am informed, to about £164,700,000. In view of the special circumstances in which Belgium became involved in the war and the attitude of this country toward Belgium, it was felt that the United States might well agree to make the same agreement respecting pre-Armistice loans to Belgium as England and France offered to do.

Advances made by the Treasury to the Belgian Government from the beginning of the war to the Armistice amounted to \$171,780,000. This principal sum, however, includes advances of \$499,400 made to enable the Belgians to pay the interest due November 15, 1917, and \$1,571,468.42 to enable the payment of the interest due May 15, 1918. The interest on the advances has been paid up to April 15, 1919, the interest due from May 15, 1918, to that date having been paid out of Treasury loans for which the United States holds Belgian obligations, which, however, were made after November 11, 1918, the date of the Armistice. This latter advance would not come within the terms of the Agreement above mentioned. If, therefore, the United States accepts payment of Belgian obligations given before the armistice by receiving a corresponding amount of German obligations, it would seem that it should receive German obligations amounting to \$171,780,000 with interest from April 15, 1919.

Although it is understood that England and France will take their share of the German bonds when received by Belgium, I am informed that the Reparation Commission has not as yet finally determined the details of the issuance of the necessary bonds by the German Government. A recommendation at this time that suitable legislative action should be taken may appear somewhat premature, but in view of the approaching termination of my Administration I have brought this matter to your attention, hoping that suitable action may be taken at the appropriate time.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 22, 1921.*



IRRIGABLE LANDS ON UINTAH INDIAN RESERVATION, UTAH

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

SUBMITTING

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 3, 1920,
A REPORT ON THE LEASING OF IRRIGABLE INDIAN LAND ON
THE UINTAH RESERVATION, UTAH, AND THE CLAIMS
FOR ALLEGED DAMAGES ARISING IN
CONNECTION THEREWITH



JANUARY 21, 1921.—Committee discharged, and referred to
the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 462.

[REPORTED BY MR. MOSES.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 24, 1921.

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of the Interior on leasing of irrigable Indian land on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, be printed as a Senate document.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON, *Secretary*.

LEASING OF IRRIGABLE INDIAN LAND ON THE UINTAH RESERVATION, UTAH, AND THE CLAIMS FOR ALLEGED DAMAGES ARISING IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

January 23, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 28, 1920.

SIR: December 5, 1919, the receipt was acknowledged of Senate resolution No. 244 directing a report on the leasing of irrigable Indian land on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, and the claims for alleged damages arising in connection therewith.

A commission, consisting of Charles R. Olberg, assistant chief irrigation engineer of the Indian Service, and Albert H. Kneale, superintendent of the Uintah Indian School, was appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting on these claims. The commission attempted to take up its duties in the early part of January, 1920, but weather conditions were unfavorable, there then being from 1 to 3 feet of snow on the level, with the temperature ranging around zero. As a thorough field examination was deemed essential, the investigation was postponed until weather conditions became more favorable. Work was resumed in the late spring of 1920, but, as the Uintah Basin is quite extensive, covering as it does something over 2,000 square miles, considerable time was consumed in making field investigations. A physical examination of the premises occupied by each claimant was made and its relation to the entire situation studied. The report of the commission comprising some 380 pages, exclusive of maps, photographs, and other exhibits, was received by the Indian Office on November 18, 1920. A brief presentation of the salient features involved, as disclosed by this report, is deemed advisable.

The Uintah Basin is isolated and surrounded by high mountains. The nearest standard gauge railroad point is on the Denver & Rio Grande, some 90 miles distant, with an intervening mountain range, the elevation of which at "the pass" exceeds 11,000 feet. Watson, Utah, on the eastern edge of the basin, is connected with Mack, Colo., 70 miles distant, by a narrow-gauge railroad. The irrigated areas of the valley lie at an elevation varying from 5,000 to 7,000 feet and the annual rainfall averages around 7 inches. The lands are semiarid, therefore, and without irrigation agriculture on an extensive scale is practically impossible. Water for irrigation purposes is obtained from various tributaries of the Green River, consisting chiefly of the run-off from melting snows, augmented by the rainfall during the summer which frequently occurs in "cloud-bursts," resulting in brief but destructive floods. Rapid variations in temperature produce an uneven melting of snow on the adjacent watershed. This results in an unstable stream flow which fluctuates hourly. The elevation of the watershed is such that under normal

conditions, even during the summer, the diurnal and nocturnal variations in temperature are striking. This has a marked effect on the run-off, which frequently shows extreme variations within a few hours. Storage not having been provided, it is practically impossible to regulate the stream flow to current needs. Either too much water is at hand or not enough. This occurs under normal conditions. Abnormal temperatures, high or low, further derange the supply, which either causes destructive floods or a serious shortage of water. If these occur at critical stages of the crop growing season naturally some interests must suffer. It appears physically impossible, with the facilities at hand, to control the stream flow so as to afford uniform distribution and avoid injury.

The area within the valley susceptible of irrigation exceeds 200,000 acres. During the calendar year 1919 irrigation was attempted on 127,208 acres, of which 52,703 acres belong to the Indians. This leaves 74,505 acres in white ownership. Hydrographic measurements extending over a number of years indicate an average available supply sufficient only for the irrigation of some 83,000 acres, the duty of water being fixed at 1 cubic foot for each 70 acres. The irrigation systems comprise some 55 different "units," of which 35 are controlled by private interests, individual and corporate, the largest of which is the Dry Gulch Irrigation Co., supplying some 40,000 acres. The Indian system consists of 20 main canals with independent headings and some 950 miles of laterals. These canals, Indian and white, frequently interlace, thus presenting a veritable network of ditches. Where the diversion structures belonging to the whites lie above the Indian headgates, hostile diversion frequently diminishes the available supply below that actually needed for the Indian land. The fluctuating stream flow and the multiplicity of diversions render it difficult to determine just when diversion by the white interests becomes hostile. The situation became so acute, however, that several years ago proceedings were instituted in the Federal Court for the District of Utah and a water commissioner was appointed by the court to assume control of the distribution of these waters. This has proved of material benefit to the Indians but, for the reasons previously given, it is practically impossible to maintain uniform delivery even to those lands having the first right.

The Uintah Reservation is founded on a treaty with these Indians, and under the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in the Winters case (207 U. S., 564) there is strong ground for claiming a prior legal right in behalf of the Indians to sufficient water for their needs. Congress, however, by the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 375), subjected the water rights of the Indians to the operation of State laws. Pursuant to this, some 25 water filings were submitted to State officers looking to the appropriation of something over 1,000 cubic feet of water per second for utilization on upward of 90,000 acres of Indian land in the Uintah Basin. These filings antedated similar applications by the whites, and beneficial use of the waters filed on, within the time required by State laws, would again make the water rights of the whites secondary to those of the Indians. In 1915 an active campaign was entered into with a view of placing as large an area of Indian land under cultivation as possible within the prescribed period. Invitations were issued through the press and otherwise to prospective lessees, under terms

as favorable as possible. This resulted in the execution of some 1,764 leases, covering an aggregate area of 54,000 acres of Indian land. The increasing labor shortage then prevailing, the high wages paid elsewhere, and the limited funds available prevented that prompt expansion of the distributing systems demanded by the increased acreage on which irrigation was attempted. Priority orders governing shipments, coupled with the isolation of these lands, delayed receipt of needed materials. This did not tend to relieve the situation. Construction of the distributing laterals was pushed as rapidly as possible under the circumstances.

With these brief observations on the situation generally I am inclosing for your further information the report of the Commission in full, including the exhibits, particular attention being invited to the summary of the alleged damages found on pages 374 et seq., which, for convenient reference, is reproduced here in the following form:

Claimant.	Gross damages.	Net damages.	Claimant.	Gross damages.	Net damages.
E. N. Bates.....	\$550.00	\$426.36	David W. Deans.....	\$2,730.80	\$2,610.46
John E. Gordon.....	4,402.50	3,447.44	E. G. Francis.....	3,491.84	3,166.65
Edward Hastings.....	3,893.36	3,291.30	Mrs. E. Johnson.....	495.00	356.40
John Hastings.....	1,887.40	1,067.22	F. O. Lundberg.....	1,405.00	1,132.19
Nephi M. Keel.....	7,536.75	5,813.92	James Nash.....	792.00	541.10
H. Ray Knox.....	15,853.80	12,973.03	Harvey Neilson.....	1,127.00	814.94
Christian Larsen.....	4,308.32	2,882.53	B. F. Miles.....	3,860.01	3,452.99
Thomas A. Lougy.....	929.00	698.75	J. W. Sweetman.....	2,877.50	2,318.55
Alvin Ross.....	3,220.70	3,209.17	R. H. Williams.....	2,970.00	2,017.80
O. L. Sagers.....	1,075.00	896.27	Henry Wyman.....	2,453.10	1,839.96
L. L. Sagers.....	3,679.00	2,838.36	R. A. Murray.....	612.50	480.65
George Shelton.....	4,062.95	3,280.04	Steve Sarantenes.....	475.00	354.70
Arthur Shields.....	1,411.80	1,082.12	J. F. Wilkins.....	5,081.00	2,471.53
Marvin Shields.....	1,048.00	971.64	William Worthen.....	13,128.33	9,944.84
William Thurston.....	1,080.00	913.80	E. J. Daughters.....	2,484.00	1,912.45
Arbe N. Valarida.....	3,868.40	3,047.75	V. L. Jackson.....	545.00	390.08
Malcolm A. Walters.....	200.00	126.09	J. W. Jackson.....	1,537.50	1,211.83
David H. Adkins.....	1,609.50	946.50	D. H. Shaffer.....	1,165.00	730.65
George H. Bleazard.....	3,968.75	3,176.40			
Frank Bigelow.....	970.00	704.40			
C. Edward Curtis.....	1,080.00	789.37			
			Total.....	113,863.81	87,212.23

1 Page 266 of the report gives this figure as \$813.80.

As I understand the matter, the gross damages claimed in each case represent the difference between the value of the crop actually grown and the one expected. The commission reduced this claim by deducting the estimated cost of producing the increased crop expected, and increased it by adding a reasonable depreciation on equipment. The resultant figure is shown as "net damages." This should not be construed, however, to mean damages for which the United States is liable. Numerous factors enter into successful crop production, particularly under irrigation. Skill and experience on the part of the water user, sufficient capital and labor, proper leveling and cultivation, together with a judicious use of water when available, all contribute materially to the final yield. Factors beyond human control, such as destructive floods, extremes of temperature, insufficient precipitation, etc., are not to be disregarded. Hostile diversion, excessive use and waste of water by third parties, prompt replacement of destroyed appliances, etc., while partly controllable yet where such occur at critical periods frequently the remedy can not be applied in time to avoid damage to growing crops.

The report of the commission indicates that third parties, particularly irrigation companies organized under State laws, may largely be

responsible. Doubtless, the courts of the State are open to the claimants for the recovery of such damages, where the responsibility can be fixed. That some losses have been sustained is apparent. Determination of the exact amount may be difficult and determination of the party primarily responsible therefore still more difficult, but, with the many factors involved and the information now at hand, I am not prepared to admit the liability of the United States.

A brief categorical answer to the several inquiries appearing in the resolution is appended.

1. The number of leases or contracts entered into between the Government and citizens who have entered upon said Uintah Indian Reservation, and the terms and conditions of the same, together with the number of acres involved therein.

Answer. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four leases, covering 54,000 acres. Each lease may differ in several minor details, but generally the leases fall within three classes, the more important conditions of which are set forth on pages 137, 138, 139, and 140 of the inclosed report of the commission.

2. The claims made by the Government as to water and the resources of water supply for said lands, and whether the Government claimed sufficient water for the irrigation of said lands so leased to said citizens.

Answer. None, other than the invitations to lease "irrigable land," which naturally implies a prior right to sufficient water for this purpose. See also answer to No. 3 below.

3. What statements and representations were made by the Government and its representatives when said leases and contracts were entered into for the lease of said lands, as to the ownership of water by the Government for the same, and what, if any, steps would be taken by the Government to supply water for the irrigation of said lands?

Answer. None. Pages 161-162 of the inclosed report state: "Each claimant was questioned concerning the nature of the promises made to him on entering into his lease, respecting the quantity of water that would be supplied for the irrigation of his land, and without exception the answer is to the effect that no promises had been made other than those implied in the lease contract itself, which lease was negotiated solely for the purpose of putting water to beneficial use on the land, and that they assumed that they would receive the amount specified under the Utah law of 1 second-foot to 70 acres. With respect to what constitutes a second-foot, the knowledge of all was very vague."

4. The quantity of water furnished to said lessees by the Government for the irrigation of said lands so leased and whether the amount furnished was sufficient for the proper irrigation of said lands in order to mature the crops thereon.

Answer. Delivery of water in acre-feet through 19 canals of the Uintah systems will be found on page 96 of the report. Daily discharge measurements from April 1 to October 15 during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 will be found on pages 50, 51, and 52 for the Red Cap Canal; pages 62, 63, and 64 for the Deep Creek Canal; and pages 67, 68, and 69 for the Indian Bench Canal. The hydrographs numbered below, which accompany the report as exhibits, show data along this line in greater detail:

Hydrograph No. 13, Daily Discharge, critical months, Lake Fork River.

Hydrograph No. 14, Daily Discharge, critical months, Uintah River.

Hydrograph No. 15, Daily Discharge, critical months, Whiterocks River.

Hydrograph No. 16, Lake Fork Canal, Lake Fork River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 17, Red Cap Canal, Lake Fork River, 1916.

Hydrograph No. 18, Red Cap Canal, Lake Fork River, 1917.

Hydrograph No. 19, Red Cap Canal, Lake Fork River, 1918.

Hydrograph No. 20, Red Cap Canal, Lake Fork River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 21, Dry Gulch Canal, Lake Fork River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 22, Whiterocks Canal, Whiterocks River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 23, Deep Creek Canal, Whiterocks River, 1916.

Hydrograph No. 24, Deep Creek Canal, Whiterocks River, 1917.

Hydrograph No. 25, Deep Creek Canal, Whiterocks River, 1918.

Hydrograph No. 26, Deep Creek Canal, Whiterocks River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 27, Farm Creek Canal, Whiterocks River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 28, Uintah Canal, Uintah River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 29, Canal No. 1, Uintah River, 1919.

Hydrograph No. 30, Indian Bench Canal, Uintah River, 1919.

5. If the quantity of water supplied said lessees was insufficient for said purposes of irrigation, what reason is assigned for the same?

Answer. Numerous causes referred to in detail in the report of the commission and stated generally in the preceding pages hereof.

6. The total amount of claims presented to the Interior Department or its representatives by said lessees for damages sustained during above-mentioned years?

Answer. The claims of 39 individuals, aggregating \$113,853.81.

7. What, if any, investigation has been made by the Government to ascertain the damages sustained by said lessees because of the alleged failure of the Government to furnish water for the irrigation of said lands?

Answer. Several investigations of a minor nature, particularly of individual cases, were previously made, but the only investigation of the whole subject matter is covered by the report herewith of the commission referred to.

8. What, if any, funds are available to meet valid claims for damages sustained by settlers upon or lessees of any portion of said Indian reservation; and if no funds are available for said purpose, in what manner may valid claims for damages for the failure of the Government to comply with the terms of said leases be met and discharged?

Answer. None. Additional legislation by Congress is necessary to enable payment of any of these claims out of funds new under the control of this department. For the reasons set forth herein, whether the Government is liable in the premises can not well be stated, and even if liable, the extent thereof can not well be expressed in dollars and cents.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
Acting Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.



TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND CABLE PROPERTIES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW A COMMUNICATION FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT, GIVING A FINAL ACCOUNT OF THE FINANCIAL OPERATION OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS BY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

FEBRUARY 24 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 25), 1921.—Read, referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to authorize the President in time of war to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war and to provide just compensation therefor,' approved July 16, 1918, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, I am transmitting herewith a report made by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States, supplementing his report of October 31, 1919, and giving a final account and report of the financial operations of the telephone and telegraph systems by the United States during the period beginning August 1, 1918, and ending July 31, 1919, and of the expenditures from the appropriation in the act approved June 5, 1920, reading as follows:

For payment of the deficit incurred in the operation of the telegraph and telephone systems during the period of Government control and to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution approved July 16, 1918, and the act approved July 11, 1919, with reference to just compensation to the owners of the telegraph and telephone systems for the supervision, possession, control, and operation of their properties by the United States during the period beginning midnight, July 31, 1918, and ending midnight, July 31, 1919, \$14,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1921.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 25, 1921.

FINAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL ON THE SUPERVISION,
POSSESSION, CONTROL, AND OPERATION OF THE TELEPHONE, TELE-
GRAPH AND CABLE COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1918,
TO JULY 31, 1919.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1921.

To the PRESIDENT:

Under date of October 31, 1919, a preliminary report covering the supervision, possession, control, and operation of the telephone, telegraph, and cable systems during the period of Federal control, from August 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919, was submitted (S. Doc. No. 152, 66th Cong., 1st sess.). This report covered the operating problems encountered, the administrative policy adopted, and the results attained from the operation of the properties, so far as was possible at that time. This preliminary report also contained an estimate of the financial results of such operation by the Government.

Subsequently thereto a revised estimate was made based upon later and more complete data, and, under date of May 1, 1920, a request was made on the Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury, for an appropriation to cover the deficit resulting from Federal operations, estimated at that time to be \$14,005,565.84 (H. Doc. No. 753, 66th Cong., 2d sess.). An appropriation of \$14,000,000, or as much thereof as would be necessary to cover the deficit, was made by the Congress in the third deficiency act of 1919.

Immediately this appropriation became available, settlement with the various companies was begun and the amounts due were paid as rapidly as possible. The auditing of the accounts of the companies claiming compensation was diligently prosecuted, and as soon as an agreement was reached with each company upon the basis of the audited figures as to the amount which would constitute just compensation, the amount due was certified to the Auditor for the Post Office Department and by him in turn to the Treasurer of the United States, by whom the companies were paid. This work continued until December 31, 1920, at which date settlement had been made with all the telephone and telegraph companies except a very few of the smaller companies. Out of the 1,152 companies mentioned in my report of October 31, 1919, as companies for which the Government assumed some degree of operating responsibility on account of Federal control, but six companies have refused to accept the offers of compensation finally made to them. Awards of compensation have been made to each of these companies. At this date there are outstanding awards of compensation aggregating \$3,298.62 due six companies, and to whom payments will be made as the companies indicate their acceptance.

The companies having been paid the amounts due them under the agreements, awards having been fixed as to the remaining six companies, and the amounts due the Government having been collected or definitely ascertained, settlement figures are now available.

No specific appropriation was made to cover the administrative expense of operating the telegraph and telephone systems. On October 8, 1918, the President allotted \$10,000 from the National Security and Defense fund for that purpose, and certain operating

revenues amounting to \$200,000 were placed with the disbursing clerk of the Post Office Department subject to the order of the Postmaster General to meet the current expenses of the Wire Administration. Of these amounts the entire \$10,000 was expended, and \$166,586.96 of these operating funds have been expended to date, leaving \$33,613.04 which is accounted for as cash now on hand.

The Federal net earnings during the period were \$76,804,263.23, and the amount paid or awarded the companies as compensation and interest on deferred payments was \$89,724,394.05, which, with the administrative expense of \$176,386.96, resulted in a Federal deficit of \$13,096,517.78.

Statements covering the results of the operation of the wire systems, the compensation paid the owners of the properties, and disbursement of the appropriation of \$14,000,000 made by Congress to cover the deficit growing out of control and operation of the wires, are attached hereto.

The compensation accounts of all companies have been finally audited and closed and settlements effected with all save a few small companies (involving less than \$85,000). These cases are in process of settlement, which it is believed will be finally consummated to the satisfaction of all parties in interest. No suit has been filed by any company against the Government or the Postmaster General, growing out of the fixing of the compensation allowed during the period of Government control and operation, and no suits have been filed by the Government or Postmaster General against any company growing out of action taken in fixing such compensation save in one case. The one exception is the case of the Mackay companies operating in the name of the Postal Telegraph Co., and suit has been filed by the Government against this company, which is now pending in the southern district of New York, for the recovery of the amount due from said company to the Government, which amount accrued and became due and owing the Government during the period of its control and operation.

All properties of all wire companies taken over and operated by the Government during the period of its control have been returned to their respective owners and, with the one exception above noted, there has been action taken either by officers of said companies or by the national organizations of said companies indicating complete satisfaction with the management of said properties during Government control, and expressing gratification that their respective properties as going concerns had been returned to them with their values unimpaired.

No action has been taken in the matter of fixing compensation for the operation of cable companies as there was a question of legal power raised within the Wire Control Board as to whether under the terms of the joint resolution the revenues arising from operation of said companies at the foreign end of such cables could be embraced within the scope of the Postmaster General's authority, so the net revenues of such companies accruing during the period of Government operation is awarded to the respective companies as their full compensation for the period of Government control.

Respectfully,

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

Results of operation of telephone and telegraph systems during the period of Federal control.¹ (Aug. 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919.)

Revenues.....	\$493, 202, 880. 90
Expenses:	
Maintenance.....	69, 165, 512. 11
Depreciation.....	73, 869, 936. 50
Traffic (telephone).....	111, 140, 134. 37
Commercial (telephone).....	36, 689, 113. 60
Conducting operations (telegraph).....	53, 887, 056. 14
General and miscellaneous expenses.....	42, 908, 462. 29
Taxes.....	28, 738, 402. 66
Total expenses.....	416, 398, 617. 67
Federal telephone and telegraph income.....	76, 804, 263. 23

SUMMARY.

Federal telephone and telegraph income.....	\$76, 804, 263. 23
ing the period of Federal control determined under compensation Compensation due to companies for the use of their properties dur- agreements and awards.....	89, 171, 486. 17
Net amount due companies as of Aug. 1, 1919, being the difference between the Federal earnings retained by the companies and the amount of compensation.....	12, 367, 222. 94
Net amount of interest due to or by companies on balances as of Aug. 1, 1919, from that date until date of payment.....	552, 907. 88
Net amount paid or awarded companies for the supervision, posses- sion, control, and operation of properties during Federal control..	12, 920, 130. 82
Administration expenses:	
From national security and defense fund.....	\$10, 000. 00
From operating revenues.....	166, 386. 96
	176, 386. 96
Federal deficit.....	13, 096, 517. 78

STATEMENT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS.

Amount disbursed from appropriation by Treasury warrant, being the aggregate of the amounts due companies for compensation over and above Federal earnings retained by such companies, with inter- est thereon from Aug. 1, 1919, to the date paid.....	\$13, 212, 351. 80
Awards of compensation outstanding to be paid upon acceptance, with interest from Aug. 1, 1919.....	3, 298. 62
Amount allotted and expended from national security and defense fund.....	10, 000. 00
Total.....	13, 225, 650. 42
Amount remitted, or to be remitted, to Postmaster Gen- eral by companies having Federal earnings over and above the compensation allowed, i. e., the excess of Federal earnings over compensation, with interest from Aug. 1, 1919, to date paid.....	² \$95, 519. 60
Unused portion of \$200,000 withdrawn from operating revenues for administration expenses.....	33, 613. 04
Total.....	129, 132. 64
Federal deficit.....	13, 096, 517. 78

¹ Does not include Postal Telegraph-Cable system.

² Of this amount \$13,577.24 has not yet been remitted by the telephone company from whom due, owing to pending adjustment of taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Appropriation.....	\$14,000,000.00	
Amount of appropriation disbursed.....	13,212,351.80	
Amount of appropriation unexpended.....		\$787,648.20
Awards of compensation outstanding, to be paid upon acceptance, with interest from Aug. 1, 1919.....		3,298.62
Balance.....		784,349.58
Cash on hand:		
Amount remitted, or to be remitted, by companies.	¹ 95,519.60	
Balance remaining in administration expense fund.	33,613.04	
Total cash on hand.....		129,132.64
Funds available Feb. 23, 1921.....		913,482.22

¹ Of this amount \$13,577.24 has not yet been remitted by the telephone company from whom due, owing to pending adjustment of taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.



POSTAL SERVICE

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON POSTAL SERVICE

SUBMITTING.

PURSUANT TO LAW, A REPORT RELATIVE TO METHODS AND
SYSTEMS OF HANDLING, DISPATCHING, TRANSPORTING,
AND DELIVERING THE MAILS



PRESENTED BY MR. TOWNSEND

FEBRUARY 24 (calendar day FEBRUARY 26), 1921.—Ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON POSTAL SERVICE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Post Office appropriation act approved April 24, 1920, contained the following provisions:

SEC. 6 (a) That a commission is hereby created to be composed of the chairman and four members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, the chairman and four members of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, and a postal expert appointed by the Postmaster General. Such commission shall, by majority vote, appoint seven persons who are experienced in business or commercial transactions, or represent business or commercial organizations which make extensive use of the Postal Service, to act as an advisory council and to aid such commission in its work. Vacancies occurring in the commission or in such advisory council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments. No member of such advisory council shall receive any compensation for his services. The commission may employ and fix the compensation of such engineers, special experts, clerks, and other employees as it may deem necessary: *Provided*, That each executive department and independent establishment of the Government is hereby directed to furnish to the commission such engineers, special experts, clerks, and other employees as the commission may require, whenever, in the opinion of the head of such department or independent establishment, the public business thereof will not be materially affected thereby.

(b) The expenses of the commission and of the advisory council, including all necessary traveling expenses incurred by a member of the commission, a member of the advisory council, an engineer, special expert, clerk, or employee, under orders of the commission, in making any investigation or upon official business in other places than the place of his residence, shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the commission, which approval shall be conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

(c) The commission shall investigate all present and prospective methods and systems of handling, dispatching, transporting, and delivering the mails and the facilities therefor; and especially all methods and systems which relate to the handling, delivery, and dispatching of the mails in the large cities of the United States.

On or before March 1, 1921, the commission shall make a report to Congress containing a summary of its findings and such recommendations for legislation as it may believe to be proper.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the commission shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and to administer oaths.

(e) The executive departments and independent establishments of the Government, when directed by the President, shall furnish the commission, on its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any subject of investigation by the commission.

(f) The sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available immediately and until July 1, 1920; and the unexpended balance on June 30, 1920, of any appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be available after June 30, 1920, for the purposes of this section.

On May 17, 1920, the joint commission met and organized by electing the following officers:

Senator Charles E. Townsend, *chairman*,
 Congressman Halvor Steenerson, *vice chairman*,
 Mr. E. H. McDermot, *secretary*,
 Mr. Frederick C. Riedesel, *assistant secretary*.

The members of the advisory council, provided for in the act, were appointed by the commission, and to-day consists of the following gentlemen:

Mr. John Gribbel, *chairman*, Philadelphia, Pa.,
 Mr. Charles G. Bancroft, Boston, Mass.,
 Mr. Union N. Bethell, New York City,
 Mr. T. W. Dwight, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.,
 Prof. M. E. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.,
 Mr. Albert Holmboe, Crookston, Minn.,
 Col. I. C. Wade, Cornelia, Ga.

The chairman of the commission called a meeting of the advisory council at New York on June 24, 1920. The council organized by electing Mr. John Gribbel, chairman; Hon. William C. Redfield, chairman *pro tempore*; Mr. E. H. McDermot, secretary.

The scope of the commission's work and the method of doing it were discussed by the council and the suggestion made that a firm of efficiency experts should be employed to make a general survey of the matters which had been submitted to the commission by the statute.

On August 21 the advisory council held another meeting at Chicago, at which formal action was taken, after full discussion, advising the commission to employ a firm or firms of experts to conduct an investigation of the general propositions which were to be considered by the commission.

A meeting of the commission was then called and the chairman was instructed to take up the subject of securing an efficiency firm to conduct the examination of the Postal Service. The chairman accordingly selected a number of the leading engineering firms, submitted to them a full statement of the proposed work to be undertaken, and requested that they submit bids for this work. Quite a number of engineers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago submitted tentative bids for the work, which were gone over most carefully by the commission. It was decided, however, that before making a selection a second set of bids should be secured. These bids were submitted, and the commission finally decided, having in mind the ability to perform the work as well as the cost thereof, to award the contract to the firm of W. B. Richards & Co., of New York City, and they were instructed to enter upon the work of investigating conditions in New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago, and to report to the commission at the beginning of the third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. On December 7 the experts appeared before the commission for two days and a report was rendered as to what work had been done by them up to that time.

After familiarizing itself with this information the commission concluded to continue the services of W. B. Richards & Co. until March 1, 1921.

On February 21, 22, and 23 the engineering firm made another and more extended report to the commission.

The commission feels that very valuable information has been submitted, although incomplete. This information is but a basis for use by the commission in disclosing the facts and conditions pertaining to the Postal Service, and as soon as the experts have completed their work the commission will be prepared to proceed understandingly on the many subjects which have been investigated.

The commission has been assisted under the statute by various employees of the Government who have been detailed for that purpose. It is to be hoped that, as the work progresses, we will be able to make greater use of clerks and engineers now in the Government service.

From the nature of things we have not arrived at definite conclusions which can be stated in fairness to the Post Office Department. We have progressed far enough, however, to convince us that the commission will be able to recommend certain improvements, reforms, and economies which will result in greatly increased efficiency and a saving of much money to the Government.

The experts have obtained a vast amount of information which has not yet been abstracted and placed in such form as to make it possible for the commission to digest it thoroughly. It realizes that in order to make its work of the highest value to the Congress it will be necessary to state only facts and conditions as they exist, and upon such facts and conditions as disclosed, after full investigation and hearings, the commission will make its final report.

A number of recommendations have already been made by the engineers which they believe will expedite the mail and result in a large saving in the operation of the department. The following is a brief outline of their estimate of the savings to the Government and the expedition of the mail that will result from the adoption of these recommendations upon which, however, the commission has taken no action:

Foreign mails:	
Expedition of mail from 5 to 48 hours without additional expense.	
Air mail:	
Elimination of the New York-Washington route and have this mail transported by railroad.	
This will give as satisfactory service and save annually.....	\$150,000
Postal savings:	
Investment of the 5 per cent reserve will earn annually about...	400,000
Leases:	
Eliminate the Federal building clause, 90-day cancellation clause, and furniture requirements from leases of post offices.	
Estimated annual saving about 10 per cent.....	1,000,000
Separation of first class from parcel post in New York:	
Will result in annual saving in motor-vehicle service of.....	200,000
Material expedition of first-class mail.	
Motor-vehicle service in New York:	
Use of electric trucks will save annually over.....	200,000
Lock trucks against thefts by chauffeurs will prevent depredations annually in registered mail of over.....	200,000
And much more in parcels post.	
Pneumatic tubes in New York:	
Restoration of tubes will expedite mail from 1 to 4 hours.	
Centralization in New York:	
Modify centralization will expedite mail up to 14 hours.	
Tunnel—Chicago:	
Use of existing tunnels for parcel post will expedite transportation and save annually over.....	200,000
Station at Englewood, Chicago:	
Will expedite one-fourth of Chicago mail from 3 to 24 hours and save annually in the motor-vehicle service over.....	60,000

Many other recommendations have been made by the engineers which they believe will result in the expedition of mail and in financial saving, the amount of which can not be readily determined at this time. They are also considering the construction of a tunnel for the transportation of bulk mails between the railway mail terminals and the principal concentration points in New York City.

The engineers have pursued their investigations by observation of the working and handling of mail in post offices and terminals, riding in railway mail cars, inspecting the motor-vehicle service, garages, etc., collection and analysis of information and operating data pertaining to the branches of the service covered.

They are making a study in the large cities of the existing and required building facilities, of the administration and operation of the space system of transporting mails, depredations, the parcels post, foreign mails, air mail, Railway Mail Service, second-class mail, motor-vehicle service, pneumatic tubes, methods of working and handling mail in post offices, mechanical transportation, organization, inspection service, contracts and leases, the merit system, mail counts, dead-letter service, registered service, special-delivery service, money order division, postal savings, Rural Free Delivery Service, and general departmental methods of operation.

The expenses of the commission up to February 1 have been as follows:

Expenses of commission:

May 17 to July 1	\$967. 15
First quarter (including July, August, and September)	3, 075. 26
Second quarter (including October, November, and December)	2, 970. 34
January, 1921 (salaries, incidentals)	669. 77
	\$7, 682. 52

Services of engineers:

Oct. 11 to Nov. 1	4, 869. 10
Nov. 1 to Dec. 10	5, 130. 90
Dec. 10 to Jan. 1	7, 478. 34
Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	20, 588. 78
	38, 067. 12

Transportation charges:

October	254. 52
Nov. 1 to Dec. 10	784. 86
Dec. 11 to Jan. 1	454. 61
January, 1921	1, 244. 06
	2, 738. 05

Total

 48, 487. 69

JOINT COMMISSION ON POSTAL SERVICE,
CHAS. E. TOWNSEND, *Chairman*.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBMITTING A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASING THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT.

FEBRUARY 24 (calendar day, MARCH 1), 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 26, 1921.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of the Congress copy of a communication from the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia of the 26th instant, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$200,000, for increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia.

There is also inclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of War of the 24th instant, as to the need for the appropriation asked.

Respectfully,

J. H. MOYLE,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, *February 26, 1921.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to transmit herewith a supplemental estimate of appropriation of \$200,000 for increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia. The need for this appropriation is set forth in the accompanying letter of the Secretary of War addressed to the commissioners under date of February 24, 1921.

Very respectfully,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
By C. W. KUTZ, *Acting President.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 24, 1921.

The CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith, in duplicate, an estimate amounting to \$200,000, for "Increasing water supply of the District of Columbia."

This estimate has been prepared by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 7 of the Federal water-power act, approved June 10, 1920, which authorized and directed the preparation of plans and estimates to secure an increased water supply for the District of Columbia.

Because of the urgency for increasing the water supply, it is deemed necessary that the amount herein estimated shall be appropriated by the present Congress.

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER SUPPLY.

Increasing water supply of the District of Columbia—

For the preparation of plans, the initiation of work, including the employment of all necessary engineering, technical, clerical, and other services, and for any and every purpose connected therewith, for an increased water supply for the District of Columbia, in accordance with Potomac project E, described in the report submitted Jan. 10, 1921, by Maj. M. C. Tyler, Corps of Engineers, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended (act June 10, 1920, vol. 41, p. 1068, sec. 7)..... \$200,000



CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST GERMANY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 30, 1920,
A REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN RESPECT TO
CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF
STATE BY AMERICAN CITIZENS SINCE AUGUST, 1914.

MARCH 2 (calendar day MARCH 3), 1921.—Read; referred to the Committee on Foreign
Relations, and ordered to be printed.

TO THE SENATE:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on December 30, 1920, in respect to claims against Germany filed with the Department of State by American citizens since August, 1914.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 3, 1921.

MARCH 2, 1921.

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to report as follows in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on December 30, 1920, requesting information regarding claims against the German Government filed by American citizens with the Department of State. The resolution mentioned is quoted below:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the Senate a full and complete statement of all claims, and the amount of each, filed with the State Department by American citizens against the German Government since August, 1914. Also the names of the claimants, together with all facts in possession of the department relating to such claims, the nature and character of the same, and all evidence bearing upon their validity and merits.

Claims and losses which may be readily classified are herein set forth in summary, indicating the items into which the claims and

losses may be conveniently classified, the number of claims which has been filed, the number which is prospective, and the amounts of the claims and the alleged losses.

Summary of losses—Statement of alleged losses or communications indicating intention of filing claims (without accompanying proof).

	Num-ber.	Amounts.	Claims filed.	
			Num-ber.	Amounts.
Submarine warfare..... (Including loss of life, personal injuries, loss of hulls, cargoes, and personal effects, war-risk insurance, losses due to submarines, raiders, and mines. These figures do not include hull losses for which the United States Government may be liable through requisition, nor insurance claims on hulls, except by Bureau of War Risk Insurance.)	451	\$110,254,058.69 23,500.00 pesetas 22,909.25 liras 17,709.55 francs £13,701.00	411	\$23,321,243.65. £7,908.00.
Military requisitions of and damage to property, including that in occupied territory.	77	\$10,299,279.69 6,842,569.05 marks 1,419,398.91 francs 13,580.06 rubles 55,650.00 pesos £11,868.00 63,000.00 kronen 672,618,713.46 lei ¹	35	\$5,439,539.41. £2,932.00. 161,850.00 francs. 9,680.16 guilders. 4,500.00 marks. 1,016,422.00 taels. ¹
Personal injuries, arrests, detentions, expulsions.	2	\$200,000.00	2	\$52,500.00.
Sequestration cases, damage to property in Germany, including loss, use, sale liquidation, forced loans.	82	\$46,066,419.28 59,000.00 francs 29,744,866.40 marks £135,259.00 443,9708.33 kronen \$2,539,420.81	65	\$6,075,986.05. 42,000.00 francs. 496,874.95 marks. £2,800.00
Miscellaneous, not included above.....	23		5	\$5,238,646.85. 186,668.28 marks.
Total of above as stated in dollars.....		\$169,359,178.47		\$40,127,915.96.
Other items mentioned above if converted into dollars at ordinary values of the respective coins, about:		\$107,390,560.1		\$1,057,815.25.
Complete total	635	\$180,098,234.48 672,618,713.46 Lei	518	\$41,132,231.21.
Grand total of 1,253 claims and statements of loss or communications indicating intention of filing claims.				\$221,231,465.69. 672,618,713.46 lei.

¹ A weight of silver.

² Claim for German destruction of property in Rumania at time of German invasion of Rumania in 1916. Stated in lei, a coin of Rumania; rate of exchange not known.

Claims in which no amounts have yet been stated..... 37
Statements of losses and statements concerning property in Germany in which no amounts have been given. Many of these may become claims, particularly those based upon submarine warfare..... 858

The items included in the foregoing summary which comprise the principal part of the amounts claimed or losses alleged are loss of life, personal injuries, vessels sunk in submarine warfare, cargoes lost in submarine warfare, insurance paid, and premiums paid on war-risk insurance. Further information regarding these losses and claims is set forth below under their respective headings. In the statements which follow the term "prewar" relates to losses which occurred prior to the entry of the United States into the war. The term "belligerent" relates to losses which occurred during the participation of the United States in the war.

Statements of alleged losses and claims arising from loss of life.

	Number.	Amount.
Prewar ¹	135	\$15,865,756.02
Belligerent.....	15	205,346.74
Total.....	150	16,071,102.76

¹ Mainly Lusitania claims.*Statements of alleged losses and claims arising from personal injuries.*

	Number.	Amount.
Prewar.....	46	\$1,761,316.41
Belligerent.....	40	634,237.23
Total.....	86	2,395,553.64

Statements of alleged losses and claims of private owners arising from the sinking of vessels.

	Number.	Amount.
Prewar.....	11	\$6,604,487.96
Belligerent.....	89	23,807,276.17
Total.....	100	30,411,764.13

STATEMENTS OF ALLEGED LOSSES AND CLAIMS ARISING FROM THE LOSS OF CARGOES, INCLUDING INSURED CARGOES.

American privately owned cargoes of the value of nearly \$60,000,000 were reported lost through submarine warfare. Most of these cargoes, it appears, were insured. Payments on American cargo losses to the amount of more than \$53,000,000 have been reported to the department by some 70 American insurance concerns. Included in this sum are the losses of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, whose payments, it is understood, amount to \$4,272,164.01 on American owned cargoes. These losses, which include hundreds of items, have not as yet been presented as claims. Information available indicates that uninsured cargoes to the value of over \$5,000,000 were lost. Claims have been filed for some of these losses. About \$30,000,000 of the American cargo losses were sustained after April 6, 1917.

In addition to losses of \$53,000,000 alleged by American insurance concerns on American owned cargoes as shown, 13 insurers have reported losses to the department on foreign owned property amounting to \$11,602,317. Of these losses about \$5,570,000 occurred before the United States entered the war. The bulk of these losses, \$9,829,689, were sustained by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department.

Life and accident insurance—Forty-four American life and accident insurance companies have reported to the department losses amounting to \$3,280,342, representing payments made by them on account of deaths and injuries resulting from submarine warfare. Of this sum only \$35,710 represented losses sustained after April 6, 1917.

To these losses should be added those of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for deaths, injuries, and detentions of American seamen amounting to \$303,807.81, all occurring after April 6, 1917.

Included in the table of reported American losses due to submarine warfare is an insurance loss of \$15,898,147 sustained by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on American hulls. Of this amount only \$2,535,268.70 represents prewar losses. This item might properly supplement the statement of hull losses of private owners appearing on page 5.

Insurance losses.—Losses by American insurance companies or organizations (including the Bureau of War Risk Insurance) as reported to the department up to the present time are as follows:

Prewar.....	\$34,349,900
Belligerent.....	50,734,713
Total.....	85,084,613

While insurance losses have been presented in the form of claims in a few instances, it may be stated that most of the interested concerns have refrained from preparing claims because of the uncertainty as to the treatment of insurance claims and the expense and labor involved in their preparation. Most of these cases are complicated. The losses of some of the underwriters involve cargoes carried on hundreds of different vessels and owned by hundreds of different citizens and concerns. This would necessitate the assembling of a vast amount of evidence.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

According to information furnished the Department of State by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, insurance written in cases in which there were sinkings or losses amounting to \$22,478,753 on hulls, \$24,407,165.14 on cargoes, and \$229,000 on freight, a total of \$47,114,918.14. The Department of State has been advised of the settlement by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of 691 claims, amounting to \$28,912,507.53. Eight claims, amounting to \$435,210, were said to be pending and 11 claims which have not been presented amount to \$78,355. (See Exhibit 1.)

Of cargo losses sustained by the bureau to the total of \$14,101,853, the sum of \$9,829,689 was paid on cargoes which belonged to aliens at the time of the loss of the property, the remaining \$4,272,164 representing American-owned cargoes. (See Exhibit No. 2.)

The losses sustained by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on insurance of freight charges undertaken by the bureau amounted to \$229,000. (See Exhibit No. 3.)

Information in the possession of the Department of State indicates that the seamen's division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance acknowledged claims to the number of 180, in the sum of \$303,807.81, covering life, injury, and detention cases. In addition, it appears that authority will be sought to pay 34 pending claims amounting to about \$100,000, which are based on illness. About \$100,000 of claims, it is further stated, are denied at this time for the reason that it is not known whether they are marine claims or war risk claims, the exact cause of the death in each instance being undetermined. (For a report of the work of the seamen's division see Exhibit No. 4.)

The Treasury Department has notified the Department of State that it is desired to make claim to reimburse the Government of the United States for losses paid on business written by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

PREMIUMS PAID ON WAR RISK INSURANCE.

A large item of expense, or loss, alleged to have been sustained by American citizens during the recent war consists of sums paid by them as premiums to obtain war risk insurance to protect them from loss through the destruction of their property by submarines while in ocean transit. Many millions of dollars in such premiums were paid by American citizens and concerns.

Although not a great many claims or statements of loss (communications respecting claims not prepared in the usual formal manner) involving the item of war risk insurance have been filed with the department, it is known that such claims, if ultimately admitted, would total a large sum. For instance, the losses represented in the premiums paid to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, by policyholders who allege no losses other than by such payments would be nearly \$16,500,000. When it is remembered that a large number of private American concerns were engaged extensively in placing war risk insurance on transatlantic business during the recent war, and that the premium rates charged for such business were frequently considerably in excess of the rates charged by the Government of the United States it can be seen that this item of claim would be very large.

One American concern, in giving notice to the department regarding claims it is now engaged in preparing, sets forth an item of claim for war risk insurance premiums amounting to \$1,212,000. Another concern asks recovery for war-risk premiums in the sum of \$530,367.

CLAIMS OR STATEMENTS OF LOSS RESULTING FROM MILITARY REQUISITIONS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

It appears from claims or statements of losses made by American citizens that most of the losses resulting from military requisitions and damage to their property, including that in occupied territory, occurred prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. Property belonging to many Americans was seized by the German Army at the outbreak of the war, both in Germany and in the countries invaded by the German Army. A great deal of valuable American property in Belgium was either seized for military purposes or damaged or destroyed during the German occupation of Belgium. Much valuable American property available for war purposes, such as automobiles, machinery, and supplies, was promptly taken by the German Army. American property in northern France was also lost or damaged.

Among the heaviest prewar losses of this character were those sustained by several American corporations which had valuable property interests in Rumania. These American corporations operated in Rumania through the medium of local Rumanian corporations, the stock in which was held and owned by parent American corporations. American losses in Rumania were suffered mostly in connection with oil property held in that country

These losses of Americans in Rumania occurred mainly in two ways. In order to prevent oil properties from falling into the hands of the invading German Army in the winter of 1916 the British and Rumanian Governments destroyed millions of dollars of such properties. This destruction was carried out under the supervision of a British officer of high rank. The property that remained was seized and used by the German Army, following its invasion of Rumania.

The result has been that three classes of claims have grown out of the destruction of American properties in Rumania. One company is seeking to hold the British Government liable instead of Rumania for the destruction of its oil properties, and the amount of this claim may reach the sum of \$30,000,000. The British Government appears to take the position that the Rumanian Government is primarily liable for the destruction of the property. Some of the American companies involved have, on the other hand, made direct claims against Rumania for the destruction of their property to prevent its falling into the hands of the invading German Army. All of the American companies, however, have separate and distinct claims against Germany for losses resulting from the German occupation of Rumania. Included in this last category is the statement of loss set forth in the summary on page 3, amounting to lei 672,-618,713.46. The department is not advised as to the value given to the lei in expressing this statement of loss, and for this reason no attempt has been made to convert this item into the equivalent in dollars.

In addition to the items which are included in the summary presented in the foregoing and which are otherwise described above, there are several classes of cases which it is pertinent to mention in this report, such as losses of parcels sent by registered mail, cases of diverse nationality, and various losses sustained by the Government of the United States. Information regarding these classes of losses follows:

PARCEL POST LOSSES.

About 450 claims, or statements, relating to the loss of registered letters or parcels have been brought to the attention of the department. These cases arise from the loss of registered mail parcels as a result of the sinking, either by submarines or mines, of vessels carrying registered mail. In very few instances has the nationality of the person alleging the loss (usually party mailing package or letter) been shown. The persons seeking compensation for these parcels usually possess receipts issued by American postmasters. Some of the interested persons are known to be aliens.

The Post Office Department disclaims responsibility for losses of Postal Union mail occurring through the sinking of a ship by war causes.

Since in most instances any right of claim which might exist is apparently not based on American nationality, and since the losses are usually small, too small to warrant the preparation of formal claims, even if American nationality be established, parcel post cases require special consideration. The department has made record of these losses and has suggested to interested persons that they submit as soon as possible the best available evidence to show the losses, including two certified copies of any receipt issued to them for the parcels in question, for use if and when an opportunity to assist them occurs.

A summary of parcel post losses follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Prewar.....	175	\$7,350
Belligerent.....	275	11,550
Total.....	450	18,900

DIVERSE NATIONALITY CASES.

About 30 cases of losses due to submarine warfare have been brought to the attention of the Department of State in which the proper showing as to citizenship is missing. The claims made in these cases aggregate about \$500,000 and are not included in the general summary given above. In some instances an American citizen has endeavored to claim for the death of British relatives; British subjects have endeavored to claim for the deaths of Americans; naturalized citizens have sought to claim for losses or damages suffered while declarants; declarants have undertaken to claim as such.

These cases do not possess the element of continuous American nationality which is usually regarded as essential to the support of a diplomatic claim. Record has been made of these cases in the Department of State for use in the event that the department may be able to assist the claimants hereafter.

A large amount is involved in one case which may also come within the category of diverse nationality claims, that of the statement of loss of a British insurance company operating a branch office in New York City. The submarine losses of this company on American property, as submitted through American underwriters, amount to \$989,776.63, and are included in the general summary above.

GENERAL LOSSES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Various items have been communicated to the department as losses sustained by the Government of the United States as a result of the war which are not included in the general summary of losses and claims as set forth above. These items may be briefly summarized as follows:

	Prewar.	Belligerent.
Cargoes, United States Government owned (see Exhibits 5, 6, and 7).....		\$36, 185, 800
War vessels of United States Navy (see Exhibit 5).....		12, 958, 394
Armed vessels requisitioned as naval auxiliaries (see Exhibit 5).....		1, 566, 984
Department of Labor expenses in caring for German officers and sailors.....		900, 000
Expenses of United States Navy re same.....	\$26, 477	
War Department expenses in caring for prisoners of war in the United States.....		3, 305, 300
Expenses Department of Justice in handling enemy aliens in United States.....		1, 032, 656
United States Navy expenses in restoring damaged interned German ships.....		6, 961, 285
United States Navy demurrage charges in re damaged German vessels.....		8, 762, 433
Shipping Board expenses in repairing damaged German ships.....		8, 584, 942
Relief and repatriation of submarined American seamen.....	50, 000	200, 000
Total.....	76, 477	80, 457, 864
Grand total, prewar and belligerent.....		80, 534, 341

(No account is taken in this report of the expenses of the American Army in occupied territory in Germany.)

These figures would be increased by indirect governmental losses comprised in the additional sums the United States Government has paid or may have to pay for merchant vessels lost in Government service, amounting to many millions. (See Exhibits 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.)

LOSS OF VESSELS OWNED OR OPERATED BY THE SHIPPING BOARD.

Information furnished the Department of State regarding losses sustained by the United States Shipping Board discloses the following:

Forty-eight vessels either owned by or under requisition to the Shipping Board were lost as a result of submarine warfare. Nineteen, with a gross tonnage of 114,591, were owned by the Shipping Board at the time of loss. Included in the 19, however, were 6 former enemy vessels (German), with a gross tonnage of 46,784. Twenty-nine privately owned merchant vessels lost, with a gross tonnage of 114,408, had been chartered to the Shipping Board, so that a total of 228,799 gross tons of merchant tonnage was either Government owned or under Government control and use at the time of loss. (See Exhibit No. 8.) This is more than half of the entire American merchant tonnage lost during the war, the grand total being 430,489. (See Exhibit No. 11.) Of the 29 requisitioned vessels lost, which were originally requisitioned by the Shipping Board, 11, with a gross tonnage of 46,678, had been turned over to the Army or Navy and were in such service at the time of loss. (See Exhibit No. 9.)

Monetary losses sustained by the Shipping Board on account of sinkings due to submarine warfare are comprised in three principal classes: (1) Vessels owned by Shipping Board and not in service of Army or Navy; (2) requisitioned American steamers; (3) requisitioned Dutch steamers. (See Exhibit No. 10.)

The figures included in Exhibit 10 (a) represent what are termed insured values, but the figures do not indicate either construction cost or actual commercial values. Certain values per ton were adopted by the board for insurance purposes, and were not intended to be inclusive. Included in this list of values were those for two vessels, the *Englewood* and *Liberty Glo*, listed as partial losses. It is stated that it has been impossible as yet to ascertain the actual cost of repairs as to these two vessels. Rough estimates, however, place the partial loss on the *Englewood* at about \$300,000 and at \$500,000 for the *Liberty Glo*.

The values shown under Exhibit 10 (b) are amounts stated to have been paid to owners in full settlement of losses with the exception of the *Carolina*. In case of this vessel the owners accepted the sum of \$937,500, this being 75 per cent of the award made by the Shipping Board, and reserved the right to sue for the balance of the full value.

The values shown under Exhibit 10 (c) are actual amounts, including interest, which are understood to have been paid to the owners for the loss of their vessels.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN GERMANY.

The treatment of American-owned property of various descriptions in Germany is a possible source of further claims. Several thousand American citizens have filed with the department statements de-

scribing their property in Germany and giving an estimate of its value. An abstract of information furnished the department regarding American interests in Germany follows:

Character of property:	Estimated values,
Real estate.....	\$10, 271, 449. 48
Debts, including accounts and bills receivable.....	29, 267, 147. 27
Securities.....	67, 183, 750. 55
Deposits.....	30, 951, 549. 20
Miscellaneous property.....	49, 910, 371. 10
Inheritances, real, personal, and miscellaneous.....	3, 563, 079. 16
Total.....	191, 147, 346. 76

By an ordinance of January 11, 1920, various war measures adopted by the German Government relating to enemy property in Germany were repealed.

By the terms of the ordinance mentioned, property subject to the administration of the German trustee of enemy property was to be released on the application of the owner, but such releases were to be without prejudice to the regulations relating to the "clearing office" provided for in article 296 and the annex thereto of the Treaty of Versailles. Under the terms of the treaty the Government of the United States would have had one month from the date of ratification in which to decide whether it would adopt the provisions of the treaty relating to the establishment of a system of clearance houses as between the United States and Germany for the purpose of settling debts. Inasmuch as the treaty was not ratified by the Government of the United States and no substitute adopted for the arrangement contemplated by article 296 of the treaty, the German Government, according to information reaching the Department of State, has not released American credits, cash, and deposits.

Consequently, while American citizens, since January 11, 1920, have been able to obtain the possession of real estate and certain classes of personal property which had been sequestrated by the German Government, they have been unable to obtain the release of credits, cash, and deposits.

The amount of claims which may be expected to result from sequestration of American property in Germany is as yet uncertain, and will remain so until the restoration of property to Americans progresses more nearly to completion and they have had opportunity to ascertain to what extent their property has been damaged and what losses they have sustained as a result of sequestration.

Losses due to exchange.—Many American citizens have complained to the Department of State regarding losses which they have suffered as a result of the depreciation in the value of the German mark, and indicate a desire to obtain indemnification for these losses. Many of them had funds on deposit in German banks, mostly in marks. Debts are owing to many in marks. German securities payable in marks are held to the credit of many.

Bondholders.—In relation to the securities mentioned, it may be said that many Americans have appealed to the department for its assistance and protection in connection with German securities owned by them. Many of these securities are German war bonds issued between the outbreak of the war in Europe and the date of the entrance of the United States into the war.

Losses by American prisoners of war.—By reference from the War Department, some 613 cases in which American prisoners of war lost property in Germany or suffered other injuries or losses while prisoners have been brought to the attention of the Department of State. The losses submitted by the War Department were compiled from data contained in the affidavits of the American military prisoners who were held in various prison camps and hospitals in Germany. In addition to the complaints regarding loss of personal property, other grounds of complaint are cruelty, neglect, lack of food and medicine, ill treatment, insanitary living conditions, and enforced labor. These cases may be summarized as follows:

Number of cases in which value of property is reported.....	296
Total value of property lost as reported.....	\$12,560.08
Cases in which miscellaneous injuries are reported but no amounts of claim or loss alleged.....	464
Cases involving loss of property in which estimates or statements are incomplete.....	116

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN SEAMEN FOR WAGES WHILE HELD PRISONERS OF WAR BY GERMANY.

A number of claims was presented to the department by and on behalf of American seamen for loss of wages from the dates of the capture of the vessels on which they were serving until the dates of their release by Germany. These claims for indemnity are not based on any alleged acts of cruelty or maltreatment at the hands of German authorities while the men were prisoners of war, or injury to their health as a consequence of imprisonment or exposure at sea or forced labor, but appear to have been restricted to the effort to recover for the time of their detention the same monthly wages they were receiving prior to their capture.

Claims of this character have been brought to the attention of the department in the cases of the American schooners *Winslow*, *John H. Kirby*, and *Beluga*, captured by the German raider *Wolf*.

The *Beluga* had a crew of 11 men. Inquiry was made of the department whether the owners of the *Beluga* had made any arrangements to pay the wages of the crew for the period of eight months they were held aboard the German raider *Wolf*. The Department of Commerce, in a ruling under date of December 24, 1918, held that the capture of the members of the crew of the *Beluga* undoubtedly defeated all further rights and interests of the members as against the owners of the vessel and that the owners were not liable for transportation and subsistence of the crew following capture; that these seamen were taken as American citizens who were liable with the rest of their countrymen to the hardships and hazards of war. The ruling of the Department of Commerce, however, did not relate to the question of wages prior to the capture of the crew.

The crew of the American schooner *Winslow*, another vessel captured by the *Wolf*, consisted of nine men, all of whom were held prisoners for a period of nine months aboard the *Wolf*, and four of whom, including the captain, were later interned in Germany. One of the members of the crew made claim for wages to cover the period from the date of his capture until the date of his release in Denmark February 25, 1918.

All but 4 of the 12 members of the crew of the American barkentine *John H. Kirby*, also captured by the *Wolf*, were interned at Kiel, Germany. One of the members of the crew of the *Kirby* is seeking to recover compensation for his detention by the German Government from November 30, 1917, to January 30, 1919.

Similar claims have been presented by persons representing themselves to be American citizens who were serving on the British steamer *Esmeraldas*, which was captured by the German raider *Moewe*. It appears that the British Government arranged with the operators of the vessel to pay for the period of their confinement in German prisons the wages of that portion of the crew that was of British nationality, and it is understood that through the good offices of the United States Shipping Board the arrangement was extended to the American members of the crew. The department has been advised of settlements made with some of the members of the crew in pursuance of this arrangement.

This report does not include losses resulting from sinkings due to navigation of dangerous waters under stress of enemy pursuit or attack or losses due to carrying out naval orders; the death of more than 700 enlisted men of the United States Navy and Coast Guard Service in submarine warfare (see Exhibit No. 12); the death of 742 persons on American and British Army transports through submarine warfare (see Exhibit No. 13); or the loss of some 35 American sailing vessels without trace during the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. It is not known with respect to these vessels whether the losses were due to marine risk or to cause of war.

In a few instances claims or statements of loss have been filed by relatives of soldiers and seamen killed in line of duty.

It should be added that the amounts of the claims and losses given in the foregoing are those alleged by the persons who have reported the losses to the Department of State and are not the estimates of the department. No adjustment of these claims having been made and no arrangement having been consummated for such adjustment, the amounts herein, which are the amounts alleged by claimants, are, of course, the only figures which can be given to the Senate at this time.

It has been the endeavor of the department to set forth in the foregoing full information regarding the number, character, and amount of claims which have been filed against the German Government, and regarding the losses that have not been made the subject of claims, but have been alleged by persons for whom the Government of the United States might be interested in obtaining indemnification. It is noted that the Senate requests in the resolution of December 30, 1920, that the names of claimants and the evidence bearing on the validity of claims be transmitted to the Senate. With respect to that portion of the resolution it may be observed that in presenting their claims to the department many claimants have disclosed information regarding their financial affairs and their business connections abroad, and have requested that the information which they divulge be regarded as confidential. It is conceivable that announcement that American citizens or concerns suffered large financial losses might adversely affect their credit and otherwise injure them. Moreover, the publication of the names of claimants might

expose them to circularization by not overscrupulous persons seeking to impress upon them that they possess superior facilities for assisting claimants. Some claimants have indicated to the department that they are annoyed by the solicitations of such persons. Claimants are constantly communicating with the department regarding their claims, and it is essential that the information which they submit in relation to their claims be readily available to the department and to claimants, in order that the department may be in a position to answer their inquiries and to assist them in the preparation of their claims. For reasons which must be obvious from the foregoing, it is deemed inadvisable and impracticable to furnish the names of claimants and the evidence which has been submitted in support of claims.

Respectfully submitted.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

EXHIBITS.

- No. 1. Report of operations of Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
- No. 2. Cargo-insurance losses sustained by Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
- No. 3. Freight-insurance losses sustained by Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
- No. 4. Report of operations of seamen's division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
- No. 5. Vessels lost under control of United States Navy.
- No. 6. Vessels lost under control of United States Army.
- No. 7. Vessels lost under control of United States Army (later table).
- No. 8. Vessels lost through submarine warfare which were owned or had been requisitioned by the Shipping Board.
- No. 9. Merchant vessels lost in Army and Navy service.
- No. 10. Shipping Board losses in dollars.
- No. 11. American merchant tonnage losses.
- No. 12. Prewar and postwar tonnage losses.
- No. 13. Statement reenlisted men of Navy lost through submarine warfare.
- No. 14. Statement of American loss of life (mainly enlisted men) on American and British transports.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Statement of marine claims, as of Dec. 31, 1920, Marine and Seamen's Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Vessels.	Date of loss.	Amount of insurance.			Settled claims.		Salvage and deductions.	Outstanding claims.		
		Hull.	Cargo.	Freight.	Total.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Not presented.
Wm. P. Frye.....	Jan. 28, 1915	\$11,550.00			\$11,550.00	2	\$11,550.00			
Excalibur.....	Feb. 18, 1915	100,000.00	\$201,000.00		401,000.00	2	\$41,631.57			
Carib.....	Feb. 22, 1915	22,233.00	235,830.00		258,063.00	2	258,063.56			
Seagrave.....	Mar. 31, 1915		65,480.00		65,480.00	1	50,000.00			
Greenbrier.....	Apr. 2, 1915	50,000.00			50,000.00	2	50,000.00			
Navajo.....	Apr. 2, 1915		413,000.00		413,000.00	2	58,333.34			
Carolyn.....	Apr. 2, 1915		120,000.00		120,000.00	1	62,593.03			
Portland.....	June 14, 1915	175,000.00			175,000.00			2	\$24,000.00	
Llama.....	Oct. 31, 1915	115,000.00		\$45,000.00	160,000.00	1	3,816.07	2	\$160,000.00	
Borinquen.....	Jan. 10, 1917	477,500.00			477,500.00	1	250,000.00			
Illinois.....	Mar. 18, 1917	250,000.00			250,000.00	2	498,888.82			
Healdton.....	Mar. 21, 1917	450,000.00		49,000.00	499,000.00					
John G. McCullough.....	Mar. 27, 1917	25,000.00			25,000.00					
Missourian.....	Apr. 4, 1917	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00	1	999,777.58			
Edwin R. Hunt.....	Apr. 7, 1917	50,000.00			50,000.00	1	49,775.67			
New York.....	Apr. 9, 1917	\$50,000.00			\$50,000.00	10	\$183,851.48			\$15,000.00
Percy Birdsall.....	Apr. 22, 1917	25,000.00	849,426.00		1,194,426.00	1	25,000.00			
Vacuum.....	Apr. 22, 1917	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00	1	999,976.60			
Rockingham.....	Apr. 23, 1917	800,000.00			800,000.00	1	1,270,129.69			
Hilsonian.....	May 1, 1917	275,000.00	483,758.00		1,298,758.00	17	23,628.31			
Harwood Palmer.....	May 16, 1917		414,049.53		690,049.53	82	3,424.89	3	1,210.00	355.00
Magnus Manson.....	May 23, 1917		93,960.00		93,960.00	2	66,500.00			
Dirigo.....	May 25, 1917	76,000.00			165,960.00	2	165,960.00			
St. Louis.....	May 31, 1917	175,000.00	108,300.00		283,300.00	5	283,243.00			
Norlina.....	June 1, 1917	525,000.00			525,000.00	1	12,879.24			
Petrolite.....	June 10, 1917	750,000.00	2,504,935.00		3,254,935.00	1	4,400.45			
Moreni.....	June 12, 1917	475,000.00			475,000.00	1	475,000.00			
Anna R. Heldritter.....	June 13, 1917	775,000.00	578,700.00	185,000.00	1,488,700.00	3	1,488,700.00			
		24,000.00			24,000.00	1	3,592.23			

* \$100 surveyor's fees.

* \$20.34 surveyor's fees; partly averaged.

* Liability denied.

1 Estimated.

Statement of marine claims, as of Dec. 31, 1920, Marine and Seamen's Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance—Continued.

Vessels.	Date of loss.	Amount of insurance.				Settled claims.		Salvage and deduc-tions.	Outstanding claims.		
		Hull.	Cargo.	Freight.	Total.	Num-ber.	Amount.		Pending.		Not presented.
									Num-ber.	Amount.	
John D. Archbold.....	June 16, 1917	\$2, 200, 000.00			\$2, 200, 000.00	1	\$2, 200, 000.00				
A. B. Sherman.....	June 26, 1917	18, 000.00			18, 000.00	1	18, 000.21				
Orleans.....	July 3, 1917	475, 000.00	\$715, 032.00		1, 190, 032.00	43	1, 188, 704.46	1, 327.54			
Navajo.....	July 5, 1917	575, 000.00	1, 512, 987.00		2, 087, 987.00	2	922.67				
Kausan.....	July 10, 1917		697, 014.00		697, 014.00	26	696, 949.17	64.83			
Hildegard.....	do.	28, 000.00			28, 000.00	1	28, 000.00				
Grace.....	July 12, 1917	450, 000.00	623, 260.00		1, 073, 260.00	51	1, 072, 709.85	550.15			
Campana.....	Aug. 6, 1917	1, 150, 000.00			1, 150, 000.00	1	1, 149, 563.00	437.00			
Christiane.....	Aug. 7, 1917	30, 000.00			30, 000.00	1	30, 000.00				
Wm. H. Clifford.....	Sept. 8, 1917	50, 000.00			50, 000.00	1	50, 000.00				
Wilmore.....	Sept. 12, 1917	1, 375, 000.00			1, 375, 000.00	1	1, 375, 000.00				
Platania.....	Sept. 13, 1917	565, 000.00			565, 000.00	1	565, 000.00				
Lizzie E. Dennisson.....	Sept. 28, 1917		89, 562.00		89, 562.00	4	61, 218.25				
Lewis Luckenbach.....	Oct. 11, 1917	900, 000.00	1, 424, 031.61		2, 324, 031.61	57	2, 315, 475.01	8, 556.60			
J. L. Luckenbach.....	Oct. 19, 1917	640, 000.00	1, 638, 043.00		2, 278, 043.00	1	2, 142, 231.17			\$12, 000.00	
D. N. Luckenbach.....	Oct. 27, 1917	220, 000.00	1, 177, 712.00		1, 397, 712.00	21	1, 381, 697.53	16, 024.47			
Rochester.....	Nov. 2, 1917		* 4, 950.00		4, 950.00	28	3, 892.95	1, 105.05		1, 000.00	
Schuykill.....	Nov. 21, 1917	600, 000.00	1, 703, 536.00		2, 303, 536.00	164	2, 275, 668.68	27, 867.32	1	\$250, 000.00	
Suruga.....	Dec. 30, 1917	785, 000.00			785, 000.00	16	1, 150, 867.60				
Alamance.....	Feb. 3, 1918		1, 224, 777.00		1, 224, 777.00	1	1, 223, 474.06	4, 484.21			
Jason.....	Mar. 4, 1918	220, 000.00	2, 041, 311.00		2, 261, 311.00	1	2, 261, 311.00				
Chincha.....	Mar. 21, 1918	1, 675, 000.00	1, 450, 556.00		3, 125, 556.00	87	4, 454, 068.15	12, 940.85	1	150, 000.00	
Argonaut.....	June 5, 1918	515, 000.00	3, 950, 556.00		4, 465, 556.00	1	11, 850.00	60.00			
Robert & Richard.....	July 22, 1918	12, 000.00			12, 000.00	1	11, 850.00	150.00			
Mural.....	Aug. 3, 1918	12, 000.00			12, 000.00	1	12, 000.00				
Crusier.....	do.	3, 000.00			3, 000.00	1	3, 000.00				
Stanley M. Seaman.....	Aug. 5, 1918	120, 000.00			120, 000.00	1	120, 000.00				
Progress.....	Aug. 10, 1918	8, 000.00			8, 000.00	1	8, 000.00	7.00			
Wm. H. Starbuck.....	do.	3, 200.00			3, 200.00	1	3, 200.00				
Dorothy B. Barrett.....	Aug. 14, 1918	75, 000.00			75, 000.00	1	74, 933.57	66.43			
Madruaga.....	Aug. 15, 1918				75, 000.00	1	74, 982.63				
C. A. Canfield.....	Aug. 17, 1918	1, 215, 760.00	75, 000.00		1, 290, 760.00	1	1, 273, 482.63	2, 817.37			
							116, 148.63				

A. Platt Andrew.....	Aug. 20, 1918.....	3,600.00.....	3,600.00.....	25.....	3,600.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush.....	Aug. 20, 1918.....	31,000.00.....	31,000.00.....	1.....	31,000.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingsfisher.....	Sept. 20, 1918.....	50,000.00.....	50,000.00.....	1.....	50,000.00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		22,478,763.00.....	22,407,166.14.....	991.....	28,912,507.33.....	159,439.23.....	8.....	3435,210.00.....	11.....
									78,355.00.....

Claims settled (991).....

Claims pending (9).....

Claims not presented (11).....

St. Charles has been carried as an estimated loss of \$80,000; has now been ruled a marine loss; hence bureau not liable.

1 \$1,071 salvaging fees.

2 \$756.83 investigating fees.

3 \$75 surveyors' fees; partly averaged.

4 \$10 investigating fees.

5 Personal effects.

6 \$91.10 cost of cables; \$353.27 surveyors' fees.

7 \$181.27 investigating fees.

8 \$20 surveyors' fees; partly averaged.

9 \$1,000 surveyors' fees.

10 \$250 surveyors' fees.

11 Personal effects and crew's outfit.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Cargo losses sustained by marine section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance (paid or to be paid)

Vessel.	Amount of American-owned cargo.	Amount of foreign-owned cargo.
Alamance.....		\$1,222,496.54
A. Piatt Andrew.....	\$3,600.00	
Argonaut.....	64,575.00	3,873,021.15
Carib.....	235,832.56	
Carolyn.....	62,595.02	
Dirigo.....	85,000.00	23,243.00
D. N. Luckenbach.....	593,039.49	571,413.50
Evelyn.....	241,961.57	
Grace.....	375,846.37	247,052.19
Harwood Palmer.....		66,500.00
Hilsonian.....	262,878.53	150,890.52
Kansan.....	146,555.00	550,394.17
Lewis Luckenbach.....	76,594.00	1,342,321.58
Lizzie E. Dennison.....		60,461.42
Madrugada.....	75,000.00	
Magnus Manson.....		93,960.00
Moreni.....	578,700.00	
Navajo.....	58,368.34	
Do.....		922.67
New York.....	110,231.12	41,992.24
Orleans.....	428,961.45	284,857.00
Schuylkill.....	792,953.87	883,869.20
Seguranca.....	235.73	
Rochester.....	4,950.00	
Rockingham.....	74,285.95	416,293.82
Total.....	4,272,164.01	9,829,680.00
Total cargo losses.....	14,101,853.01	

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Freight losses sustained by Marine Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, paid or held pending.

Vessel.	Foreign owned.	American owned.
Llama.....	(1)	\$45,000
Healdton.....	(1)	40,000
Moreni.....	(1)	135,000
Total.....		220,000

None

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Loss Report, Seamen's Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Dec. 31, 1920.

Vessel.	Claims presented.						Adjusted claims.				Pending claims.				Total.				
	Deaths.		Detention.		Injury.		Total.		Payment complete.		Installment cases.		In process of adjustment.		Beneficiary unlocated.		Acknowledged claims.		
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Paid.	Due.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Kansas.....	4	\$7,200.00					4	\$7,200.00	4	\$7,200.00	1	\$2,062.50	\$187.50	1 (1)	\$1,500.00			4	\$7,200.00
Molano.....	16	25,230.00					16	25,230.00	13	19,980.00				1 (1)	1,500.00			16	26,730.00
L. Luckenbach.....	8	17,460.00					8	17,460.00	7	14,780.00								8	17,460.00
Flutria.....	5	14,670.00			1	\$1,500.00	9	16,170.00	6	11,670.00				2 (2)	3,000.00	1	1,500.00	9	16,170.00
D. N. Luckenbach.....	5	9,300.00					5	9,300.00	4	7,800.00				1 (1)	1,500.00			5	9,300.00
Rochester.....	17	31,820.00					17	31,820.00	11	21,020.00				3 (3)	4,500.00	3	6,300.00	17	31,820.00
St. Helens.....	24	36,471.00					24	36,471.00	22	33,471.00						2	3,000.00	24	36,471.00
Atascos.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00								1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00
Owasco.....	2	3,000.00			1	972.00	3	3,972.00	3	3,972.00								3	3,972.00
Alamance.....	5	7,500.00					5	7,500.00	3	4,500.00				2 (2)	3,000.00			5	7,500.00
Chitocha.....	3	4,500.00					3	4,500.00	2	3,000.00				1 (1)	1,500.00			3	4,500.00
Atlantic Sun.....	2	4,020.00			1	1,500.00	4	7,603.34	3	5,083.34				1 (1)	2,520.00			4	7,603.34
Tyler.....	6	9,780.00					6	9,780.00	5	8,280.00				1 (1)	1,500.00			6	9,780.00
Campagna.....	5	8,475.00					5	8,475.00	1	4,050.00								1	4,050.00
Fred. R. Kellogg.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	2	2,408.14				1 (1)	1,500.00			2	2,408.14
O. B. Jennings.....	31	52,320.00			3	4,590.00	34	56,910.00	21	36,570.00				8 (7)	12,840.00	5	7,500.00	34	56,910.00
Florence H.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00				1 (1)	1,500.00			1	1,500.00
Freda.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00				4 (4)	6,000.00	3	4,500.00	1	1,500.00
Albert Watts.....	30	49,500.00					30	49,500.00	23	39,000.00								30	49,500.00
San Saba.....																			
Lansford (barge).....					1	958.33	1	958.33	1	958.33									
Winifred.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									
Ida.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									
Heredia.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									
Lake Lees.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									
Lake City.....	2	1,775.00					2	1,775.00	1	1,500.00									
Lake Erie.....	6	10,500.00					6	10,500.00	6	10,500.00									
Howard.....	1	1,800.00					1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00									
Lake Land.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									
Carlin.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									
Lassell.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									
Western Cross.....	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00	1	1,500.00									

1 Numbers in parentheses indicate beneficiaries in foreign countries.

2 Nonwar-risk cases.

Nonwar-risk cases.

Numbers in parentheses indicate beneficiaries in foreign countries.

Loss Report, Siemens's Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Dec. 31, 1920—Continued.

Vessel.	Claims presented.						Adjusted claims.				Pending claims.				Total.				
	Deaths.		Detention.		Injury.		Total.		Payment complete.		Installment cases.		In process of adjustment.			Beneficiary unlocated.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Paid.	No.	Due.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Almirante ¹	3	\$4,500.00					3	\$4,500.00											
Orion ²	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00											
F. Q. Bartow ³	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00											
Texico ⁴	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00											
O. B. Jennings ⁵	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00											
Wm. F. Palmer ⁶	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00											
Monus ⁷			1	\$1,500.00			1	1,500.00											
Philadelphia ⁸			1	1,500.00			1	1,500.00											
Owasco ⁹			1	1,500.00			1	1,500.00											
Rochester ¹⁰			2	3,000.00			2	3,000.00											
L. Luckenbach ¹¹			2	3,000.00			2	3,000.00											
Atlantic Sun ¹²			2	3,000.00			2	3,000.00											
Fred. R. Kellogg ¹³			2	3,000.00			2	3,000.00											
Albion ¹⁴			1	1,500.00			1	1,500.00											
Alamance ¹⁵			1	1,500.00			1	1,500.00											
Perth Amboy ¹⁶			1	1,500.00			1	1,500.00											
O. B. Jennings ¹⁷			2	3,000.00			2	3,000.00											
Dayton ¹⁸			1	1,500.00			1	1,500.00											
St. Helens ¹⁹			4	6,000.00			4	6,000.00											
O. B. Jennings ²⁰	1	1,500.00					1	1,500.00											
Texas ²¹	3	4,500.00			2	3,000.00	5	7,500.00											
Total.....	197	331,451.00	3	7,041.48	23	44,060.33	223	382,572.81	126	\$230,097.51	2	\$3,112.50	\$1,237.50	26 (25)	\$40,860.00	17	\$38,700.00	130	\$608,807.51

Total disallowed claims, \$8⁺ amount, \$60,578.

¹ Nonwar-risk cases.

² Not within scope of policy.

³ Questionable losses.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Statement showing the ownership and value of property lost from Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, in consequence of the sinkings of vessels which were under control of United States Navy.

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Date of loss or accident.	Owners.	Cost of repairs.	Value of vessel.	Value of equipage.	Value of supplies.	Value of cargo.	Value of personal property.	Total.
<i>By submarines.</i>												
Antilles ¹	Transport.	6,878 gross.	70	Oct. 17, 1917	United States Army.....	.....	\$1,891,450	\$197,000	\$48,596	(?)	\$25,000	\$2,162,046
Alcedo ¹	Armed yacht.	981 gross.	20	Nov. 5, 1917	United States Navy.....	.....	145,000	26,870	3,410	.....	13,500	188,780
Jacob Jones ¹	Destroyer.	1,245 displacement.	62	Dec. 6, 1917	do.....	.....	745,900	178,530	26,884	.....	16,500	967,794
Lake Moor ¹	Cargo steamer.	1,955 gross.	45	Apr. 11, 1918	United States Shipping Board.	.....	925,000	35,000	17,337	\$353,411	10,000	1,370,798
Wm. Rockefeller ¹	Tanker.	7,157 gross.	3	May 18, 1918	Private owned.	.....	3,000,000	17,500	26,240	138,871	11,400	3,194,011
President Lincoln ¹	Transport.	18,167 gross.	26	May 31, 1918	Hamburg-American Line.	.....	3,070,550	253,000	166,059	(?)	61,550	3,590,959
Covington ¹	do.	16,339 gross.	6	July 1, 1918	do.	.....	2,050,475	193,560	180,379	(?)	111,150	2,535,564
Westover ¹	Cargo steamer.	8,800 dead weight.	8	July 11, 1918	United States Shipping Board.	.....	1,684,000	36,000	36,860	2,036,215	12,300	3,805,375
Westbridge ¹	do.	5,815 gross.	4	Aug. 15, 1918	do.	\$120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000
Mt. Vernon ¹	Transport.	18,372 gross.	36	Sept. 5, 1918	North German Lloyd.	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000
Buena Ventura ¹	Cargo steamer.	4,881 gross.	64	Sept. 16, 1918	Private owned.	.....	41,435,000	35,000	26,490	(?)	13,950	1,510,440
Tampa ¹	Coast Guard cutter.	1,181 displacement.	112	Sept. 26, 1918	United States Treasury.	.....	332,300	21,000	9,300	.....	16,650	379,250
Ticonderoga ¹	Animal cargo.	5,130 gross.	7216	Sept. 30, 1918	Rickners, Ralsnublen, Reed and Schessb. Akt. Geo.	.....	1,225,000	6,559	22,883	618,906	15,900	1,889,248
<i>By mines.</i>												
Herbert L. Pratt ¹	Tanker.	7,145 gross.	(?)	June 2, 1918	Private owned.	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,000
Californian ¹	Cargo steamer.	5,658 gross.	(?)	June 23, 1918	do.	.....	1,800,000	8,300	10,100	3,103,906	12,150	4,934,456
San Diego ¹	Armed cruiser.	13,680 displacement.	50	July 19, 1918	United States Navy.	.....	5,469,625	673,347	407,585	.....	183,360	6,733,927
Minnesota ¹	Battleship.	16,000 displacement.	(?)	Sept. 29, 1918	do.	100,000	.....	.....	11,140	.....	.....	111,140
Saetia ¹	Cargo steamer.	2,572 gross.	4	Nov. 9, 1918	United States Shipping Board.	.....	694,000	24,614	14,231	(?)	14,850	747,695
<i>By collision.</i>												
Mohawk ¹	Coast Guard cutter.	1,148 displacement.	(?)	Oct. 1, 1917	United States Treasury.	.....	187,000	19,800	1,960	.....	.....	208,760

¹ Torpedoed.

² Light.

³ Appraised value placed on vessel by United States Navy Board of Survey and Appraisal.

⁴ Insured value of vessel as shown by records of insurance committee, United States Shipping Board.

⁵ Includes temporary repairs made at Brest, France.

⁶ Torpedoed and shelled.

⁷ Captured 2.

⁸ None.

⁹ Value of provisions and clothing condemned, account of damage.

Statement showing the ownership and value of property lost from Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, in consequence of the sinkings of vessels which were under control of United States Navy—Continued.

Vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Date of loss or accident.	Owners.	Cost of repairs.	Value of vessel.	Value of equipage.	Value of supplies.	Value of cargo.	Value of personal property.	Total.
<i>By collision—Con.</i>												
Chaunoy.....	Destroyer.....	592 displacement.	18	Nov. 19, 1917	United States Navy.....	.....	\$355,247	\$73,270	\$26,087	.....	\$14,850	\$469,454
S. C. 141.....	Sub chaser.....	75 gross.	(¹)	Dec. 13, 1917	do.....	.....	85,000	5,952	(¹⁰)	.....	(¹⁰)	90,952
Z-1.....	Submarine.....	5,417 gross.	19	Dec. 17, 1917	do.....	.....	494,631	11,285	26,150	.....	4,800	546,866
Zanland.....	Cargo carrier.....	5,417 gross.	.....	May 13, 1918	Konink Hollandische Lloyd.....	.....	1,500,000	5,569	14,520	\$1,940,864	7,000	3,371,603
Wakira II.....	Yacht.....	833 gross.	2	May 22, 1918	Private owned.....	.....	275,000	35,461	123,240	.....	17,400	451,301
Schura.....	Cruiser.....	1,630 displacement.	1	June 21, 1918	German Government.....	.....	1120,000	30,822	106,880	.....	41,550	286,262
Oostendijk.....	Cargo steamer.....	8,231 gross.	(¹)	July 11, 1918	Holland American Line.....	.....	2,000,000	9,450	14,688	3,093,958	16,050	6,034,141
S. C. 187.....	Sub chaser.....	75 gross.	(¹)	Aug. 4, 1918	United States Navy.....	.....	85,000	4,950	2,200	.....	6,000	98,150
S. C. 40.....	Sub chaser.....	75 gross.	2	Oct. 1, 1918	do.....	.....	85,000	3,705	2,200	.....	6,000	94,905
German Frisch.....	Cargo steamer.....	3,903 gross.	16	Oct. 4, 1918	Private owned.....	.....	1,300,000	15,000	12,700	2,136,858	16,000	3,405,098
S. C. 397 u.....	Sub chaser.....	75 gross.	(¹)	Oct. 5, 1918	do.....	.....	85,000	5,800	3,694	.....	6,750	98,834
Westgate.....	Cargo steamer.....	8,800 dead weight.	(¹)	Oct. 7, 1918	United States Shipping Board.....	.....	2,250,000	20,399	40,109	8,470,273	15,500	10,796,381
Tarantula.....	Special patrol.....	(¹)	(¹)	Oct. 28, 1918	Private owned.....	.....	75,000	5,400	4,100	.....	5,550	90,050
Shaw.....	Destroyer.....	(¹)	12	Oct. 9, 1918	United States Navy.....	.....	762,757	250,033	55,805	.....	21,300	1,119,895
<i>Miscellaneous sinkings.</i>												
Rehobeth.....	Armed trawler.....	254 gross.	(¹)	Oct. 22, 1917	Private owned.....	.....	100,000	21,804	20,660	.....	4,800	147,264
S. C. 117 u.....	Sub chaser.....	75 gross.	(¹)	Dec. 22, 1917	United States Navy.....	.....	85,000	4,952	2,175	.....	1,000	93,127
Seaman.....	Trawler.....	304 gross.	(¹)	Jan. 12, 1918	Private owned.....	.....	50,000	5,778	16,221	.....	6,750	78,749
Gulnereve u.....	Yacht.....	499 gross.	(¹)	Jan. 25, 1918	do.....	.....	175,000	47,513	31,340	.....	18,000	271,853
Elfreda.....	do.....	164 displacement.	(¹)	Feb. 21, 1918	do.....	.....	14,000	5,917	10,565	.....	12,000	45,482
Mariner u.....	Tug.....	220 gross.	(¹)	Feb. 24, 1918	do.....	.....	55,000	6,005	5,750	.....	5,400	72,155
Charakee u.....	do.....	272 gross.	23	do.....	do.....	.....	100,000	15,519	6,477	.....	6,000	127,996
Cyclops u.....	Collier.....	19,340 displacement.	283	Apr. 21, 1918	United States Navy.....	.....	871,962	109,628	102,533	400,000	40,050	1,533,173
S. P. 3429 u.....	Motor patrol.....	(2)	2	July 10, 1918	Private owned.....	.....	3,000	1,000	1,570	.....	1,800	7,370
Montauk u.....	Patrol boat.....	641 gross.	7	Aug. 27, 1918	do.....	.....	150,000	14,119	20,823	.....	14,800	190,792
S. C. 209 u.....	Sub chaser.....	75 gross.	17	Aug. 27, 1918	United States Navy.....	.....	85,000	8,024	5,094	.....	3,900	102,008
S. C. 219 u.....	do.....	do.....	4	Oct. 9, 1918	do.....	.....	85,000	5,700	6,455	.....	4,000	104,155

Lake Borgue "....."	Cargo steamer.	2,100 gross.....	(1)	Oct. 22, 1918	United States shipping Board.	.....	500,000	25,000	26,550	150,000	9,150	610,800
Elizabeth.....	Coast patrol...	(2).....	(2)	Nov. 11, 1918	Private owned.....	.....	\$ 11,000	2,200	6,750	.....	7,500	27,450
Ophir "....."	Cargo steamer.	7,088 gross.....	(3)		Dutch Rotterdamse Lloyd.	.....	\$ 1,347,000	20,336	64,881	2,164,564	50,000	3,636,781
Total.....							\$595,000	2,503,081	1,771,969	24,437,826	988,510	68,844,103

* Appraised value placed on vessel by United States Navy Board of Survey and Appraisal.

* Insured value of vessel as shown by records of insurance committee, United States Shipping Board.

^a None.

^b French Government.

^c Estimated.

^d With O-13.

^e Burned, Norfolk yard.

^f Struck rock.

^g Sunk.

^h Mysteriously disappeared.

ⁱ German shore battery.

^j Driven ashore.

^k Shelled by mistake.

^l Internal explosion.

^m Struck rock (may be salvaged).

ⁿ Unknown.

^o Fire, internal explosion.

These values are somewhat lower than the commercial value at time of loss.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Vessels lost in Army service.

Name of ship.	Built.	Tonnage.			Date sunk.	En route to—	Value ship.	Value cargo.
		Dead weight.	Gross.	Net.				
SUNK BY ENEMY SUBMARINE.								
A. A. Raven.....	1912	5,300	2,459	1,698	Mar. 14, 1918	Cross channel.	\$1,107,983.49	\$40,508.00
Antilles.....	1907	4,350	6,878	4,326	Oct. 17, 1917	United States	1,891,500.00	(1)
Berwind.....	1863	3,400	2,389	1,607	Aug. 3, 1918	Cross channel.	525,000.00	24,114.48
Buenaventura.....	1913	8,200	4,861	2,064	Sept. 16, 1918	United States	(1) 2,000,000.00	(1)
Chattahoochee (ex Sachsen).....	1911	12,320	8,977	5,988	Mar. 23, 1918	Cross channel.	(2) 700,000.00	1,008,618.20
Covington (ex Cincinnati).....	1898	12,367	16,389	9,733	July 28, 1918	United States	(2) 1,200,000.00	180,000.00
Crinidon.....	1878	(1)	7,399	4,660	July 28, 1918	Cross channel.	332,375.00	16,268.71
Cubore.....	1917	11,968	7,399	(1)	Aug. 13, 1918	United States	2,350,000.00	68.00
Dora.....	1913	10,575	7,037	5,142	Sept. 13, 1918	France	1,786,861.27	1,722,118.13
Dwinsk.....	1897	10,000	6,173	5,142	June 6, 1918	United States	600,000.00	80,000.00
Edwin Luckenbach.....	1881	2,700	2,798	1,799	Jan. 6, 1918	Cross channel.	602,370.00	23,156.84
John G. McCullough.....	1900	2,700	1,985	1,524	May 17, 1918	do.	407,488.89	287,108.24
Joseph Cudahy.....	1917	2,992	3,250	2,029	Aug. 21, 1918	United States	1,085,000.00	(1)
Lake Edon.....	1918	3,530	2,371	1,451	Aug. 17, 1918	Cross channel	(3) 794,378.65	20,991.20
Lake Owens.....	1918	3,270	2,308	1,378	Sept. 3, 1918	do.	(3) 697,778.53	119,815.44
Lake Portage.....	1918	2,899	1,998	1,175	Sept. 3, 1918	France	(3) 698,288.94	300,000.00
Lucia.....	1912	8,600	6,744	4,386	Aug. 3, 1918	do.	(3) 2,000,000.00	3,022,508.99
Montanan.....	1913	8,865	6,659	4,124	Oct. 15, 1918	do.	(3) 2,000,000.00	4,138,401.80
President Lincoln.....	1907	19,810	18,168	11,171	Aug. 16, 1918	do.	(2) 2,000,000.00	65,905.80
Ticonderoga (ex Camilla Rickmers).....	1914	7,182	5,130	3,163	Aug. 21, 1918	United States	(2) 450,000.00	618,905.80
Tippencanoe (ex Holstia).....	1914	9,000	5,644	3,540	Sept. 30, 1918	France	(2) 500,000.00	3,680,201.33
Westover.....	1918	8,561	5,769	4,273	July 25, 1918	do.	(2) 500,000.00	3,680,201.33
					July 11, 1918	do.	(3) 1,894,844.43	2,036,215.61
Total.....		162,779	128,086	75,064			25,494,152.55	17,383,583.96
SUNK BY MINES.								
California.....	1900	8,220	5,668	3,582	June 22, 1918	France	1,826,701.37	8,103,900.90
Sueda.....	1917	8,026	4,070	(1)	Nov. 9, 1918	United States	(3) 694,279.84	(1)
Total.....		13,246	8,728	3,582			2,522,981.21	8,103,900.90

SUNK BY COLLISION.

	1900	9,180	3,804	2,331	Oct. 3, 1918	France	(1) 1,329,000.00	2,129,828.85
German Franch.....	1914	7,000	4,496	2,470	May 14, 1918	United States	1,624,260.00	(2)
Netherlands.....	1913	11,827	8,261	5,226	July 10, 1918	France	2,098,418.75	3,998,968.64
Westgate.....	1913	8,717	5,790	2,551	Oct. 7, 1918	do.	2,206,252.10	8,470,273.73
Zealand.....	1900	6,720	4,417	2,539	May 13, 1918	do.	1,543,845.00	1,840,864.39
Total.....		40,544	28,967	13,154			9,605,865.85	15,543,955.29
Grand total.....		216,568	165,513	97,800			37,622,999.61	34,001,500.08

ADDENDA.

SUNK BY GROUNDING.

	1918	2,500	2,100	1,237	Oct. 21, 1918	Cross channel	\$700,000.00	\$22,905.90
Lake Borgne.....	1918	2,530	2,371	1,447	Nov. 6, 1918	do.	\$700,000.00	26,945.96
Total.....		7,030	4,471	2,684			1,400,000.00	89,850.94

No cargo.

Unknown.

Estimated.

EXHIBIT NO. 7.
Vessels sunk or lost while in service of War Department.

Name.	Built.	Tonnage.		Date sunk.	Place sunk.	Owners.	Date entered Army Transport Service.	Value of Ship.	Value of cargo.
		Class.	Gross.	Dead weight.					
A. A. Raven ¹	1912	Cargo...	3,406	5,300	Mar. 14, 1918, 10.45 p. m.	Wolf Rock Light, Land's End.	Nov. 23, 1917, 10 a. m.	\$1,107,883.49	\$40,508.00
Antilles ¹	1907	Troop...	6,879	4,350	Oct. 17, 1917, 6.45 a. m.	Bay of Biscay.	May 26, 1917, 7 a. m.	1,891,450.00	(3)
Barrand ¹	1893	Cargo...	2,539	3,400	Apr. 3, 1918, 1 p. m.	Off Peruquina, Spain.	Sept. 18, 1917, noon.	822,000.00	24,114.43
Buenaventura ¹	1911	do.....	4,878	8,200	Sept. 16, 1918, 8.3 p. m.	Off Penzance, Spain.	Oct. 2, 1917, 7 a. m.	2,000,000.00	(3)
Charahoe ¹	1911	do.....	8,007	12,320	Mar. 23, 1918, 10 p. m.	Off Penzance.	Feb. 23, 1918.	700,000.00	1,008,618.20
Covington ¹	1908	Troop...	16,339	12,337	July 1, 1918.	En route America.	Oct. 13, 1917.	1,200,000.00	180,000.00
Crimdon ¹	1878	Cargo...	1,599	2,300	July 28, 1918.	English Channel.	.....	352,375.00	16,254.71
Cubore ¹	1917	do.....	7,117	11,668	Aug. 13, 1918, 10.30 p. m.	En route to America.	June 10, 1918, noon.	2,350,000.00	85.00
Dora ¹	1913	do.....	7,037	10,575	Sept. 4, 1918, 5.55 a. m.	400 miles off French coast.	May 27, 1918, 10 a. m.	1,765,981.27	1,732,155.13
Dwinsk ¹	1897	Troop...	8,173	10,000	June 18, 1918.	En route to America.	No date in files.	600,000.00	50,000.00
Harry Luckenbach ¹	1881	Cargo...	2,798	4,311	Jan. 6, 1918, 12.15 a. m.	English Channel.	Nov. 30, 1917, 10 a. m.	602,370.00	23,186.84
Helge ¹	1877	do.....	1,133	1,690	Aug. 26, 1918.	do.....	July 22, 1918, 10 a. m.	275,300.00	37,500.00
J. G. McCullough ¹	1890	do.....	1,965	2,800	May 18, 1918, 4.57 a. m.	Lied' Yeu.	Apr. 20, 1918, 9 a. m.	407,495.89	287,106.24
Jos. Cudahy ¹	1917	do.....	3,202	4,902	Aug. 17, 1918, 4.45 a. m.	En route to America.	Oct. 3, 1917, noon.	1,008,000.00	(4)
Lake Edon ¹	1918	do.....	2,271	3,530	Aug. 21, 1918, 1.19 p. m.	Off coast New Quay, England.	May 20, 1918, 4.30 p. m.	794,378.65	20,691.30
Lake Owens ¹	1918	do.....	2,308	3,270	Sept. 3, 1918, 2.10 a. m.	4 miles west coast, Cornwall, England.	May 11, 1918, 1 p. m.	687,779.63	119,815.44
Lake Portage ¹	1918	do.....	1,998	2,899	Aug. 3, 1918, 2 p. m.	Off Brest, France.	June 13, 1918, 7 a. m.	668,283.84	300,000.00
Lucia ¹	1912	do.....	6,744	8,600	Oct. 13, 1918, 3.20 p. m.	Off United States coast.	Feb. 16, 1918, noon.	2,068,320.45	3,022,506.99
Montan ¹	1913	do.....	6,660	9,865	Aug. 16, 1918, 6 p. m.	En route Europe.	June 1, 1917, 7 a. m.	1,940,000.00	4,183,401.80
President Lincoln ¹	1907	Troop...	18,168	19,810	May 30, 1918, 11.40 a. m.	Off French coast.	Sept. 27, 1917.	2,000,000.00	65,900.00
Recondora ¹	1914	Cargo...	5,120	7,600	Sept. 20, 1918.	En route to France.	Dec. 4, 1917, 2 p. m.	450,000.00	618,905.89
Tippicanoe ¹	1914	do.....	6,187	9,000	July 26, 1918, 7 p. m.	550 miles off Brest.	Apr. 23, 1918, 5 p. m.	600,000.00	8,630,201.83
Westover ¹	1918	do.....	6,780	8,561	July 11, 1918, 7.20 a. m.	En route to Europe.	May 27, 1918.	1,084,844.43	2,086,216.61
Total			130,576	167,298				26,631,762.66	17,391,123.96

Californian 'Seeds'	1900 1917	Cargo	5,658 2,873	8,220 5,025	June 22, 1918, 8.30 a. m. Nov. 9, 1918, 8.30 a. m.	Near Glorinde River. Off Maryland coast.	Private owned United States Ship- ping Board.	Feb. 11, 1918, 9 a. m. Mar. 1, 1918, 3.30 p. m.	1,828,701.37 694,278.84	(*)
Total			8,531	13,245					2,522,981.21	3,103,960.90
Herman Frasch	1909	Cargo	3,803	6,180	Oct. 4, 1918, 12.25 a. m.	Off Nova Scotia coast.	Private owned	Sept. 10, 1918, 2 p. m.	1,300,000.00	2,138,888.55
Niches	1914	do	5,426	7,000	May 14, 1918, 11 p. m.	Plymouth, England.	do	July 10, 1917, noon	1,524,250.00	(*)
Osterdijk	1913	do	8,251	11,927	July 10, 1918, 2.15 p. m.	At sea.	do	Mar. 21, 1918, 9 a. m.	2,939,418.75	3,005,958.64
West Gate	1918	do	5,799	8,717	Oct. 7, 1918, 2.40 a. m.	Off Atlantic coast.	United States Ship- ping Board.	May 29, 1918.	2,298,352.10	8,470,273.77
Zaanland	1900	do	5,417	6,490	May 13, 1918, 7.09 a. m.	En route to Europe.	do	Mar. 20, 1918, 6 p. m.	1,543,845.00	1,840,894.30
Total			28,696	40,314					9,605,885.85	15,545,955.22
Jinsen Maru	1895	Cargo	3,737.22	5,530	Dec. 4, 1918, 12.15 a. m.	Is d'Yeu	Japanese (Nippon Yusen Kaisha)	Aug. 24, 1918, 6 a. m.	497,700.00	(*)
Lake Weston	1918	do	1,948	2,875	Dec. 28, 1918, 5.45 p. m.	Off Cardiff, Wales	United States Ship- ping Board.	May 6, 1918, 8.30 a. m.	646,875.00	(*)
Total			5,685.22	8,405					1,144,575.00	
Lake Blooming- ton	1918	Cargo	2,342	3,530	Dec. 12, 1918.	English Channel	United States Ship- ping Board.	Aug. 26, 1918, 9 a. m.	794,350.00	(*)
Lake Berne	1918	do	2,100	3,390	Oct. 12, 1918.	do	do	Aug. 16, 1918, 12.55 p. m.	700,000.00	22,906.99
Lake Dumila	1918	do	3,371	5,530	Nov. 9, 1918.	Ausde Bertheume	do	July 22, 1918, 4.30 p. m.	700,000.00	35,943.95
Lake Plave	1918	do	6,888	9,600	Jan. 29, 1919, night	Off Dover.	do	Dec. 18, 1918, 5.50 p. m.	2,160,000.00	86,000.00
Tmadores	1913	Troop	7,782.63	7,000	Dec. 28, 1918, 12.33 a. m.	Off Bay of Biscay.	Private owned	May 24, 1918, 8 a. m.	770,000.00	(*)
Total			21,463.63	27,050					5,124,250.00	144,850.94
Ophir	1904	Cargo	4,726	7,089	Nov. 11, 1918, 6 p. m.	Off Gibraltar.	Dutch.	Apr. 13, 1918, 6.30 p. m.	708,900.00	(*)
Siracusa	1911	Refugee etc.	5,017.50	4,500	Feb. 23, 1919, 1.40 p. m.	Off Piaz 29, Hoboken	Private owned	Sept. 18, 1918, 5.30 p. m.	1,462,500.00	(*)
Total			9,743.50	11,589					2,171,400.00	
Grand total.			204,694.35	267,891					46,100,824.61	158,861.02

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Name of vessel.	Owner.	Date of accident.	Gross.	Dead-weight tons.
VESSLS DESTROYED BY TORPEDO.				
Dora (Army).....	United States Shipping Board.....	Sept. 4, 1918	7,037	10,575
Lake Edon.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1918	6,044	3,530
Lakemoor (ex Maski).....	do.....	Apr. 11, 1918	2,045	3,500
Lake Owens.....	do.....	Sept. 3, 1918	2,308	3,270
Lake Portage.....	do.....	Aug. 3, 1918	2,045	2,899
Lucia (Army).....	do.....	Nov. 19, 1918	6,744	8,600
Westover.....	do.....	July 11, 1918	5,590	8,800
Covington.....	do.....	July 1, 1918	16,339	11,717
			48,152	-----
Requisitioned:				
A. A. Raven.....	Private owned.....	Mar. 14, 1918	2,459	5,300
Alamance.....	do.....	Feb. 5, 1918	4,455	5,300
Antilles.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1917	2,073	-----
Argonaut (ex A. Albingia).....	do.....	June 5, 1918	4,826	5,180
Atlantic Sun.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1918	2,333	3,800
Berwind.....	do.....	Aug. 3, 1918	2,589	3,400
Buenaventura.....	do.....	Sept. 16, 1918	4,881	8,200
Carolina.....	do.....	June 3, 1918	2,696	4,100
Cubore.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1918	7,117	11,300
D. N. Luckenbach.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1917	2,929	4,200
Harry Luckenbach (Army).....	do.....	Jan. 8, 1918	2,798	4,200
John G. McCullough.....	United States Shipping Board.....	May 17, 1918	1,985	2,700
Joseph Cudahy (tanker).....	Private owned.....	Aug. 17, 1918	3,302	4,992
Merak (Dutch).....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1918	3,023	5,250
Montanan.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1918	6,659	9,920
Neches.....	do.....	May 14, 1918	5,426	7,175
O. B. Jennings (tanker).....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1918	10,209	14,962
Onega.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1918	3,636	3,500
Pinar del Rio.....	do.....	June 9, 1918	2,504	4,060
Rochester.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1917	2,551	4,000
Santa Maria (tanker).....	do.....	Feb. 25, 1918	5,318	8,300
Schuylkill.....	do.....	Nov. 24, 1917	2,720	4,200
Texel (Dutch).....	do.....	June 2, 1918	3,210	5,600
Tyler.....	Private owned.....	May 2, 1918	3,928	4,200
William Rockefeller.....	do.....	May 18, 1918	7,157	10,339
Winneconne.....	do.....	June 2, 1918	1,869	3,200
Yesselhaven (Dutch).....	do.....	Mar. 14, 1919	3,558	6,293
			106,292	-----
Enemy alien:				
Acteon (ex Adamsturn).....	United States Shipping Board.....	Nov. 25, 1917	5,000	7,000
Chattahoochee (ex Sachen).....	do.....	do.....	5,000	7,000
Owasco (ex Allemania).....	do.....	Dec. 10, 1917	4,630	5,180
President Lincoln.....	do.....	May 31, 1918	18,168	19,810
Ticonderoga (ex Camilla Rickmers).....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1918	5,130	7,500
Tippecanoe.....	do.....	July 25, 1918	5,649	8,965
			46,784	-----
Total.....			201,028	-----
VESSLS DESTROYED BY MINES.				
Council Bluffs.....	United States Shipping Board.....	Nov. 13, 1919	2,450	4,140
Lake Placid (ex War Path).....	do.....	May 19, 1919	2,535	4,200
Liberty Glo.....	do.....	Dec. 8, 1919	5,753	7,825
West Arvada.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1918	6,044	8,800
Saetia.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1918	2,873	5,025
Requisitioned:				
Californian.....	Private owned.....	June 22, 1918	5,658	9,125
San Saba.....	do.....	Oct. 4, 1918	2,458	3,260
Total.....			27,771	-----

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Vessels under Army and Navy control sunk by submarines and mines.

Vessel.	Type.	Date of loss.	How controlled.	Gross tonnage.	Ownership.
Antilles ¹	Transport...	Oct. 17, 1917	Army and Navy.	6,878	Private owned.
Harry Luckenbach ¹	Cargo steam-er.	Jan. 6, 1918	Army.....	2,798	Do.
A. A. Raven ¹	do.....	Mar. 14, 1918	do.....	2,459	Do.
Chattahoochee ² (ex Sachen).	do.....	Mar. 23, 1918	do.....	12,320	United States Shipping Board.
Lake Moor.....	do.....	Apr. 11, 1918	Navy.....	1,985	Do.
William Rockefeller. ¹	Tanker.....	May 3, 1918	do.....	7,157	Private owned.
John G. McCullough. ¹	Cargo steam-er.	May 17, 1918	Army.....	1,985	Do.
President Lincoln..	Transport...	May 31, 1918	Army and Navy.	18,168	United States Shipping Board (Hamburg American Line).
Herbert L. Pratt ¹ ..	Tanker.....	June 2, 1918	Navy.....	7,145	Private owned.
Californian.....	Cargo steam-er.	June 22, 1918	Army and Navy.	5,658	Do.
Covington ² (ex Cincinnati).	Transport...	July 1, 1918	do.....	16,339	United States Shipping Board (Hamburg American Line).
Westover.....	Cargo steam-er.	July 11, 1918	do.....	5,769	United States Shipping Board.
Tippecanoe ² (ex Holsatia).	do.....	July 25, 1918	Army.....	6,187	United States Shipping Board (probably Hamburg American).
Crimdon.....	do.....	July 28, 1918	do.....	1,599	Do.
Berwind ¹	do.....	Aug. 3, 1918	do.....	2,589	Private owned.
Lake Portage.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,998	United States Shipping Board.
Westbridge.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1918	Navy.....	5,818	Do.
Cubore ¹	do.....	do.....	Army.....	7,117	Private owned.
Montanan ¹	do.....	do.....	do.....	6,659	Do.
Joseph Cudahy ¹ ..	Tanker.....	Aug. 17, 1918	do.....	3,302	Do.
Lake Edon.....	Cargo steam-er.	Aug. 21, 1918	do.....	2,371	United States Shipping Board.
Lake Owens.....	do.....	Sept. 3, 1918	do.....	2,308	Do.
Dora.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1918	do.....	7,037	Do.
Mt. Vernon (ex Kronprinzessin Cecilie).	Transport...	Sept. 5, 1918	Navy.....	18,372	North German Lloyd.
Buenaventura ¹	Cargo steam-er.	Sept. 16, 1918	Army and Navy.	4,876	Private owned.
Ticonderoga ² (ex Camilla Rickners).	Cargo (animal).	Sept. 30, 1918	do.....	5,724	United States Shipping Board (Rickners, Reisnühlen, Reed and Schrab. Akt. Gio).
Lucia.....	do.....	Oct. 18, 1918	Army.....	6,744	United States Shipping Board.
Saetia.....	Cargo steam-er.	Nov. 9, 1918	Army and Navy.	2,873	Do.
Total.....				174,235	

¹ Requisitioned.² Formerly German.

EXHIBIT NO. 10.

United States Shipping Board losses in dollars.

Vessel.	Dead-weight tons.	Value.	Date of accident.	Location.
(a) OWNED—TOTAL LOSSES.				
Council Bluffs.....	4,200	\$840,000.00	Nov. 13, 1919	Sunk by mine off Terchelling.
Florence H.....	5,500	\$62,500.00	Apr. 17, 1918	Explosion at Quiberon Bay, France.
Lake City.....	4,000	800,000.00	Oct. 3, 1918	Sunk in collision off Key West.
Lake Placid.....	4,200	\$40,000.00	May 19, 1919	Sunk by mine off Bingo Light, Sweden.
West Arvada.....	5,800	1,760,000.00	June 19, 1919	Mined near Dutch coast.
(a) OWNED—PARTIAL LOSSES.				
Englewood.....	7,323	1,464,600.00	Aug. 18, 1919	Struck mine mouth of Thames River.
Liberty Glo.....	7,500	1,500,000.00	Dec. 5, 1919	Struck mine off Terchelling.
(b) REQUISITIONED—TOTAL LOSSES.				
Alamance.....	5,300	1,103,883.33	Feb. 5, 1918	Torpedoed off Maiden Head, Ireland.
Atlantic Sun.....	3,800	626,728.77	Mar. 18, 1918	Torpedoed, Atlantic Ocean.
Carolina.....	4,100	937,500.00	June 2, 1918	Sunk off Delaware capes by submarine.
Pinar del Rio.....	4,060	776,071.23	June 9, 1918	Submarine off United States coast.
Santa Maria.....	8,300	1,483,529.73	Feb. 25, 1918	Torpedoed off Lorne, Ireland.
Tyler.....	4,200	915,457.51	May 2, 1918	Sunk by submarine off French coast.
Winneconne.....	3,200	560,912.60	June 8, 1918	Sunk by submarine off Jersey coast.
(c) CHARTERED (FROM DUTCH)—TOTAL LOSSES.				
Merak.....	5,250	1,304,675.03	Aug. 6, 1918	Sunk by submarine off Diamond Shoals.
Taxel.....	5,600	1,405,864.68	June 2, 1918	Sunk by submarine.
Yeselhaven.....	6,293	1,524,069.77	Feb. 14, 1919	Sunk by mine

EXHIBIT NO. 11.

Recapitulation of American steamships and sailing vessels destroyed by submarines, raiders, or mines since the beginning of the war.

Type.	Number.	Gross tons.
Steamships:		
Freight steamers.....	66	251,302
Tankers.....	14	66,335
Freight and passenger.....	5	51,303
Total.....	85	368,940
Sailing vessels:		
Ships.....	3	8,282
Barks and barkentines.....	7	7,271
Schooners.....	58	43,019
Barges.....	4	2,971
Total.....	72	61,549
Grand total.....	157	430,489

American steamers destroyed by submarines, raiders, or mines since the beginning of the war.

Name.	Type.	Gross tons.	Date of loss.	Owners.
Evelyn.....	Freight.....	1,963	Feb. 19, 1915	Private owned.
Carib.....	do.....	2,087	Feb. 23, 1915	Do.
Greenbrier.....	do.....	3,331	Apr. 2, 1915	Do.
Seaconnet.....	do.....	2,294	June 18, 1915	Do.
Leelanaw.....	do.....	1,923	July 25, 1915	Do.
Lanao ¹	do.....	692	Oct. 28, 1916	Do.
Columbian.....	do.....	8,673	Nov. 8, 1916	Do.
Chemung.....	do.....	3,061	Nov. 26, 1916	Do.
Housatonic.....	do.....	3,143	Feb. 3, 1917	Do.
Algonquin.....	do.....	1,805	Mar. 12, 1917	Do.
Vigilancia.....	do.....	4,115	Mar. 16, 1917	Do.
City of Memphis.....	do.....	5,252	Mar. 17, 1917	Do.
Illinois.....	Tank.....	5,225	Mar. 18, 1917	Do.
Healdton.....	do.....	4,489	Mar. 21, 1917	Do.
Aztec.....	Freight.....	3,727	Apr. 1, 1917	Do.
Missourian.....	do.....	7,924	Apr. 4, 1917	Do.
Seward.....	do.....	3,390	Apr. 7, 1917	Do.
Vacuum.....	Tank.....	2,551	Apr. 28, 1917	Do.
Rockingham.....	Freight.....	4,455	May 1, 1917	Do.
Hilonian.....	do.....	2,959	May 16, 1917	Do.
Petrolite.....	Tank.....	3,710	June 10, 1917	Do.
Moreni.....	do.....	4,045	June 12, 1917	Do.
John D. Archbold.....	do.....	8,374	June 16, 1917	Do.
Orleans.....	Freight.....	2,993	July 3, 1917	Do.
Massapequa.....	do.....	3,193	July 7, 1917	Do.
Kansas.....	do.....	7,708	July 10, 1917	Do.
Grace.....	do.....	1,861	July 12, 1917	Do.
Motano.....	Tank.....	2,730	July 31, 1917	Do.
Campana.....	Freight.....	3,675	Aug. 6, 1917	Do.
Wilmore.....	do.....	5,398	Sept. 12, 1917	Do.
Platura.....	Tank.....	3,445	Sept. 15, 1917	Do.
Lewis Luckenbach.....	Freight.....	4,415	Oct. 11, 1917	Do.
St. Helens.....	do.....	1,497	Oct. 15, 1917	Do.
Antilles.....	Freight and passenger.....	6,878	Oct. 17, 1917	Do.
D. N. Luckenbach.....	Freight.....	2,933	Oct. 27, 1917	Do.
Rochester.....	do.....	2,551	Nov. 2, 1917	Do.
Villamer ¹	do.....	3,401	Nov. 7, 1917	Do.
Rizal ¹	do.....	2,794	Nov. 9, 1917	Do.
Schuykill.....	do.....	2,720	Nov. 21, 1917	Do.
Acteon.....	do.....	4,999	Nov. 25, 1917	Do.
Albert Watts.....	Tank.....	3,302	Nov. 28, 1917	Do.
Owasco.....	Freight.....	4,630	Dec. 10, 1917	United States Shipping Board.
Harry Luckenbach.....	do.....	2,798	Jan. 6, 1918	Private owned.
Alamance.....	do.....	4,455	Feb. 5, 1918	Do.
Atlantic Sun.....	Tank.....	2,333	Feb. 24, 1918	Do.
Santa Maria.....	do.....	5,383	Feb. 25, 1918	Do.
A. A. Raven.....	Freight.....	3,405	Mar. 14, 1918	Do.
Chattahoochee.....	do.....	8,232	Mar. 23, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Lakemoor.....	do.....	1,985	Apr. 11, 1918	Do.
Tyler.....	do.....	3,928	May 2, 1918	Private owned.
John G. McCullough.....	do.....	1,985	May 18, 1918	Do.
Wm. Rockefeller.....	Tank.....	7,157	do.....	Do.
President Lincoln.....	Freight and passenger.....	18,167	May 31, 1918	United States Navy.
Texel ²	Freight.....	3,210	June 2, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Carolina.....	Freight and passenger.....	5,093	do.....	Private owned.
Winneconne.....	Freight.....	1,869	do.....	Do.
Argonaut.....	Freight and passenger.....	4,826	June 5, 1918	Do.
Pinar del Rio.....	Freight.....	2,504	June 8, 1918	Do.
Californian.....	do.....	5,658	June 22, 1918	Do.
Covington.....	Freight and passenger.....	16,339	July 1, 1918	United States Navy.
Westover.....	Freight.....	5,769	July 11, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Tippecanoe.....	do.....	6,187	July 23, 1918	Do.
O. B. Jennings.....	Tank.....	10,289	Aug. 4, 1918	Private owned.
Lake Portage.....	Freight.....	1,998	Aug. 3, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Berwind.....	do.....	2,589	do.....	Private owned.
Merak ²	do.....	3,023	Aug. 6, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Montanan.....	do.....	6,659	Aug. 15, 1918	Private owned.
Cubore.....	do.....	7,117	do.....	Do.
Joseph Cudahy.....	Tank.....	3,302	Aug. 17, 1918	Do.
Lake Edon.....	Freight.....	2,371	Aug. 21, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Onea.....	do.....	3,636	Aug. 30, 1918	Private owned.
Lake Owens.....	do.....	2,308	Sept. 2, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Dora.....	do.....	7,037	Sept. 4, 1918	Do.
Buenaventura.....	do.....	4,876	Sept. 16, 1918	Private owned.
Kingfisher.....	do.....	353	Sept. 20, 1918	Do.
Ticonderoga.....	do.....	5,724	Sept. 30, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
San Saba.....	do.....	2,458	Oct. 4, 1918	Private owned.

¹ Philippine registry, but sailing under American flag when sunk.

² Dutch; requisitioned but sailing under American flag when sunk.

American steamers destroyed by submarines, raiders, or mines since the beginning of the war—Continued.

Name.	Type.	Gross tons.	Date of loss.	Owners.
Lucia.....	Freight.....	6,744	Oct. 17, 1918	United States Shipping Board.
Sætia.....	do.....	2,873	Nov. 9, 1918	Do.
Yseihaven ¹	do.....	3,557	Mar. 14, 1919	Do.
Lake Placid.....	do.....	2,534	May 19, 1919	Do.
West Arvada.....	do.....	6,044	Sept. 16, 1919	Do.
Council Bluffs.....	do.....	2,450	Nov. 13, 1919	Do.
Kerwood.....	do.....	3,651	Dec. 1, 1919	Private owned.
Liberty Glo.....	do.....	5,753	Dec. 7, 1919	United States Shipping Board.

American sailing vessels destroyed by submarines, raiders, or mines since the beginning of the war.

Name.	Rig.	Gross tons.	Date of loss.	Owners.
William P. Frye.....	Ship.....	3,374	Jan. 28, 1915	Private owned.
Vincent.....	do.....	1,904	Sept. 27, 1915	Do.
Lyman M. Law.....	Schooner.....	1,300	Feb. 12, 1917	Do.
Marguerite.....	do.....	1,553	Apr. 4, 1917	Do.
Edwin R. Hung.....	do.....	1,132	Apr. 7, 1917	Do.
Woodward Abrahams.....	do.....	744	Apr. 22, 1917	Do.
Percy Birdsall.....	do.....	1,127	Apr. 26, 1917	Do.
Frances M.....	do.....	1,228	May 18, 1917	Do.
Harwood Palmer.....	do.....	2,885	May 23, 1917	Do.
Barbara.....	do.....	838	May 24, 1917	Do.
Magnus Manson.....	do.....	1,751	May 25, 1917	Do.
Margaret B. Rouss.....	do.....	701	May 27, 1917	Do.
Dirigo.....	Ship.....	3,004	May 31, 1917	Do.
Winslow ¹	Schooner.....	566	June 6, 1917	Do.
A. B. Johnson ¹	do.....	529	June 14, 1917	Do.
R. C. Slade ¹	do.....	673	June 17, 1917	Do.
Childe Harold.....	do.....	781	June 21, 1917	Do.
Galena.....	Bark.....	1,073	June 25, 1917	Do.
Manila ¹	Schooner.....	731	July 8, 1917	Do.
Mary W. Bowen.....	do.....	2,153	July 7, 1917	Do.
Beluga ¹	Bark.....	507	July 9, 1917	Do.
Hildegard.....	Barkentine.....	622	July 10, 1917	Do.
Encore ¹	Schooner.....	651	July 19, 1917	Do.
Augustus Welt.....	do.....	1,221	July 21, 1917	Do.
John Twohy.....	do.....	1,019	do.....	Do.
Carmela (gas) ²	Bark.....	1,379	July 27, 1917	Do.
John Hays Hammond.....	Schooner.....	132	do.....	Do.
Christiane.....	Bark.....	964	Aug. 7, 1917	Do.
Carl F. Cressy.....	Schooner.....	898	Aug. 23, 1917	Do.
Laura C. Anderson.....	do.....	960	Aug. 29, 1917	Do.
William H. Clifford.....	do.....	1,593	Sept. 8, 1917	Do.
Ann J. Trainer.....	do.....	426	Sept. 16, 1917	Do.
Henry Lippitt.....	do.....	895	Sept. 23, 1917	Do.
Paulina.....	Bark.....	1,337	Sept. 25, 1917	Do.
Annie F. Conlon.....	Schooner.....	591	Oct. 3, 1917	Do.
Jennie E. Righter.....	do.....	647	Oct. 16, 1917	Do.
Fannie Prescott.....	do.....	404	Oct. 25, 1917	Do.
Margaret L. Roberts.....	do.....	535	Nov. 16, 1917	Do.
John H. Kirby ¹	Bark.....	1,395	Nov. 15, 1917	Do.
Julia Frances.....	Schooner.....	183	Jan. 27, 1918	Do.
A. E. Whyland.....	do.....	130	Mar. 13, 1918	Do.
City of Pensacola (gas) ²	Auxiliary schooner.....	705	Apr. 29, 1918	Do.
Hauptpage ¹	Schooner.....	1,446	May 25, 1918	Do.
Hattie Dunn ²	do.....	435	do.....	Do.
Edward H. Cole ²	do.....	1,791	June 2, 1918	Do.
Isabel B. Wiley.....	do.....	776	do.....	Do.
Jacob M. Haskell ²	do.....	1,778	do.....	Do.
Sam C. Mengel ²	do.....	915	do.....	Do.
Robert and Richard ²	do.....	140	July 22, 1918	Do.
Lansford ²	Schooner barge.....	830	July 21, 1918	Do.
746 ²	do.....	680	do.....	Do.
703 ²	Barge.....	527	do.....	Do.
Muriel ²	Schooner barge.....	934	do.....	Do.
Annie Perry ²	Schooner.....	120	Aug. 3, 1918	Do.
Rob Roy (gas) ²	do.....	116	do.....	Do.
Stanley M. Seaman ²	Auxiliary schooner.....	111	do.....	Do.
Reliance (gas) ²	Schooner.....	1,060	Aug. 5, 1918	Do.
Progress (gas) ²	Auxiliary schooner.....	19	Aug. 10, 1918	Do.
	do.....	34	do.....	Do.

¹Sunk by raider in the Pacific.²Sunk by submarine or mine off United States coast.

American sailing vessels destroyed by submarines, raiders, or mines since the beginning of the war—Continued.

Name.	Rig.	Gross tons.	Date of loss.	Owners.
Earl and Nettie (gas) ¹	Auxiliary schooner...	24	Aug. 10, 1918	Private owned.
Cruiser (gas) ¹	do.....	28	Aug. 3, 1918	Do.
Dorothy B. Barrett ²	Schooner.....	2,088	Aug. 14, 1918	Do.
Aleda May (gas) ¹	Auxiliary schooner.....	31	Aug. 3, 1918	Do.
Katie L. Palmer (gas) ¹	do.....	31	Aug. 10, 1918	Do.
Mary E. Bennett (gas) ¹	do.....	27	do.....	Do.
William H. Starbuck (gas) ¹	do.....	53	do.....	Do.
Madrugada (gas) ¹	do.....	1,613	Aug. 15, 1918	Do.
A. Platt Andrew ¹	Schooner.....	141	Aug. 20, 1918	Do.
Francis J. O'Hara, jr. ¹	Gas.....	117	do.....	Do.
Sylvania.....	Schooner.....	136	Aug. 21, 1918	Do.
J. J. Flaherty ¹	do.....	162	Aug. 25, 1918	Do.
Rush ¹	Gas.....	145	Aug. 26, 1918	Do.

¹ Sunk by raider in the Pacific.

² Sunk by submarine or mine off United States coast.

EXHIBIT No. 12.

American merchant vessels sunk prior to Apr. 6, 1917.

Name.	Date of sinking.	Gross tonnage.
Cargo carriers:		
Evelyn.....	Feb. 19, 1915	1,963
Carib.....	Feb. 23, 1915	2,087
Greenbrier.....	Apr. 2, 1915	3,331
Sea Connet.....	June 18, 1915	2,294
Leelanaw.....	July 25, 1915	1,923
Llanao.....	Oct. 28, 1916	692
Columbian.....	Nov. 8, 1916	8,673
Chemung.....	Nov. 26, 1916	3,061
Housatonic.....	Feb. 3, 1917	3,143
Algonquin.....	Mar. 12, 1917	1,805
Vigilancia.....	Mar. 16, 1917	4,115
City of Memphis.....	Mar. 17, 1917	5,252
Aztec.....	Apr. 1, 1917	3,727
Missourian.....	Apr. 4, 1917	7,924
		49,990
Tankers:		
Illinois.....	Mar. 18, 1917	5,225
Healdton.....	Mar. 21, 1917	4,489
		9,714
Sailing vessels and schooners:		
William P. Frye.....	Jan. 28, 1916	3,374
Vincent.....	Sept. 27, 1916	1,904
Lyman M. Law.....	Feb. 12, 1917	1,300
Marguerite.....	Apr. 4, 1917	1,553
		8,131
		67,835
Total merchant tonnage sunk, prewar and during war.....		430,489
Prewar tonnage loss.....		67,835
Losses during belligerency.....		362,634

EXHIBIT No. 13.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, November 27, 1918.

List of officers and men of the United States Navy and Coast Guard Service, in naval service, lost as a result of enemy naval activities, according to best information on file in this office:

	Date of loss.	Cause of loss.	Dead.	Prisoners.
Vacuum (SS).....	Apr. 28, 1917	Sunk by submarine.....	4	
Montano (SS).....	July 31, 1917	do.....	8	
Campana (SS).....	Aug. 6, 1917	do.....		5
Platuria (SS).....	Sept. 15, 1917	do.....	1	
Lewis Luckenbach (SS).....	Oct. 11, 1917	do.....	1	
Cassin (USS).....	Oct. 15, 1917	Attacked by submarine.....	1	
Antilles (USACT).....	Oct. 17, 1917	Sunk by submarine.....	4	
Finland (SS).....	Oct. 28, 1917	Torpedoed (not lost).....	3	
Rochester (SS).....	Nov. 2, 1917	Sunk by submarine.....	6	
Alcedo (U. S. patrol boat).....	Nov. 5, 1917	Torpedoed.....	20	
Actaeon (SS).....	Nov. 25, 1917	Sunk by submarine.....	3	
Jacob Jones (USS).....	Dec. 5, 1917	Torpedoed.....	62	2
Chincha (SS).....	Mar. 21, 1918	Sunk by submarine.....	1	
Cyclops (USS).....	Mar. —, 1918	do.....	272	
Lakemoor (USS).....	Apr. 11, 1918	Sunk by submarine.....	41	
Tyler (SS).....	May 2, 1918	do.....	5	
William Rockefeller (USS).....	May 18, 1918	do.....	2	
President Lincoln (USS).....	May 31, 1918	do.....	23	
Dwinsk (SS).....	June 18, 1918	do.....	1	
Covington (USS).....	July 1, 1918	do.....	6	
Motor launch 3429 (US).....	July 10, 1918	Destroyed by shell fire.....	1	2
Westover (USS).....	July 11, 1918	Sunk by submarine.....	8	
San Diego (USS).....	July 19, 1918	Sunk by mine.....	6	
Frederic R. Kellogg (SS).....	Aug. 13, 1918	Sunk by submarine.....	2	
West Bridge (USS).....	Aug. 15, 1918	do.....	3	
Montanan (USACT).....	Aug. 16, 1918	do.....	2	
Lake Edon (SS).....	Aug. 21, 1918	do.....	1	
Mount Vernon (USS).....	Sept. 5, 1918	Torpedoed (not sunk).....	36	
Buena Ventura (USS).....	Sept. 16, 1918	Sunk by submarine.....	16	
Seneca (USS).....	do.....	Lost in attempting to save the steamship Wellington which had been torpedoed.....	10	
Tampa (USS).....	Sept. 26, 1918	Probably struck by torpedo.....	112	
Ticonderoga (USACT).....	Sept. 30, 1918	Sunk by submarine.....	103	2
In foreign service.....	Oct. 29, 1918	Died from shell wounds.....	1	
Do.....	Nov. 2, 1918	Died from gunshot wounds.....	1	
Leinster (HMS).....	Oct. 10, 1918	Sunk by submarine (Navy men passengers).....	2	
Total.....			768	11

Total casualties..... 768
Total prisoners..... 11

EXHIBIT No. 14.

AMERICAN LOSS OF LIFE ON ARMY VESSELS.

DECEMBER 9, 1918.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sir: Receipt is acknowledged of your recent request for accurate information regarding losses sustained in the cases of American vessels operating for the War Department through submarine warfare during our operations abroad.

I am transmitting herewith a statement showing the American vessels lost while in the service of the War Department, either through action of enemy submarines, mines or collision. The tabulations show in detail character of vessels, tons, dead weight, value, and value of cargo board.

With reference to the loss of American lives, the following information is given:

	Civil.	Army.
American lives lost on British transports.....		623
American lives lost on American transports.....	2	117
Total.....	2	740

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN COMMERCE BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 28, 1921,
A REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE RELATING TO COMPLAINTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AS TO THE INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN COMMERCE BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES DURING THE WAR.

MARCH 2 (calendar day, MARCH 3), 1921.—Read; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and message only ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State in response to Senate resolution 438, relating to complaints of American citizens growing out of the interference with American commerce by the British authorities during the war.

WOODROW WILSON.

Enclosure:

Report mentioned.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 3, 1921.

○

POOLING THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP, 1921.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 17, 1921,
A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN RELATION TO AN
AGREEMENT FOR POOLING THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP OF 1921.

MARCH 2 (calendar day, MARCH 3), 1921.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

TO THE SENATE:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on February 14 (calendar day, February 17), 1921, requesting him to furnish to the Senate such information as may be possessed by the Department of State "showing or tending to show that an agreement has been reached for pooling the 1921 Cuban sugar crop between (1) the Governments of the United States and Cuba or any governmental agencies thereof; (2) the Government of Cuba and any person, partnership, corporation, or association; or (3) any individuals, partnerships, corporations, or associations."

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 3, 1921.*

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to submit to the President for transmission to the Senate, if his judgment approve thereof, the following report in response to the Senate's resolution of February 14 (calendar day, February 17), 1921, requesting the Secretary of State, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate any information in the possession of the Department of State showing or tending to show that an agreement has been reached for pooling the 1921 Cuban sugar crop between (1) the Governments of the United States and Cuba, or any governmental agencies thereof; (2) the Government of Cuba and any

person, partnership, corporation, or association; or (3) any individuals, partnerships, corporations, or associations."

1. There has been no agreement entered into between the Governments of the United States and Cuba or any governmental agencies thereof for pooling the 1921 sugar crop. The department was advised on February 9 that it was the intention of President Menocal to create a sugar finance commission to control the sale and shipment of this year's sugar crop; that the commission was to be composed of seven members, five to represent the producers and two to represent the bankers participating in loans on the present crop, the commission to control all sales and shipments and to apportion among the producers the proceeds derived from the sales made. The decree was to take effect only upon receipt by the executive of formal acquiescence of mill owners representing 75 per cent of last year's sugar production.

It was not considered advisable to interpose objection to a plan which the Cuban Government acting within its sovereign rights might adopt to cope with the problem at least in so long as such a plan should not militate unfairly against the interests of the United States.

A situation confronted the Cuban Government in the matter of the present sugar crop wherein the natural laws of supply and demand had apparently broken down. Due to the monetary crisis in Cuba and the fall in the price of sugar great doubt existed as to whether this year's sugar crop would be harvested and ground, thereby creating a situation, in case the sugar crop could not be financed, threatening a serious shortage in the world's supply of sugar with a resulting great rise in the price. The effort of the Cuban Government was to insure the grinding of the present crop by means of an orderly marketing as offering the sole means of promoting the extension of credits by the bankers to the producers.

After very careful consideration of the situation the Department of State advised the Cuban Government that it appreciated the difficulty of the situation which confronted that Government but that the Government of the United States would reserve the right to protest against the decree if at any time the commission should permit or create an artificial rise in the price of sugar. The Department of State was advised in reply that its views were fully concurred in by the President of Cuba and the members of the commission and was given the further assurance that President Menocal would at once revoke the decree constituting the commission if there should be an undue and artificial rise in the price of sugar. A copy of a translation of the decree is issued by the Cuban Government on February 11, 1921, as attached hereto.

2. As indicated above, the decree was to take effect only upon receipt by the executive of the formal acquiescence of mill owners representing 75 per cent of last year's sugar production. The Department of State has not been informed as to whether or not the acquiescence of the necessary percentage of mill owners has yet been received by the Cuban Government.

3. The Department of State has no knowledge of any agreement between any individuals, partnerships, corporations, or associations except such as is implied from the voluntary adherence to the terms

of the decree by such of the individuals, partnerships, corporations, or associations as may have notified their acceptance to the Cuban Government.

Respectfully submitted.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 24, 1921.

The following is the text of a decree issued on February 11, 1921, by President Mario G. Menocal, of Cuba, governing the establishment of a sugar finance commission in Cuba:

Whereas many mill owners and planters have applied to the executive power, calling attention to the fact that our sugar product is being sold in the markets of the world at a price very inferior to those of other countries and for less than the actual price of production, requesting that for this reason some action be taken that will terminate this state of affairs which can cause the paralyzation of the making of the crop in many mills and an exaggerated increase in prices during a certain period if the production is greatly diminished, which will be prejudicial to the consumer whose interests it is hereby declared to be one of the objects of this decree to safeguard, and especially those of the United States of America, for the reason that they are the purchasers of a large part of our sugar; therefore they should now prefer to obtain it at a reasonable price, thereby keeping this industry in which such a large amount of capital of this nation is interested from suffering further losses.

Whereas said mill owners and planters have repeatedly recommended, among other measures, the organization and empowering of a commission formed of producers of sugar, and bankers, dedicated principally to loans on said products, to take control of all the operations relative to the sale and shipment of the aforesaid production during the present crop of 1920 and 1921.

Whereas all means that assure the desired object that the sugars of Cuba are marketed with regularity according to the demand of the markets of the United States, England, and other nations, at prices which sustain a relation to or are slightly less than that which is obtained for sugars of the same class from other countries, to the end of avoiding the hoarding of or inflation of prices above that obtained for said sugars in other countries, is undoubtedly what will permit our mill owners, planters, and merchants to comply with their obligations with foreign countries.

Whereas during the seasons of the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 the exportation of our product was regulated so as to aid the nations allied with Cuba in the European War, under the protection of the legislation passed at that time, still in force, it is logical that in a situation like the present similar measures should be taken, also under the above-mentioned legislation, to save from ruin our sugar producers and from discredit our commerce, which is already in danger of not being able to carry out its obligations; and, furthermore, may find it is unable to acquire, principally through the United States of America, the great quantities of merchandise that are usually acquired in this Nation for our consumption.

Therefore, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the constitution and the food products law, I hereby resolve—

First. Create a commission that will be known as the sugar finance commission composed of two members representing the larger producers, two members representing the smaller producers, two members representing larger banking interests which contribute with loans to the movement of the crop of 1920-21, and one member representing the public, the latter to be a member of the Cuban Government.

Second. This commission will have in its control all the operations relative to the sale and shipment of sugar products of the crop of 1920-21, distributing pro rata among the holders, the sales and the price obtained according to the class of the products that are sold, in accord with and through the agency of this commission in its operations in the foreign markets.

Third. The commission will adopt and carry out whatever measures that may be necessary for the accomplishment of the functions pertaining to it, as also to assist in every possible way the producers in obtaining the necessary credits for the marketing of the crop. It shall be the aim of the commission in the exercise of the powers by

this decree conferred thereon to conform and to give effect to the primary intent and purpose of this decree, namely, to market the aforesaid sugar products in an orderly way in accordance with natural laws and so as not to permit the creation of an artificial price.

Fourth. The commission can name delegates in the various ports of embarkation; as soon as this decree becomes effective no ship be cleared carrying sugar products without the shipment of said cargo being authorized by a certificate or other analogous document issued by the commission.

The secretary of the treasury and the collector of customs of the Republic are charged with the exact fulfillment of the provisions of this article.

Fifth. All of the interested parties, within eight calendar days counting from the date this decree goes into effect, shall present to the commission a statement of the sales they have realized in foreign countries to the date of said statement. This declaration shall be signed and sworn to before a commercial notary by the vendor and the vendee or by their representatives, obligating themselves to carry out the contracts of purchase and sale which they have stated in conformity with their terms.

Sixth. The commission shall remit to the president of the College of Brokers of Habana, which shall represent the other colleges of brokers, a weekly statement of every sale that they may have made and its price, which instrument shall also be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic by the commission, and the colleges of commercial brokers will take the same into account in their quotations in fixing in their turn the corresponding averages by which the contracts between the mill owners and the planters can be liquidated, without prejudice to any other form of liquidation that may have been agreed upon between the mill owners and the planters.

Seventh. The members of the commission shall not receive compensation whatsoever for their work, but shall have the right to charge pro rata to all of the interested parties the expenses incurred in carrying into effect the work with which they are charged.

Eighth. The acts of the commission shall not implicate the State in responsibility whatsoever, nor the members of this commission except in those cases in which they are criminally liable.

Ninth. To constitute the sugar finance commission the following members are named: Mr. Manuel Rionda y Colledo and Mr. Roberto Hawley representing the larger producers; Mr. Miguel Tarafa and Mr. Manuel Aspuru, representing the smaller producers; Mr. Porfirio Franca and Mr. Frank J. Beatty, representing larger banking interests; and El Secretario de Agricultura Comercio y Trabajo, representing the public.

Tenth. The secretary of agriculture, commerce, and labor is hereby charged with the strict enforcement of all the provisions of this decree, which shall take effect as soon as the said secretary announces in the Official Gazette of the Republic that he has received the conformity to what is contained in this decree from owners of mills making sugar, representing not less than 75 per cent of the total sugar production of the last crop of 1919-20.

Given in the Presidential Palace in Habana, this 11th day of February, 1921.

MARIO G. MENOCAL,
President.



STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below.

321900

